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SUPPLEMENTARY

ENGLISH GLOSSARY.

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BY

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Axe. 36

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PREFACE.

I HAVE been for some time in the habit of marking in an interleaved copy of Halliwell's Dictionary references to any of the words noted therein that I may have come across in my reading. I found, however, that even a Dictionary so copious as that had left many terms unrecorded, and about four years ago the idea occurred to me of compiling a Supplementary Glossary.

I determined then not to confine myself to archaic and provincial words, which were what Mr. Halliwell undertook to register, but to insert any expressions, whether old or modern, which were not in the best existing Dictionaries. I chose four as those which I would desire to supplement; that is to say, I decided to exclude from my book (subject to certain exceptions which I shall name immediately) words that were in Richardson's, or Halliwell's, or Latham's Dictionaries, or in Nares's Glossary as edited by Halliwell and Wright. I further resolved not to go back earlier than the 16th century for my materials.

The exceptional circumstances under which I have thought it expedient to insert words that were already in one or more of the four works that I have mentioned are principally these:—

1. When the word is given, but with no example.

2. When I could adduce a much earlier or later illustration than any supplied in those other Dictionaries. See, *e.g.*, [illegible] 'crope,' 'fisc,' 'lope,' 'officious,' 'partlet,' 'scry,' 'solve' [illegible] &c., &c.

3. When I have been able to furnish an extract [illegible] previous lexicographers, which bears on the history [illegible] ing at about what time or under what circumstances [illegible] way into the language. Thus Latham has the verb to [illegible] town) with quotations from Dryden and Pope; [illegible] cites the latter; it seemed therefore well worth [illegible]

passage from Howell in which he says that this expression, together with 'plunder' and the familiar use of "that once abominable word, excise," came in at the time of the Great Rebellion. Similar instances will be found under 'geography,' 'granadier,' 'huzza,' 'loyalty,' 'ministry,' 'prudery,' 'yacht,' &c.

4. When I met with a quotation which marked some sense of a word, differing from that now current, or from the meaning given in the Dictionaries. Thus 'pelf' is explained by both Richardson and Latham as "money, riches," and the former adds, "perhaps applied originally to wealth or riches acquired by *pilfering*, by petty scrapings, or hoardings." But Puttenham (*Arte of Eng. Poesie*, 1589) tells us the particular kind of scraps that the word in the first place meant: "Pelfe is properly the scrappes or shreds of taylors and skinners." We may observe a similar connection between tailors' odds and ends and pilfering in the word 'cabbage.'

Again, 'smart,' as applied to dress, is, among educated people at all events, a modern usage. Richardson has no example of it, and the earliest in Latham is from Dickens. But this would be only negative evidence; it is confirmed, however, by the following direct testimony from *The Gentleman Instructed*, which was published very early in the 18th century:

"'Sirrah!' says the youngster, 'make me a smart wig, a smart coat, ye dog.' The fellow blest himself; he had heard of a smart rag, a smart man, &c., but a smart wig was Chinese to the tradesman. However, nothing would please his worship but smart shoes, smart hats, and smart cravats: within two days he had a smart wig with a smart price in the box. The truth is, he had been bred up with the groom, and transplanted the stable-dialect into the dressing-room."

I have, of course, been glad also to put down anything that threw light, however little, on any passage in our best authors. Thus under the words 'capon-justice,' 'crants,' and 'equipage' may be found something bearing on certain expressions in Shakespeare. I may take this opportunity of adding another illustration of the last of these terms, which I met with after that sheet had been printed off: "Master Watson . . . whose Amintas and translated Antigone may march in equipage of honour with any of our ancient Poets." (Nashe, *Introduction to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 14).

I have not meddled with etymology on my own account. My

Glossary does not pretend to be more than a bare catalogue of words with their meanings (where I knew or could ascertain them) and with illustrative examples. I desire to lay stress on this, because while I shall try to receive with proper equanimity strictures on the way in which I have performed even the modest task that I have undertaken, I do not wish to be blamed for not having accomplished objects which it was never in my mind to attempt.

But while, in the matter of etymology, I have refrained from any original effort, I have always been forward to cite extracts which treat of or refer to the derivation of the word for which the passage is quoted. In several cases the etymology may be wrong, or even ridiculous; as when Ascham tells us that "there is nothing worse [waur?] than war, whereof it taketh his name," or when S. Richardson, in the person of Lovelace, says that familiar letter-writing is "writing from the heart (without the fetters prescribed by method or study) as the very word cor-respondence implied." These etymologies, if not useful, are at least entertaining and noteworthy; and indeed in a few instances (*e. g.* Job, Redshanks, Salic) I have cited derivations that were intended to be jocular.

As regards the quotations generally, I have endeavoured to make the references as exact as possible. In some cases I was only able to give the volume and page of the edition used, but I hope that the plan which I have adopted in the appended List of Authorities will render the verification of the extract possible, while the year of birth and death which I have added to the name of each author will give to the general reader information as to (about) the date of the quotation.

When I first contemplated this Glossary, I did not know that there was any immediate prospect of the Dictionary of the Philological Society being issued. Happily, since then, that scheme has started into new life, and we are led to expect its completion in about eight or ten years time. If there is anything in my book that may be found useful to that important undertaking, I willingly offer it; while there will still remain a large number of words and phrases which, suitable enough in a miscellaneous Glossary like this, would find no place in a regular Dictionary.

I am fully conscious that what I now present to the Public is as a drop in the ocean, but I am not afraid of criticism on the score of my omissions, because all must know that any one man's contri-

bution towards a catalogue of English words must be very imperfect. I am, however, more apprehensive of adverse remark on some of the terms that I have admitted. No one would accuse a man of moroseness or exclusiveness because a very large number of respectable persons might be pointed out of whom he had never taken any notice. It would be well understood that he could not be expected to know everybody, and that probably he would have been well pleased if circumstances had allowed him to make such valuable additions to his acquaintance. If, however, he admitted to his intimacy people of bad or doubtful character, he would justly incur blame. Opinions may differ as to whether I am in this last position.

Several slang expressions will be found in my Glossary. I have not gone out of my way to seek these, but I have not rejected them when they have presented themselves in the pages of books that have an assured place in English literature, as, for example, the novels of Fielding, Dickens, or Thackeray. A great deal of slang is ephemeral, neither preserved nor worth preserving, but when an eminent writer employs it, he bestows on it a species of immortality: indeed it often happens that a slang word in course of years loses its slanginess and becomes a recognised part of the language. It is not the aim of a work like this to form a collection of pure and standard English, but to register and explain any words good or bad, legitimate or illegitimate, which are used in our literature. The compiler is like a census enumerator; his business is to note the names of every one in his district, and to state certain particulars in each case, and this he is bound to do quite irrespective of his private opinion as to the personal qualities of the various individuals with whom he is in this way concerned. The above remarks will also apply, in great measure, to a more respectable class than the preceding—the provincialisms, as to which my practice has been the same.

Several foreign words will be found in the following pages, and exception may be taken to their presence in an English Glossary. My rule has been to include these when they appear to have become naturalised or semi-naturalised, *e. g.* 'chiffonière,' 'esclandre,' 'nonchalance,' 'penchant'; or when the writer has seemed to me to use the term with a wish to naturalise it, though his introduction may not have availed to give the stranger any permanent footing among us; *e. g.* 'calino' (Nashe; Dekker); 'intrado' (Fuller; Heylin); 'orage' (R. North), &c., &c.

Another class of words I may notice;—those which have apparently been coined for the occasion. I have not excluded such expressions; they are often amusing or interesting, and it would be rash in any one case to say that the word is peculiar to the author in whom we first find it. 'Betweenity,' for instance, might be taken for one of Southey's numerous inventions, but Walpole, another great manufacturer of verbal eccentricities, had used it before him. Even when a writer expressly announces a word as coined by himself, we cannot be certain of more than that he was unaware of its having been in circulation. (See 'agreeability,' 'naturalness,' 'regimented,' 'triality,' &c.) Thus then, though many of these issues of the word-mint may be ugly, debased, or intrinsically worthless, they ought yet, I think, to have a place as objects of curiosity in the cabinet of the collector.

I have also had to consider what should be done with words which in their simple form are in the Dictionaries, but which I have found compounded with some prefix as be-, fore-, un-, or some suffix as -able, -less, -ship. I could not discover that the works which I propose to supplement went on any fixed principle in this matter; some of these compounds were inserted; others, equally common, were left out. My general rule has been to admit them.

In addition to isolated words I have, following the example of Nares, Halliwell, and Latham, taken cognizance also of phrases, and even, in some instances, of proverbial sentences. It is of course difficult to draw the line as to what should be included under this head; each case has had to be decided on its own merits and to the best of my judgment.

It only remains to express my cordial thanks to those who have assisted me in my task. My acknowledgments are especially due to Edward Peacock, Esq., author of the Manley and Corringham Glossary, &c., for large contributions of words; to the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, Rector of Cherhill, Wilts, who carefully read and marked for me three somewhat voluminous works; to Edgar MacCulloch, Esq., of Guernsey, who has often taken much trouble in clearing up points on which I needed information; to the Hon. J. Leicester Warren, who sent me several words, principally from books that are rather out of the ordinary course of reading; and to F. François De Chaumont, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Hygiene at Netley Hospital, who added to the kindnesses shown me during a

friendship of many years standing, by being always ready to assist me with his large and varied knowledge in ascertaining the meaning of obscure or technical terms.

I have also derived great help from the vast store of information *de omni re scibili* contained in the five Series of *Notes and Queries*; from the publications of the English Dialect Society; and from the Chertsey Worthies' Library, edited by Mr. Grosart, and rendered more valuable by the careful Glossarial lists which he has appended to such of the works as are yet completed. This Library is printed for private circulation, only 100 copies of each part being issued. I owe the use of the copy that I have had to the kindness of one of the subscribers, J. E. Bailey, Esq., author of the *Life of Fuller*.

It will be seen that a few words or phrases are left unexplained. I shall be glad to receive any elucidation of these, or any corrections of errors that may be detected by those who use the book.

T. LEWIS O. DAVIES.

LIST OF AUTHORS QUOTED.

I HAVE only inserted in this list the names of the Authors who are quoted more or less frequently. In other cases the date is generally appended to the extract. Except as regards living writers I have added the date of birth and death, and in some instances the year in which their more important works, or the works most often cited in my Dictionary, appeared. Where a knowledge of the edition used by me would be necessary to enable a reader to verify the reference, the information is given within square brackets.

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ALBUMAZAR, a Comedy by Tomkis? printed 1615.

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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS GLOSSARY.

E. D. S., English Dialect Society.
H., Halliwell's Dictionary.
L., Latham's Dictionary.
N., Nares's Glossary, ed. by Halliwell and Wright.
N. & Q., Notes and Queries.
R., Richardson's Dictionary.

When a word is said not to be in the Dictionaries, the statement only refers to the four which this book proposes to supplement.

SUPPLEMENTARY ENGLISH GLOSSARY.

A

A 1, the best; in the first rank. In Lloyds' Register there are five classes of ships: A, A in red, Æ, E, and I. The first A is the highest. See *N. and Q.*, III. iii. 431, 478.

I want to be *A 1* at cricket, and football, and all the other games. — *Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. II. ch. vi.

"I never heard such a word before from the lips of a young lady." "Not as *A 1?* I thought it simply meant very good. . . . *A 1* is a ship—a ship that is very good."—*Trollope, Phineas Finn*, ch. xlii.

ABANNE, to curse.

How durst the Bishops in this present council of Trident so solemnly to *abanne* and accurse all them that dare to find fault with the same?—*Jewel*, ii. 697.

ABBATY, abbacy.

Dunstan . . . was the first Abbot of England, not in time, but in honour, Glassenbury being the Proto-*Abbaty*, then and many years after.—*Fuller, Worthies, Somerset*, ii. 250.

ABBREVIATLY, shortly.

The sweete smacke that Yarmouth findes in it . . . *abbreviatly* and meetely according to my old Sarum plainesong I have harpt upon. —*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 162).

ABCEDARIES, rudiments. R. has it = teacher of rudiments.

It was lawful to begin of such rudiments or *abcedaries*, but so that it behooved the learned, grave, and godly ministers of Christ to enterprize further. — *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VIII. iii. 2.

ABECEDARIAN, rudimentary. The Dicts. have it as a subst. = teacher of rudiments.

There is an *Abecedarian* ignorance that precedes knowledge, and a Doctoral ignorance that comes after it.—*Cotton's Montaigne*, ch. xli.

ABEAR, to bear or comport oneself. The *Faerie Queene* is the latest authority for this word given in the Dicts., but it was used by Bp. Lloyd a century later. It occurs also in *Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 67, and in *Hacket's Life of Abp. Williams*, ii. 65. In the sense of "to tolerate," as in the second quotation, it is a vulgarism still in use.

The giving of a recognisance for the good *abearing* or quiett peaceable liveing, is a point that deserves to be well weighed.—*Lloyd to Sancroft*, 1689 (*Life of Ken*, p. 554).

She couldn't *abear* the men, they were such deceivers.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Mr. John Dounce*).

ABELE, a white poplar. The first extract is from *Britten and Holland's Eng. Plant Names* (*E. D. S.*).

It is called . . . in low Dutch *abeel*, of his horie or aged colour, and also *abeelboome*; . . . in French, *aubel, obel*, or *aubeau*; in English, *abeell*, after the Dutch name.—*Gerard, Herball* (1597).

Six *abeles* i' the churchyard grow on the north side in a row.—*Mrs. Browning* (*Duchess Mary*).

ABIGAIL, a waiting-woman. L. says, "The direct etymology of this word is uncertain: it goes back to Abigail of Carmel (1 Sam. xxv.); but it is probable that its present use is referable to Abigail Hill, the famous Mrs. Masham." Mrs. Masham's position towards Q. Anne may have made the expression more common, but the subjoined extract was written four years before Mrs. Masham entered her Majesty's service, and several years before she could have become of sufficient importance to give rise to the name. I

think it may be questioned whether there is any reference to the wife of Nabal; she was not a servant, but the wife of a wealthy man. She calls herself, with Oriental humility, a handmaid, but so do Ruth and others. It has been pointed out that in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Scornful Lady* the waiting-woman is called Abigail; and this play was long popular. Pepys records seven occasions on which he went to see it, and on one of these he says, "Doll Common [*i. e.* Mrs. Corey], doing Abigail most excellently." Perhaps this was the real origin of the term, just as we call an inn-keeper *Boniface* from Farquhar's *Beaux Stratagem*.

Whereas they [the chaplains] petition to be freed from any obligation to marry the chamber-maid, we can by no means assent to it; the *Abigail*, by immemorial custom, being a deodand, and belonging to holy Church. — *Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition*, 1694 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 440).

ABJECTION, casting away.

Calvin understands by Christ's descending into hell, that he suffered in his soul . . . all the torments of hell, even to *abjection* from God's presence.—*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 350.

ABLEMOST, most efficient.

For, quick despatching (hourely) Post on Post
To all the Coverts of the *Able-most*
For Pate, Prowesse, Purse; commands, prayes, presses them
To come with speed unto Jerusalem.
Sylvester, Bethulia's Rescue, i. 108.

ABLESSE, power, ablenesse, which is the reading in the second folio ed. of Chapman.

This did with anger sting
The blood of Diomed, to see his friend that chid the king
Before the fight, and then preferred his *ablesse* and his mind
To all his ancestors in fight, now come so far behind.—*Chapman, Iliad*, v. 248.

ABORTIVE, to perish, or cause to perish untimely.

Thus one of your bold thunders may *abortive*,
And cause that birth miscarry that might have prov'd
An instrument of wonders greater and rarer
Than Apollonius the magician wrought.
Athumazar, i. 3.

He wrought to *abortive* the bill before it came to the birth.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 37.

When peace came so near to the birth, how it *abortived*, and by whose fault, comes now to be remembred.—*Ibid.* ii. 147.

ABOUND, to expatiate. *To abound in or with one's own sense* = to be free to express or keep one's own opinion. Adams (ii. 300) says, "I will not *abound* in this discovery," *i. e.* I will not enlarge upon it.

Some of them [opinions] are such as are fit only for schools, and to be left at more liberty for learned men to *abound in their own sense*, so they keep themselves peaceable, and distract not the Church.—*Letter from Laud*, 1625 (*Heylin's Life of Laud*, p. 137).

Every one is said to *abound with his owne sense*, and that, among the race of mankind, opinions and fancies are found to be as various as the severall faces and voyces.—*Howell, Forreine Travell*, sect. 1.

I meddle not with Mr. Ross, but leave him to *abound in his own sense*. — *Bramhall*, ii. 632.

ABRAID, to upbraid. The word is still in use in the neighbourhood of Whitby (see *Robinson's Glossary*). In *Willan's West Riding Yorkshire Glossary* (A.D. 1811) it is given as meaning, to rise on the stomach with some degree of nausea, a sense in which "upbraid" and "reprove" are still sometimes used.

How now, base brat! what, are thy wits thine own,
That thou dar'st thus *abraid* me in my land?
Greene, Alphonsus, Act II.

ABRAMIDE, descendant of Abraham; a Jew: also called *Abramite*.

Alas how many a guiltlesse *Abramide*
Dyes in three daies, through the too-curious Pride.—*Sylvester, Trophies*, 1244.
O Jacob's Lanthorn, Load-star pure which lights
On these rough Seas the rest of *Abramites*.
Ibid. *The Captaines*, 801.

ABSCESSION, departure.

Neither justly excommunicated out of that particular Church to which he was orderly joyned, nor excommunicating himself by voluntary Schisme, declared *abscession*, separation, or apostasie.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 37.

ABSOLUTION, a sweeping away.

But grant it true [that the Liturgy ordered too many ceremonies], not a total *absolution*, but a reformation thereof may hence be inferred.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. x. 8.

ACADEMICALS, cap and gown.

At first he caught up his cap and gown, as though he were going out. . . On second thoughts, however, he threw his *academicals*

back on to the sofa.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xix.

ACCESSIVE, contributory.

God "opened the eyes of one that was born blind," and had increased this cæcity by his own *accessive* and excessive wickedness.—*Adams*, ii. 379.

ACCIPITRAL, pertaining to a hawk or falcon.

My learned friends! most swift, sharp are you; of temper most *accipitral*, hawkish, aquiline, not to say vulturish.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 245.

ACCLAMATOR, shouter; cheerer.

He went almost the whole way with his hat in his hand, saluting the ladys and *acclamators* who had filled the windows with their beauty, and the aire with *Vive le Roy*.—*Evelyn, Diary, Sept.* 7, 1651.

ACCLEARMENT, vindication.

The *acclearment* is fair, and the proof nothing.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 148.

ACCOMPANYIST, one who plays the musical accompaniment to a song.

A young lady proceeded to entertain the company with a ballad in four verses, between each of which the *accompanyist* played the melody all through, as loud as he could.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xxvi.

ACCOMPASS, to bring about; to acquire.

The remotion of two such impediments is not commonly *accompass'd* by one headpiece.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 42.

[He] had *accompassed* such knowledge in a quarter of a year that he gave satisfaction.—*Ibid.* ii. 42.

ACCOMPLISH, to render accomplished.

His lady is open, chatty, fond of her children, and anxious to *accomplish* them.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 202.

ACCOST, *sb.* address.

By his aid
(Not gifted with that affable *accost*,
And personal grace which bids my cousin trust
In his own prowess—conquering and to conquer)
I hoped to triumph in affairs of love.
Taylor, St. Clement's Eve, i. 3.

ACCURTATION, shortening.

Albeyt E bee thee last letter, that must not salve M. from *accurtation*.—*Stanyhurst, Virgil* (To the Reader).

ACCUSE, to indicate; show signs of (cf. κατηγορεῖν, *accuser*).

The princes, who were to part from the greatest fortunes, did in their countenances *accuse* no point of fear, but ... taught them at one instant to promise themselves the best, and yet to despise the worst.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 124.

Amphialus answered in honourable sort, but with such excusing himself, that more and more *accused* his love to Philoclea.—*Ibid.* p. 144.

ACCUSTOMED, frequented.

A well-*accustom'd* house, a handsome barkeeper, with clean, obliging drawers, soon get the master an estate.—*Centlivre, Bold Stroke for a Wife*, I. i.

Wildgoose, seeing a number of people drinking under a tree at the door, observed to my landlord that his seemed to be a well-*accustomed* house.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. IX. ch. vi.

ACCUSTOMEDLY, usually.

For certain hours it *accustomedly* forbeareth to flame.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 248.

ACEDY (ἀ κῆδος), carelessness.

Though the mind be sufficiently convinced of the necessity or profit of a good act, yet for the tediousness annexed to it, in a dangerous spiritual *acedy*, it slips away from it.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 140.

ACERB, bitter.

The dark, *acerb*, and caustic little professor.—*Charlotte Bronte, Villette*, ch. xix.

ACHELOIAN HORN. Hercules in a contest with Achelous, who had changed himself into an ox, broke one of his adversary's horns.

Repair the *Acheloian horn* of your dilemma how you can against the next push.—*Milton, Animadv. on Remonst. Defence*, sect. ii.

ACHOLITHITE, acolyte.

To see a lazy, dumb *Acholithite*
Armed against a devout fly's despight.
Hall, Satires, IV. vii. 53.

ACIDIFY, to sour.

Such are the plaints of Louvet; his thin existence all *acidified* with rage, and preternatural insight of suspicion.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. iii.

ACORN. *A horse foaled of an acorn* = an oak: so applied to the gallows.

I believe as how 'tis no horse, but a devil incarnate; and yet I've been worse mounted, that I have—I'd like to have rid *a horse that was foaled of an acorn* [i. e. he had nearly met with the fate of Absalom].—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. viii.

ACORN-BALL, the acorn.

And when my marriage morn may fall
She, Dryad-like, shall wear
Alternate leaf and *acorn-ball*,
In wreath about her hair.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

ACOUSTICON, belonging to hearing.

Ther's no creture hears more perfectly then a goat, for he hath not onely ears, but an *acousticon* organ also in the throat.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 123.

ACQUAINT, to become acquainted, or to seek acquaintance.

Though the Choiseuls will not *acquaint* with you, I hope their abbé Barthelemi is not put under the same quarantine.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 504 (1774).

ACQUIESCATE TO, to acquiesce in.

Do you but *acquiescate to* my exhortation, and you shall extinguish him.—*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 623.

ACQUIESCE, to rest (of things).

Which atoms are still hovering up and down, and never rest till they meet with some pores proportionable and cognate to their figures, where they *acquiesce*.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 50.

ACQUIESCE TO, for the more usual construction, "acquiesce in."

Neander sent his man with a letter to Theomachus, who *acquiesced to* the proposal.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 123.

A man that will *acquiesce to* nothing but strict demonstrations would do well to disband from society.—*Ibid.* p. 354.

Presuming on the unshaken submission of Hippolita, he flattered himself that she would . . . *acquiesce* with patience *to* a divorce.—*Walpole, Castle of Otranto*, ch. i.

ACQUIESCE WITH, acquiesce in.

Wisdom does ever *acquiesce with* the present, and is never dissatisfied with its immediate condition.—*Cotton's Montaigne*, ch. iii.

I, as well as my nephew, must *acquiesce with* your pleasure.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 134.

The two ladies . . . *acquiesced with* all he proposed.—*Ibid.* ii. 222.

ACRE-STAFF, plough-staff.

Where the Husbandman's *Acre-staff* and the Shepheard's-hook are, as in this County, in State, there they engross all to themselves.—*Fuller, Worthies, Leicester* (i. 561).

ACTABLE, practically possible.

Is naked truth *actable* in true life?—*Tennyson, Harold*, iii. 1.

ACTION, to bring an action against.

If you please to *action* me, take your course.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 525.

ACTIVEABLE, capable of activity.

So many *activeable* wits
That might contend with proudest birds of Po,
Sits now immur'd within their private cells.
Return from Parnassus, iv. 3 (1606).

ADAMICAL, after the manner of Adam, and so in a nude state. Cf. ADAMITICAL. In the first extract it = carnal, unregenerate.

Though the divel trapan
The *Adamical* man
The saint stands uninfected.
Merry Drollerie, p. 59.

Halbert standing on the plunging-stage *Adamically*, without a rag upon him.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xlvi.

ADAMITES, a sect in the early Church who professed to endeavour after the innocence of Paradise, and went naked like Adam. There was a sect of *Adamites* in Germany in the early part of the fifteenth century.

If all men had their own, and every bird her feather, some of them would be as bare as those that profess themselves to be of the sect of the *Adamites*.—*Wolsey and Laud*, 1641 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 510).

The sun plays so warmly upon us, that some people, who were of no religion before, talk of turning *Adamites* in their own defence.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 172.

ADAMITICAL, pertaining to or resembling Adam; hence, as applied to clothing, scanty. Cf. ADAMICAL.

Your behaviour *del Cabo* will not relish in Europe, nor your *Adamitical* garments fence virtue in London.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 169.

ADAM'S ALE, water. Prof. De Morgan, writing to M. Biot, mentioned this common phrase as illustrating China ale or beer as applied to tea. The expression was quite new to M. Biot and other Frenchmen. He wrote back, "*L'Adam's ale qui charme tous ceux de nos philologues a qui je la raconte*" (*N. and Q.*, 3rd S., vi. 46). Tom Brown uses *Adam* by itself in the same sense. Peter Pindar (p. 3) speaks of "old *Adam's* beverage;" and *Adam's wine* is in Jamieson's Dict., with quotation from Galt.

A Rechabite poor Will must live,
And drink of *Adam's ale*.
Prior, Wandering Pilgrim.

Your claret's too hot. Sirrah, drawer, go bring
A cup of cold *Adam* from the next purling spring.
T. Brown, Works, iv. 11.

Even at the door of death he could not drink *what Adam drank*, by whom came death into the world, so I gave him a little more eau-de-vie.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. lxv.

ADAPT, fitted.

[Providence] gave him able arms and back
To wield a flail and carry sack,
And in all stations active be,
Adapt to prudent husbandry.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. 1.

If we take this definition of happiness, and examine it with reference to the senses, it will be acknowledged wonderfully *adapt.*—*Swift, Tale of Tub*, sect. 9.

ADAPTMENTS, a word coined by Walpole as more expressive than "conveniences" of what he wished to convey.

All the conveniences, or rather (if there was such a word), all the *adaptments*, are assembled here that melancholy, meditation, selfish devotion, and despair would require. —*Walpole, Letters*, i. 23 (1739).

ADDICT FROM, to estrange from; disincline to.

Fear of punishment will not reform such persons as by affection conceived hath been *addicted from* the expense of fish and the observation of fish-days.—*Privy Council on Fish-days*, 1594 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 302).

ADDITION. See quotation.

Milliner. Be pleased to put on the *addition*, madam.

Mrs. Dowdy. What does she mean now? to pull my skin off, mehap, next. Ha, Peeper, are these your London vashions?

Peeper. No, no, *addition* is only paint, madam.
Centlivre, Platonick Lady, III. i.

ADDLE, to earn — a north-country word. See *Peacock's Glossary*, &c., and an old example of its use in *Halliwell*, s. v.

Parson's lass 'ant nowt, an' she wëant 'a nowt when 'e's dëad;
Mun be a guvness, lad, or summut, and *addle* her brëad.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, new style.

ADEEP, deeply.

And we shout so *adeep* down creation's profound,
We are deaf to God's voice.
Mrs. Browning, Rhapsody of Life's Progress.

ADEMPT, taken away.

Receive thankfully, gentle reader, these sermons faithfully collected without any sinister suspicion of anything in the same being added or *adempt.*—*Preface to some of Latimer's Sermons*, 1549 (i. 111).

ADIT, approach: usually employed as a term in mining for an underground passage, especially one by which water is conveyed.

Yourself and yours shall have
Free *adit.*
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

ADJOINT, a helper; joined on to another. Nares has a single quotation from *Daniel* to which Halliwell refers.

You are, madam, I perceive, said he, a public minister, and this lady is your *adjoint.* —*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 108.

ADMINICLE, a help. It is also a Scotch legal term = collateral proof. See *Jamieson.*

The author would have the sacraments of Baptism, and of the Body and Blood of Christ, to be *adminicles* as it were.—*Cranmer*, i. 37.

ADMINICULATION, prop or support.

Some plants grow straight, some are help't by *adminiculation* to be straight.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 217.

ADMIRABLES, wonders. For similar instances see OBSERVABLES.

Sure in the legend of absurdest fables
I should enroule most of these *admirables.*
Sylvester, third day, first week, 279.

ADMIRAL. See extract.

Admirall is but a depravation of Amirall in vulgar mouths. However, it will never be beaten out of the heads of common sort that, seeing the sea is scene of wonders, something of wonderment hath incorporated itself in this word, and that it hath a glimpse, cast, or eye of admiration therein.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. vi.

ADMISSIBLE, to be admitted; allowable. The extract is noteworthy, as showing that this word, so common now, was not familiar in Richardson's time. R. and L. illustrate it with one and the same quotation from Sir M. Hale. Sir T. Browne has *admittable.*

He used to pay his duty to me, and ask blessing the moment he came in, if *admissible.* (Is that a word, Harriet?)—*Richardson, Grandison*, v. 64.

ADMONITORIAL, admonishing.

Miss Tox . . in her instruction of the Toodle family, has acquired an *admonitorial* tone, and a habit of improving passing occasions.—*Dickens, Dombey and Son*, ch. ii.

ADONIS, a species of wig.

He [Duke of Cumberland] had a dark brown *adonis*, and a cloak of black cloth, with a train of five yards.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 206 (1760).

He puts on a fine flowing *adonis* or white periwig.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. III. ch. xix.

ADONISE, to dress, or make beautiful, like Adonis. Fr. *s'adoniser*.

"I must go and *adonise* a little myself." The company then separated to perform the important offices of the toilette.—*Miss Ferrier, Marriage*, ch. ix.

ADOPTABILITY, that which can be made use of or adopted. See extract, *s. v.* ADOPTABLE.

ADOPTABLE, capable of being adopted.

The Liturgy, or *adoptable* and generally adopted set of prayers and prayer-method, was what we can call the Select *Adoptabilities*, Select Beauties well edited (by Œcumenic Councils and other Useful-Knowledge Societies) from that wide waste imbroglio of prayers already extant and accumulated, good and bad.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. xvii.

ADORATE, to adore.

A king this moment, that kings *adorate*,
The next, a corse, slaves loath to look vpon.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 27.

ADORATORY, place of worship.

He found in what appears to have been the same *adoratory* a decayed shin-bone suspended from the roof.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxliv.

ADORE, to invoke.

What greater wall and barre than the ocean? Wherewith the Britans being fensed and inclosed, doe yet *adore* the Romans forces.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 46.

ADSOLVE, to resolve.

Durst my sonne . . . . .
Adsolve to runne beyond sea to the warres?
Chapman, All Fooles, ii. 1.

ADULATOR, flatterer.

An *adulator* pleases and prepossesses them with his dawbing.—*T. Brown, Works*, iv. 305.

At the beginning of the Exhibition the public papers swarmed with these self-*adulators*.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 131, note.

Your field of preferment was the Versailles Œil de Bœuf, and a Grand Monarque walking encircled with scarlet women and *adulators* there.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 75.

ADULATRESS, female flatterer.

Indiana, when the first novelty of *tête-à-têtes* was over, wished again for the constant *adulatress* of her charms and endowments.—*Mad: D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. X. ch. xiv.

ADULTAGE, maturity; or have two words been run by the printer into one?

Was not this suit come to *adultage* for tryal after seventeen years vexation in it first and last?—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 75.

ADULTERISE, to commit adultery.

Where did God ever will thee to lie, to swear, to oppress, to *adulterise*?—*Adams*, ii. 365.

ADUMBER, to shadow or cloud.

Serene thy woe-*adumbrèd* front, sweet Saint,
Davies, Holy Rood, p. 26.

ADUMBRATIVE, shadowing forth.

We claim to stand there as mute monuments, pathetically *adumbrative* of much.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. x.

ADVANTAGE, the thirteenth in the baker's dozen. The parenthesis in the quotation from Hacket is rather obscure, but I suppose it to mean that the accusations, though so many, were short measure, on account of their frivolous character.

If the Scripture be for reformation, and Antiquity to boot, it is but an *advantage* to the dozen, it is no winning cast.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, bk. i.

These prefer'd articles to his Majesty, and the Lords of the Council, against their Dean for misgovernment, three dozen of articles (yet none to the *vantage*), that their number might supply the nothingness of their weight.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 91.

When his Holinesse created twelve Cardinals at the request of the King of France, he denied to make one at the desire of this King of England. Surely it was not [but?] reasonable in proportion that his Holinesse giving the whole dozen to the King of France might allow the *advantage* to the King of England.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. ix. 27.

ADVANTAGE SELF, to take advantage.

It is observed of wolves, that when they go to the fold for prey, they will be sure to *advantage themselves* of the wind.—*Adams*, II. 121.

ADVENTUREMENT, hazard.

Wiser Raymundus, in his closet pent,
Laughs at such danger and *adventurement*.
Hall, Satires, IV. iii. 34.

ADVIEW, to see; observe.

All which when Artegall, who all this while
Stood in the preasse close covered, well *advewed*,
And saw that boaster's pride and graceless guile,
He could no longer beare, but forth issewed.
Spenser, F. Queen, V. iii. 20.

ADVISIVE, monitory. The title of one of Herrick's poems in his Hesperides (p. 249) is "A paræneticall or *advisive* Verse to his friend, Mr. John Wicks."

ADVOCATE, to invoke.

[The mercy of God] is not to be *advocated* upon every vain trifle.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, v. 534.

ADVOCATION, an advowson.

Our . . . Counties, Honours, Castles, Manours, Fees or Inheritances, *Advocations*, Possessions, Annuities, and Seignories whatsoever, descended unto us . . .—*Parliament Roll, I. Hen.* 4 (*Holland's Camden*, p. 757).

We see some parents, that have the donations or *advocations* of Church livings in their hands, must needs have some of their children . . . thrust into the ministry.—*Sanderson*, iii. 125.

ADVOKE, to summon.

By this time Queen Katharine had privately prevailed with the Pope to *advoke* the cause to Rome.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. i. 48.

ADVOUZANCE, advowson. In iii. 17 of the same work Fuller spells it *advowsance*.

He obtained licence from the King that the University might purchase *Advouzances* of spiritual livings.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, ii. 38.

ADVOWSON, to obtain or present to a benefice.

There moughtest thou, for but a slender price,
Advowson thee with some fat benefice.
Hall, Satires, II. v. 10.

ÆGROTAT, a Cambridge phrase (see quotation); an *ægyer* is the corresponding Oxford term.

I sent my servant to the apothecary for a thing called an *ægrotat*, which I understood . . . meant a certificate that I was indisposed.—*Babbage, Passages from the Life of a Philosopher*, 37 (1864).

AEREOUS, airy; unsubstantial; frivolous.

In cases doubtfull it is dangerous
T'admitte light Councells; for for want of weight
'Twil make the ease to be more ponderous
The whilst such Councells prove *Aereous*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 50.

AERIALITY, airiness; unsubstantiality.

The very excess of the extravagance, in fact, by suggesting to the reader continually the mere *aeriality* of the entire speculation, furnishes the surest means of disenchanting him from the horror which might else gather upon his feelings.—*De Quincey, Murder as one of the Fine Arts, Postscript.*

AFFATUATED, infatuated.

They who from the first beginning, or but now of late, by what unhappiness I know not, are so much *affatuated*, not with his person only, but with his palpable faults, and dote upon his deformities, may have none to blame but their own folly, if they live and die in such a stricken blindness, as next to that of Sodom hath not happened to any sort of men more gross or more misleading. —*Milton, Eikonoklastes, Preface.*

You'll see a hundred thousand spell-bound hearts
By art of witchcraft so *affatuate*,
That for his love they'd dress themselves in dowlas
And fight with men of steel.
Taylor, Ph. van. Art, Pt. II. v. 2.

AFFECTATOR, affecter. In the original the word is *affectatores*, which, of course, suggested this form. N. has the participle *affectate*.

Those *affectators* of variety seem equally ridiculous who, when they have spoken barbarously once, repeat the same thing much more barbarously.—*Bailey's Erasm. Colloq.*, p. 79.

AFFECTION, motion or utterance.

The Apostles indeed spake from the Spirit, and every *affection* of theirs was an oracle; but that, I take it, was their peculiar privilege.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, v. 57.

AFFECTION, to feel affection for. This verb is not quite peculiar to the Welsh-English of the Rev. Hugh Evans (*Merry Wives of Windsor*, I. i.). The participle *affectioned* (Rom. xii. 10) is not very uncommon.

However we may *affection* our own, we have showed no regard for their liberty.—*Walpole to Mann*, i. 141 (1742).

AFFECTIONATE, angry; impetuous: in the extract from Brooks it means affected.

He doth in that place *affectionately* and unjustly reprove both the Bishop of Rome and Alexandria.—*Whitgift*, ii. 185.

What bitterness and cursing was there betwixt Epiphanius and Chrysostom! what *affectionate* dealing of Theophilus against the same Chrysostom! what jarring betwixt Hierome and Augustine!—*Ibid.* ii. 436.

In every action resolve to be discreet and wise, rather than *affectionate* and singular.—*Brooks*, i. 226.

AFFECTIONLESS, impassive; unswayed by passion.

Vpon the Law thy judgements alwayes ground
And not on Man; for that's *affection-les*;
But man in passions strangely doth abound.
Sylvester, Quadrains of Pibrac, st. 85.

AFFECTUAL, belonging to desire, as distinguished from act.

Lust not only *affectual*, but actual is dispensed with.—*Adams*, i. 205.

AFFIDATION, assurance; affidavit.

The Empresse swore and made *affidation* to the Legat. . . The same oath and *affidation* tooke likewise her brother Robert Earl of Glocester.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 62.

AFFLICT, conflict.

The life of man upon earth is nothing else than a warfare and continual *afflict* with his ghostly enemies.—*Becon*, ii. 542.

AFFRIGHTEN, to terrify.

Fit tales
For garrulous beldames to *affrighten* babes.
Southey, Botany Bay Ecloyues, iv.

AFRICANISMS. African provincialisms, such as mark the Latinity of some of the Fathers.

He that cannot understand the sober, plain, and unaffected style of the Scriptures, will be ten times more puzzled with the knotty *Africanisms*, the pampered metaphors, the intricate and involved sentences of the fathers, besides the fantastic and declamatory flashes, the cross-jiugling periods which cannot but disturb and come athwart a settled devotion, worse than the din of bells and rattles.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, bk. i.

AFTER-BALE, subsequent sorrow.

Let not women trust to men;
They can flatter now and then,
And tell them many wanton tales,
Which do breed their *after-bales.*
Greene, Philomela.

AFTER-BIRTH, used metaphorically.

He finds a new charge, or rather no new one, but the *after-birth* of the second cause, heard and censur'd before about tampering.
Hacket, Life of Williams, ii. 133.

AFTER-DAY, a future day (the plural is in L. and N., but in a somewhat different sense).

But something whispers in my dying ear,
There is an *after-day*; which day I fear.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 13.

AFTER-DINNER is used adjectivally, but less frequently as a substantive, as in the second extract.

In *after-dinner* talk
Across the walnuts and the wine.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

The barons swore with many words
'Twas but an *after-dinner's* nap.
Ibid. *The Day-dream.*

AFTER-FRIENDS, future friends.

Or rather giue me (if thy grace so please)
The Ciuik Garland of green oaken boughes,
Thrice-three times wreathed about my glorious browes,
To euer-witnes to our *after-friends*,
How I haue rescew'd my con-citizens.
Sylvester, The Trophies, 44.

AFTER-HANDS, future labourers.

Tho' she perhaps might reap the applause of great,
Who learns the one Pou Sto whence *after-hands*
May move the world.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

AFTERHOOD, in subjection (?).

Remember that love is a passion, and that a worthy man's reason must ever have them *afterhood.*—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 65.

AFTERINGS, the last milk of a cow. See quotation, s. v. STRIP, and Jamieson, *s. v.* Bp. Hall, quoted by L., speaks of the *afterings* of our Lord's sufferings.

It were only yesterday as she aimed her leg right at t' pail wi' t' *afterings* in; she knowed it were *afterings* as well as any Christian.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xv.

AFTER-MEAL, a late meal (*aft-meal* is in N).

Why should not thy soul have her due drinks, breakfasts, meals, under-meals, bevers, and *after-meals* as well as thy body?—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 28.

AFTERMEN. See quotation.

If thou comest hither . . . . yoked with a crafty or a wilful foreman that is made beforehand, and a mess of tame *aftermen* withal, that dare not think of being wiser than their leader, or unwilling to stickle against a major part, whether they go right or wrong, or resolved already upon the verdict, no matter what the evidence be, consider what is the weight and religion of an oath.—*Sanderson*, ii. 268.

AFTER-MORN, the morrow.

On that last night before we went
From out the doors where I was bred,
I dream'd a vision of the dead,
Which left my *after-morn* content.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cii.

AFTERNOON MEN, men who prolonged their dinner and drinking far into the afternoon. In the second extract Bp. Earle seems to imply that theatres formed the sole afternoon business of law-students.

Beroaldus will have drunkards, *afternoone men*, and such as more then ordinarily delight in drink, to be mad.—*Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 44 (see also p. 74).

Your Innes of Court men were vndone but for him, hee is their chiefe guest and imployment, and the sole businesse that makes them *afternoones men.*—*Earle, Microcosmographie* (*A Player*).

AFTER-SPRING, fresh strength. The word is in L. in a different sense.

To recreate him, and to put an *after-spring* into his decaying spirits, ... the Lord Chancellor was created Viscount Brackley.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 30.

AGATHOKAKOLOGICAL, with a mingling of good and evil.

Upon the *agathokakological* globe there are opposite qualities always to be found in parallel degrees.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. liii.

AGEMATE, one of the same age; a contemporary.

My father Anchises heere with do I cal to remembraunce,
Whilst I beheld Priamus thus gasping, my sire his *agemate*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 584.

AGENID, adopted "from A.S. *agen*, own, proper; *agnian* for *agenian*, to own, to appropriate" (*N. and Q.*, 5th S., x. 409). The meaning is that the Duke of Buckingham (to whom the passage refers) was, as it were, adopted by James I.

The royall Majesty, which first took him into favour, *ayenid* and trained up for his own turn by certain degrees in the most pertinent affairs and mysteries of state.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 122.

AGENTESS, female agent.

I shall to-morrow deliver to your *agentess*, Mrs. Moreland, something to send you.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 31 (1757).

AGGEST, to heap together.

I have ever dissented from their opinion who maintain that the world was created a levell champian, mountains being only the product of Noah's flood, where the violence of the waters *aggested* the earth, goared out of the hollow valleys.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, bk. ix., Dedic.

AGGRAVATIVE, aggravation.

It is to be noted that as we rose up to Oates's plot by a climax of *aggravatives*, so we must descend to the Rye-House by a scale of lenitives and emollients.—*North, Examen*, p. 319.

AGHASTED, struck with terror.

My limbs do quake, my thought *aghasted* is.—*Sackville, Duke of Buckingham*, st. 65.

AGITANT, agent; one who makes himself busy about a matter.

The chief *agitant* saw that this tryal upon so firm a courage was uneffectual and ridiculous.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 90 (see also p. 208).

Now am I ready for any plot; I'll go find some of these *agitants*. — *The Committee*, iii. 1.

AGNET, an innocent person; a diminutive formed from Lat. *agnus* = lambkin. Cf. *eaglet*, *lancet*, &c. So Agneta is a Christian name; in Italian *Agnete*.

Sad melancholly will bring us to folly,
And this is death's principall magnet;
But this course I will take—it never shall make
Me look otherwise than an *agnet*.
Roxburgh Ballads, ii. 71.

AGONYCLITEE. The Agonyclytæ were a sect in the seventh century who always prayed standing, as thinking it unlawful to bow the knee (ἀ γόνυ κλίνειν).

To God he will not bow his knee,
Like an old *Agonyclitee*.
Ward, England's Reformation, p. 361.

AGRAFF, clasp (Fr. *agrafe*).

A gorgeous hall
Lighted up for festival;
Braided tresses, and cheeks of bloom,
Diamond *agraff*, and foam-white plume.
L. E. Landon, Poems, i. 2.

AGREEABILITY, agreeableness. L. and R. have one and the same example from Chaucer, where it signifies easiness of disposition. L. marks it as rare. Mad. D'Arblay thought she had invented the word, which she uses several times in her diary; she also has *disagreeability*, q. v.

She was all good humour, spirits, sense, and *agreeability*. Surely I may make words when at a loss, if Dr. Johnson does.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 42.

Every winter there is a gay and pleasant English colony in that capital, of course more or less remarkable for rank, fashion, and *agreeability* with every varying year.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xxxix.

AGREEMENTS (a Gallicism) = Fr. *agrêments*.

This figure, says he, wants a certain gay air; it has none of those charms and *agreements*.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 52.

AGRIN, on the grin.

That large-moulded man,
His visage all *agrin* as at a wake,
Made at me thro' the press.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

AGRONOMIAL, belonging to the management of farms. L. has *agronomical*.

Rapid as was Leonard's survey, his rural eye detected the signs of a master in the art *agronomial*.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. V. ch. ii.

AID-SOULDIER, an auxiliary soldier.

Paullinus . . . commanded the most choise of the *aid-souldiers.*—*Holland's Camden*, p. 54.

AIGRET, an ornament for the head.

Oh many an *aigrette* and solitaire have I sold to discharge a lady's play-debt.—*Foote, The Minor*, Act II.

Stomachers and Paris nets,
Ear-rings, necklaces, *aigrets.*
Anstey, New Bath Guide, letter 3.

When at court or some dowager's rout,
Her diamond *aigrette* meets our view,
She looks like a glow-worm dressed out,
Or tulips bespangled with dew.
H. & J. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 104.

AIMWORTHINESS, good aim.

These worthy fellows waited not to take good aim with their cannon, seeing the others about to shoot, but fettled it anyhow on the slope, pointing it in a general direction, and, trusting in God for *aimworthiness*, laid the rope to the breech and fired.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. liv.

AIR, to set to music.

For not a drop that flows from Helicon
But *ayred* by thee grows streight into a song.
J. Cobb, Commendatory verses prefixed to Ayres and Dialogues by H. Lawes (1653).

AIR, to take an airing.

A message from Mrs. Schwellenberg this morning, to ask me to *air* with her, received my most reluctant acquiescence.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, v. 4.

AIRGONATION, aerostation. Walpole, writing in 1784, coins this word, and *airgonaut* for aeronaut, those more usual terms perhaps not being then formed, though in 1786 Peter Pindar uses *aeronaut* (p. 151, note). L. gives Burke as an authority for *aeronaut*, but as there is no reference, this does not fix the date. See quotation, s. v. AIRGONAUT.

AIRGONAUT, aeronaut. See AIRGONATION.

You know how little I have attended to those *airgonauts;* only t'other night I diverted myself with a sort of meditation on future *airgonation.*—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 375 (1784).

AIRWARDS, up in the air.

Eagles such as Brandon do not sail down from the clouds in order to pounce upon small flies, and soar *airwards* again, contented with such ignoble booty.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. iv.

AISLET, little ait or island.

He enjoyed a party of pleasure in a good boat on the water to one of the aits or *aislets* in the Thames.—*Miss Edgeworth, Patronage*, ch. xix.

ALABASTRINE, of alabaster.

Another-while vnder the Crystall brinks,
Her *alabastrine* well-shap't limbs she shrinks,
Like to a Lilly sunk into a glasse.
Sylvester, The Trophies, 1081.

ALAMODALITY, fashionableness.

Doubtless it hath been selected for me because of its *alamodality*—a good and pregnant word, on the fitness of which some German, whose name appears to be erroneously as well as uncouthly written Geamoenus, is said to have composed a dissertation. Be pleased, Mr. Todd, to insert it in the interleaved copy of your Dictionary.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xx.

ALARUM, a clock which will make a considerable noise to awake people at any hour at which it may have been set. The word is frequent in Shakespeare and other dramatists to signify a flourish or alarm of trumpets.

She had an *alarum* to call her up early.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

ALBACORE, dolphin (Portuguese).

In the sea the fish which is called the *Albacore*, as big as a salmon, followeth them [flying fish] with great swiftness to take them.—*T. Stevens*, 1579 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 134).

The *albacore* that followeth night and day
The flying fish, and takes them for his prey.
Dennys, Secrets of Angling (Ibid. i. 166).

ALBERGE, house or lodging. Ital. *albergo*, Fr. *auberge*, Sp. *albergue*, Eng. *harbour.*

We omit to speake of the great mens Serraglios . . . the *Alberges* of Janizaries, the several Seminaries of Spachics.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 33.

They [the Hospitallers] were conveyed to their severall *Alberges* in Europe.—*Fuller, Holy War*, Bk. V. ch. v.

At this day the knights of Malta, who have but foure *Albergies* or Seminaries in all Christendome, have three of them in France.—*Ibid.*, Bk. V. ch. xxi.

ALCHYME, to pour over, or fuse.

True gold is *alchymed* over with a false sophistication.—*Adams*, ii. 53.

ALCOHOL. See extract. The word is Arabic, and is applied to the black sulphid of antimony, which is used as a collyrium. Cf. Ezekiel xxiii. 40 in Heb. and LXX. The idea of fineness and tenuity probably caused the word to be applied also to the rectified spirit.

They put betweene the eye-lids and the eye a certaine blacke powder with a fine long pensil, made of a minerall brought from the kingdome of Fez, and called *Alcohole.*—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 67.

ALDERMAN, a Presbyterian elder. Jamieson says that the word was formerly used to denote a mayor in Scotch boroughs.

A king is not obnoxious to be interdicted or deprived of the Sacraments by their *aldermen*, who can show no more for the proof of such officers, with whom they organize a Church, than the Pope can for his unlimited jurisdiction.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 32.

ALE-HAUNTER, a frequenter of ale-feasts or ale-houses.

Nor do they speak any better of the Inferiour Clergy . . . of whom they tell us . . ; That they are Popish Priests, or Monks, or Friars, or *Ale-haunters.—Heylin's Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 281.

ALE-KEEPER, keeper of an ale-house.

One William Quick, an *ale-keeper* within the county of Devon, was suppressed by the Justices of Assize.—*House of Lords, MSS. temp. James I.* (*Arch.*, xli. 233).

ALEMBIC, to extract or distil.

I have occasioned great speculation, and diverted myself with the important mysteries that have been *alembicked* out of a trifle.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 208 (1749).

ALIMENT, to nourish.

Whilst they give the common people to understand that they are busied about nothing but contemplation and devotion in fastings, and maceration of their sensuality—and that only to sustain and *aliment* the small frailty of their humanity—it is so far otherwise that, on the contrary, God knows what cheer they make.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxxi.

ALIMENTIVENESS, feeling which inclines to taking nourishment.

We then assigned to man an organ of *alimentiveness*, and this organ is the scourge with which the Deity compels man, will-I nill-I, into eating.—*E. A. Poe, Imp of the Perverse.*

ALL-ALIVE, very sharp or wakeful.

Never was there in woman such a sagacious, such an *all-alive* apprehension as in this.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 133.

ALL ALONG, fallen at full length.

He that foots it best may be sometimes found *all along.—Brooks*, vi. 441.

I found a woman of a matchless form
Stretch'd *all along* upon the marble floor.
Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours, Act II.

Feigning to slip, she fell *all along*, crying out, as in the utmost agony, that she had wrenched her ancle.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, ch. xxv.

ALL AND ALL, on the whole: usually written "all in all," and is so written in ch. xli. of the book quoted.

Take it *all and all*, I never spent so happy a summer.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xxii.

ALL-BALL, the universe.

They'll tell thee how, when first the Lord had spred
Men on the earth, and justly levelled
His strait long measure th' *All-Ball* to divide,
He did for thee a plentious land provide.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 1382.

ALL-FIRED, excessively; out and out.

"I knows I be so *all-fired* jealous I can't abear to hear o' her talkin', let alone writin', to—" "Out with it. To me, you were going to say."—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xl.

ALLFORCHES. The Span. *alforja* = a wallet; hence applied in extract to the stomach.

They humbly came their Majesties to greet,
Begging their Majesties to come and treat
On every sort of fruit their grand *all-forches;*
The couple smiled assent, and asked no questions,
Resolved to gratify their great digestions.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 97.

ALL FOURS. A perfectly fitting comparison is said to *go* or *run on all fours.* All four as in one or two of the subjoined extracts is less common. That from Adams gives the saying in a slightly different form. Ld. Coke (*Littleton*, I. i. 1) refers to the ancient saying, "*Nullum simile quatuor pedibus currit.*"

All similitudes run not, like coaches, *on four wheels.—Adams*, i. 498.

You'll hardly find
Woman or beast that trots sound of *all four;*
There will be some defect.
Marmion, Antiquary, Act. I.

I do not say this comparison runs on *all four;* there may be some disparity.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 387.

No prophecy can be expected to go upon *all fours.—Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xciv.

ALL-FOURS, a game at cards, popular among the vulgar. See extract from T. Brown, s. v. INSENSIBLE. Hence in *The Rovers* (Act II.) Canning, designing to ridicule a scene in a German

play in which the characters were discovered playing chess, introduces his as playing all-fours. See the passage quoted, s. v. NODDY, where some other terms connected with the game will be found.

Sq. Richard. She and I, mayhap, will have a bawt at *all-fours* without you.

Sir Fr. Noa, noa, Dick, that won't do neither; you mun learn to make one at ombre here, child.—*Cibber, Prov. Husband,* Act II.

The doctor's friend was in the positive degree of hoarseness, puffiness, red-facedness, *all-fours,* tobacco, dirt, and brandy; the doctor in the comparative, hoarser, puffier, more red-faced, more *all-fourey,* tobaccoer, dirtier, and brandier.—*Dickens, Little Dorrit,* ch. vi.

ALL-HOLLANTIDE, All Hallows-tide, or All Saints-tide. See H.

He'll give her a black eye within these three days,
Beat half her teeth out by *All-hallontide,*
And break the little household stuff they have.

Jonson, Fletcher, and Middleton, The Widow, Act V.

Lincoln is kept in close imprisonment from *All-hollantide* till the end of Christmas.—*Hacket, Life of Williams,* ii. 131.

ALLIEMAN, relation by marriage.

There was not a gentleman in the two counties of Carnarvon and Anglesey, of three hundred pounds a yeer, but was his kinsman or *allieman* in the fourth degree.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.,* XI. iv. 9.

ALLIGHTEN, to lighten.

Another died, whereby their boat was somewhat *allightned.*—*Fuller, Worthies, Dorsetshire,* i. 314.

ALLMIGHT, almightiness.

Our Christ the sonne of God, chief authour of all good,
Was He by His *allmight* that first created man.

Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poesie, Bk. III. ch. xix.

ALLOGIAMENT, lodging; quarters: an Italian word Anglicized.

The *allogiaments* of the garrison are uniforme.—*Evelyn, Diary, March* 23, 1644.

ALLOWANCE, to put on an allowance.

You have had as much as you can eat, you're asked if you want any more, and you answer "no." Then don't you ever go and say you were *allowanced,* mind that.—*Dickens, Old Curiosity Shop,* ch. xxxvi.

ALL-SCIENT, all-knowing: a hybrid substitute for *omniscient.*

If there be God immortall, *All-scient,*
All-mighty, just, benign, benevolent;
Where were his wisdom, goodnesse, justice, power,
If Vice Hee damne not, nor give Vertue dower.—*Sylvester, Little Bartas,* 751.

ALL TO ONE, altogether.

It will be *all to one* a better match for your sister: two thousand a year without debt or drawback, except the little love-child indeed.—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility,* ch. xxx.

ALLUDE, to compare mystically; to refer.

Some have *alluded* these three, gold, myrrh, and frankincense, to the three theological virtues, faith, hope, and charity.—*Adams,* ii. 10.

Here will arise a quarrel for the Papists, who, when they hear of this mount, they presently *allude* it to their Church.—*Sibbes,* ii. 444.

Our Bishop was wont to say that Queen Elizabeth's Parliaments were most tractable which sate but a short time, ended before they were acquainted with one another's interests, and had not learned to combine, which makes me *allude* it to Theophrastus' date tree.—*Hacket, Life of Williams,* ii. 84.

ALL UP, total failure or destruction.

"*All is up* and undone!" cries Murphy.—*Fielding, Amelia,* Bk. XII. ch. vi.

A-double l, all, everything; a cobbler's weapon; u-p, up, adjective, not down; S-q-u-double e-r-s, Squeers, noun substantive, a educator of youth. Total, *all up* with Squeers.—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby,* ch. lx.

ALMAIN COMB. See quotation. The translator's note says that no reflection on German cleanliness is intended; but they wore their own hair, which they would sweep out of their eyes with their hand; while the French, wearing periwigs, were "seldom seen without a comb in their hand." Grose gives *Welch comb,* with the same meaning.

Afterwards he combed his hair with an *Alman comb,* which is the four fingers and the thumb.—*Urquhart's Rabelais,* Bk. I. ch. xxi.

ALMANOGRAPHER, an almanac-maker.

We acknowledge the delicacy of the *almanographer,* but at the same time it must be plain to everybody that this means, Mercury in infernal combination with the sun.—*E. Rae, Land of the North Wind,* p. 87 (1875).

ALMER, an almsgiver.

The churle that neuer chaunc't vpon a thought
Of charitie, nor what belonges thereto,
If God His grace haue once his spirit brought
To feele what goode the faithfull *almers* doe,
The loue of Christ will so his spirit wooe,

That he will leaue barnes, corne, and bagges
of coine,
And land and life, with Jesus' love to joine.
Breton, Longing of a Blessed Heart, p. 10.

ALMIGHTY-MOST, the most all-powerful: a redundant expression, as *almighty* does not admit of degrees.

Therefore, O People, let us Praise and Pray,
Th' *Almighty-most* (whose mercy lasts for
ay).—*Sylvester, The Captaines*, 1287.

ALMIGHTYSHIP, omnipotence. It is curious that in each of the two extracts in which I have found the word the reference should be to Jove and Danae.

She taught the amorous Jove
A magical receipt in love,
Which arm'd him stronger, and which help'd
him more
Than all his thunder did, and his *almighty-ship* before.—*Cowley, Essays* (*Avarice*).

Not Jove himself such transports knew,
When Danae's charms the captive god
did hold,
Tho' he the pleasure to pursue
Mortgag'd his poor *almightyship* to gold.
T. Brown, Works, iv. 83.

ALMONDINE, a mineral of a red colour; precious garnet.

They would pelt me with starry spangles
and shells,
Laughing and clapping their hands between,
All night, merrily, merrily;
But I would throw to them back in mine
Turkis and agate and *almondine*.
Tennyson, The Merman.

ALMS-PENNY, small charitable donation.

Father, here is an *alms-penny* for me; and if I speed in that I go for, I will *give* thee as good a gown of grey as ever thou did'st wear.—*Peele, Old Wives Tale.*

It's probable He gave them an *alms-penny*, for which reason Judas carried the bag, that had a common stock in it for the poor.—*Barnard, Life of Heylin*, sect. 104.

ALNASCHARISM, day-dreaming: the reference of course is to the well-known story of The Barber's Fifth Brother, in the *Arabian Nights*.

Already with maternal *alnascharism* she had, in her reveries, thrown back her head with disdain, as she repulsed the family advances of some wealthy but low-born heiress.—*Miss Edgeworth, Vivian*, ch. i.

ALOFT is used more than once in *Cecilia* for *aloof*. I did not mark the first instance, supposing it to be a misprint.

Delville stood *aloft* for some minutes, expecting Sir Robert Floyer would station himself behind Cecilia.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. IV. ch. ii.

ALREADY, present: used adjectivally.

Lord Hobart and Lord Fitzwilliam are both to be earls to-morrow; the former of Buckingham, the latter by his *already* title.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 150 (1746).

ALSATIAN, a rogue, or debauchee, such as haunted Alsatia or Whitefriars. Alsatians are graphically described in Scott's *Nigel*.

He spurr'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he struck up with sharpers, scourers, and *Alsatians*.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 491.

ALSATIA PHRASE, slang or cant term, such as was used by the ruffians of Whitefriars.

The second instance to shew the author's wit is not his own, is Peter's banter (as he calls it in his *Alsatia phrase*) upon transubstantiation.—*Swift, Tale of Tub. Apology for Author.*

ALT. *To be in alt*, a musical term applied to being in the clouds, or in a passion, or in an exalted frame of mind.

The fair fugitive was all in *alt*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 145.

Sophy. Moderato, moderato, madam! your ladyship's absolutely *in alt*.

Lady S. In alt, madam?

Sophy. Yes, *in alt*. Give me leave to tell your ladyship that you have raised your voice a third octave higher since you came into the room.—*Colman, Musical Lady*, Act I.

"Come, prithee be a little less *in alt*," cried Lionel, "and answer a man when he speaks to you."—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. II. ch. v.

ALTARAGE. See second extract.

In the time of King Henry the Eighth there came a great and mighty wind, that rent down churches, overthrew *altarages*.—*Adams*, i. 67.

All the *altaragia*, the dues that belong to them that serve at God's altar, and which the laws of God and man bound to the altar, they have loosened.—*Ibid.* i. 128.

ALTEL, altar.

If . . . he come to church, take holy water, hear mass devoutly, and take *altel* holy bread, he is sure enough, say the Papists.—*Bradford*, ii. 314.

ALTERNACY, alternation.

Lorenzo's [sonnets] are frequently more clear, less *alembiques*, and not inharmonious, as Petrarch's often are, from being too crowded with words, for which room is made by numerous elisions, which prevent the soften-

ing *alternacy* of vowels and consonants.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 549 (1795).

ALTERNIZE, to alternate.

I only saw him once, but that was in a tête-à-tête, *alternized* with a trio by my son that lasted a whole afternoon.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vii. 355.

ALTEZA, height. See quotation, s. v. EXCELSITUDE. Nashe seems to use the word as though it were naturalized.

ALTHOFF, although. Fielding repeatedly makes his uneducated characters use *thof* or *althof*.

He affected somewhat of the rustic phrase of his own country, which was Gloucestershire; as, to instance in a word, *althoff* instead of although, as we pronounce.—*North Examen*, p. 510.

ALTIFY, to heighten. Fuller in his *Worthies* (i. 234), remarking on the Cumberland proverb—

"Skiddaw, Lanvellin, and Casticand
Are the highest hills in all England,"

says "every county is given to magnify (not to say *altify*) their own things therein."

ALTITUDES, passion; excitement.

Clar. Who makes thee cry out thus, poor Brass?

Brass. Why, your husband, Madam; he's in his *altitudes* here.

Vanbrugh, Confederacy, Act V.

If we would see him in his *altitudes*, we must go back to the House of Commons . . . there he cuts and slashes at another rate.—*North, Examen*, p. 258.

"The girl is got into her *altitudes*, Aunt Hervey," said my sister. "You see, Madam, she spares nobody."—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 350.

Sophia. Sir, I have tried while I could to treat you with some degree of respect; you put it out of my power; resentment and contempt are the only——

Contrast. Clarissa Harlow in her *altitudes!* What circulating library has supplied you with language and action upon this occasion?—*Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor*, Act II. sc. i.

ALVEARY, a hive. L. has the word, but no illustration of the literal sense.

Ther's not the least foulnes seen in our *alvearies* or hives, for we abhor all immundicities and sordidnes.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 137.

ALY, having to do with ale: as applied to a nose—red.

A coystrell
Whose crusty chaps, whose *aly* nose,
Whose lothsom stinking breath
Whose toothles gumms, whose bristled beard,
Whose visage all like death,
Would kill an honest wench to view.

Breton, Toyes of an Idle Head, p. 55.

AMAFROSE, amaurosis, a weakness in the optic nerve causing loss or dimness of sight.

She is back't
By th' *Amafrose* and cloudy Cataract,
That (gathering up gross humors inwardly
In th' optique sinew) quite puts out the eye.

Sylvester, The Furies, 377.

AMATEURISH, unprofessional; in the style of an amateur. See extract, s. v. DILETTANTISH.

I found him standing in a stable . . . superintending the somewhat *amateurish* operations of the man who had undertaken to supply the ostler's place.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. v.

AMAZE, to be amazed.

Amaze not, man of God, if in the spirit
Thou'rt brought from Jewry unto Nineveh.

Greene, Looking Glass for England, p. 119.

Madam, *amaze* not: see his majesty
Return'd with glory from the Holy Land.

Peele, Edw. I., i. 1.

AMAZEFUL, astonished.

The Queen, nigh sunk in an *amazefull* swoun,
Bespake him thus.

Sylvester, The Magnificence, 1398.

AMAZONICAL, belonging to the Amazons.

Theare wear *Amazonical* woommen with targat.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 475.

AMBASSADORIAL, pertaining to an ambassador.

I had no occasion to be in such a hurry to prepare your *ambassadorial* countenance.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 341 (1759)

AMBIDEXTERITY, versatility.

My father's disappointment was in finding nothing more from so able a pen but the bare fact itself, without any of that speculative subtility or *ambidexterity* of argumentation upon it, which heaven had bestow'd upon man on purpose to investigate truth, and fight for her on all sides.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, iii. 23.

AMBITIONATE, to aim at ambition.

These may be glad if they can preserve the petty Provinces of their Parochial and Independent Episcopacies which they so infinitely *ambitionated*.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 252.

AMBITIONIST, ambitious man.

[Napoleon] lost head, as they say, and became a selfish *ambitionist* and quack.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 146.

AMBLIGON, having obtuse angles.

The Buildings *Ambligon*,
May more receive than Mansions Oxygon,
(Because th' acute and the rect-Angles too
Stride not so wide as obtuse Angles doe).
Sylvester, The Columnes, 198.

AMBROSIATE, ambrosial.

Ev'n thus the Mercury of heaven
Ushers th' *ambrosiate* banquet of the gods.
Decker, Satiromastix (*Hawkins, Eng. D.*, iii. 181).

AMBULATE, to walk, or wander.

Now Morpheus . . .
Amused with dreams man's *ambulating* soul.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 43.

AMBULING COMMUNIONS. I had thought that the remark of Lord Cecil at the Hampton Court Conference referred to the custom of the clergy walking about the church, and giving the elements to the people; but Heylin (*Survey of the Estate of Guernzey and Jursey* (1656), Bk. VI. ch. v. p. 371), commenting on the order that had been made in those islands to receive the Holy Communion either sitting or standing, observes, "Our Synodists more moderate than those of the Netherlands, who have licensed it to be administered unto men even when they are walking."

Ld. Cecil. The indecencie of *ambuling communions* is very offensive, and hath driven many from the Church.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. i. 20.

AMEN, to end, as amen does a prayer; also to say amen to.

Yea verily, this very evening have I *amen'd* the volume.—*Southey, Letters*, 1812, ii. 281.

Who has not heard the ancient words? and how many of us have uttered them knowing them to be untrue? and is there a bishop on the bench that has not *amen'd* the humbug in his lawn sleeves, and called a blessing over the kneeling pair of perjurers?—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lvii.

AMERICANISM, a word or phrase peculiar to the United States, or originating there. Many so-called Americanisms are good old English. There is an article on Americanisms in the *Penny Cyclopædia*.

You know very well that quoting a foreign language is quite different from using those stupid *Americanisms* which are only fit for negro-concerts.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. vii.

AMISSNESS, error.

God forgive us our *amissnesses!*—*British Bellman*, 1648 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 626).

AMMUNITION-BREAD, bread belonging to soldiers' rations.

That great Achilles might employ
The strength designed to ruin Troy,
He dined on lion's marrow, spread
On toasts of *ammunition-bread.*
Prior, Alma, iii. 215.

The king . . allows them soldier's pay, that is, five sols or twopence halfpenny a day; or rather, three sols and *ammunition bread.*—*Smollett, Travels*, Letter v.

AMNESTIA. R. says, "It is used in the Latin form by Howell to denote forgetfulness;" and he cites from the *Letters*, iii. 6. The extract shows that the term was also used by him to signify *amnesty*. Sanderson has the Eng. form.

He requir'd that every one should return to his former obedience, offring an *amnestia* for what had pass'd.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 127.

AMORETTE: This word is variously employed. In Chaucer's *Romaunt of the Rose*, 892, it seems to mean a love-knot (so Jamieson and L.); in *Ibid.* 4755 Tyrwhitt and L. explain it, "an amorous woman." H. thinks that in both passages it = a love affair, a little amour, a sense which it certainly bears in Walsh's Letters, as quoted by Latham. N. cites a passage from *Heywood's Love's Mistress* where it signifies "a love sonnet." In *Puttenham's Arte of Poesie*, Bk. II. ch. xii., it appears to denote "an amorous woman." In the subjoined it = amorous looks.

How martial is the figure of his face,
Yet lovely, and beset with *amorets.*
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 168.

Should Paris enter in the courts of Greece,
And not lie fettered in fair Helen's looks?
Or Phœbus scape those piercing *amorets*,
That Daphne glanced at his deity.
Ibid. p. 173.

AMORING, love-making.

Whilst he, not dreaming of thy folly,
Lies gaping like a great Lob-lolly,
On Carian Latmus loudly snoaring,
Insensible of thy *amoring.*
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 213.

AMOUND, to amount (?).

The countrey where they live Psychania hight,
Great Psychany, that hath so mighty bounds,
If bounds it have at all. So infinite
It is of bignesse, that it me confounds
To think to what a vastnesse it *amounds.*
H. More, Life of the Soul, ii. 24.

AMOVEMENT, removal.

In like sort his brother Geffrey, a Knight Templar, is put out of the Councell, both of them much maligned by the Nobilitie, who had often before laboured their *amouement*. —*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 134.

AMPHIBION, an amphibious animal. L. has it as an adj.

Edward, the third of that name, ended his life, having reigned a jubilee full fifty years. A Prince no less successful than valiant; like an *Amphibion*, he was equally active on water and land.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IV. i. 12.

Man may be call'd the great *Amphybium* of nature.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 139.

AMPHITHEATRAL, amphitheatrical.

Then furious windes to skies huge stones eject;
Which, like a co passe turnd about, erect
A Round *amphitheatral*.
Sandys, Travels, p. 278.

AMULETTO, a charm, as against the plague; or perhaps in the extract it means a disinfectant. The word had assumed its English dress before this. *Amulet* occurs in Browne's *Vulgar Errors*.

Would you thrust a child into a pest-house without necessity, and without an *amuletto?* —*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 166.

AMUSABLE, capable of being amused.

She had experienced somewhat of Madame de Maintenon's difficulty (and with fewer resources to meet it), of trying to amuse a man who was not *amusable*.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. v.

AMUSE, amaze.

To sit o'erwhelm'd with thought, with dark *amuse*,
And the sad sullenness of griev'd dislike.
Machin, Dumb Knight, IV. i.

AMUSER, a deceiver; especially by procrastination, or raising side issues. The verb is still so used.

The French are the greatest *amusers* in the world. If propositions are made which they resolve not to accept, they will not directly say so, but suspend and go upon other matter which they intend shall have advantage by the hopes of the former.—*North, Examen*, p. 137.

AMUZATORY, a diversion or distraction.

But now (as an *amuzatory* to make the ill governed people thinke they are not forgotten) the new chiefe Justiciar . . . procures that 4 knights in every shire should inquire of the oppressions of the poore.—*Daniel, Hist. of England*, p. 149.

AMYGDALOID, toad-stone.

Chattering stony names
Of shale and hornblende, ray, and trap, and tuff,
Amygdaloid and trachyte.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

ANAGLYPH, a symbolic writing known only to the Egyptian priests: the hieroglyphs were understood by well-educated laymen.

The language of the world . . . is an *anaglyph*—a spoken *anaglyph*, my dear. If all the hieroglyphs of the Egyptians had been A B C to you, still, if you did not know the *anaglyph*, you would know nothing of the true mysteries of the priests.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. VII. ch. vii.

ANAGNOST (Gr.), reader.

King Francis . . . caused my books (mine, I say, because several false and infamous have been wickedly laid to me) to be carefully and distinctly read to him by the most faithful and learned *anagnost* in this kingdom.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, bk. iv., Ep. Ded.

ANALOGUE, something analogous or answering to another thing.

The Basques speak a lingo utterly different from all European languages, which has no *analogue*, and must have come from a different stock from our ancestors.—*C. Kingsley*, 1864 (*Life*, ii. 168).

ANALYSE, analysis.

He published a little tractate called the Holy Table, under the name of a Lincolnshire minister. The *analyse* of it may be spared, since it is in many hands.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 104.

It is also used by Henry More, *Mystery of Iniquity*, p. 276 (*Hall's Modern English*, p. 175).

ANATHEMATE, to curse; anathematize.

A countrey it seemeth *anathemated* for the death of Christ.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 145.

ANAUTÆSTHESIE. More, in *The Interpretation Generall* affixed to his writings, defines this, "without self-sensedness or relishing one's self."

Strong sympathy
Of the divided natures magick band
Was burnt to dust in *anautæsthesie*.
H. More, Life of the Soul, iii. 68.

ANAUTÆSTHET. More defines this, "One that feels not himself, or at least relisheth not himself."

Here Simon just became spotlesse *anautæsthet*.—*H. More, Life of the Soul*, iii. 67.

ANCHORITISH, hermit-like.

Him and his noiseless parsonage, the pensive abode for sixty years of religious reverie

and *anchoritish* self-denial, I have described further on. — *De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 134.

ANCHORLESS, without an anchor.

My homeless, *anchorless*, unsupported mind had again leisure for a brief repose.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. vi.

ANCORIST, anchoress.

He gave a visit to a woman lately turn'd an *ancorist*, and renowned for her holiness.—*Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire* (ii. 498).

ANDABATES, fencers who fought on horseback, hoodwinked. L. has *andabatism* = ambiguity.

With what eyes do these owls and blind *andabates* look upon the Holy Scriptures.—*Becon*, i. 331.

ANDIRONS. Pothooks and hangers is an expression applied to written characters, but in the quotation the less appropriate *andirons* is employed.

San. He has sent his duty before him in this letter, sir.
Ant. What have we here, pot-hooks and *andirons?*
San. Pot-hooks! Oh dear, sir! I beg your pardon; no, sir, this is Arabick.
Cibber, Love Makes a Man, I. i.

ANECDOTARIAN, a retailer of anecdotes.

Our ordinary *anecdotarians* make use of libels, but do not declaredly transcribe and ingraft them into their text.—*North, Examen*, p. 644.

ANECDOTIC, given to anecdote.

He silenced him without mercy when he attempted to be *anecdotic.—Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. III. ch. vi.

ANGELHOOD, angelic nature or character.

Angli, Angeli! (resumed
From the mediæval story)
Such rose *angelhoods*, emplumed,
In such ringlets of pure glory.
Mrs. Browning, Song for Ragged Schools.

ANGERFUL, angry.

Ever when
'Twould make God's Name redoubted among men,
(In humane phraze) it calls Him pitifull,
Repentant, jealous, fierce, and *angerfull.*
Sylvester, The Arke, 205.

ANGERLESS, free from anger.

And shall a Judge self-*angerless* prefer
To shamefull death the strange adulterer?
Sylvester, The Arke, 222.

ANGLED, applied by Sylvester to a badger driven into an angle of his hole. The word usually means having angles. Cf. the modern slang "cornered."

The angry beast to his best chamber flies,
And (*angled* there) sits grimly inter-gerning.
Sylvester, The Decay, 538.

ANGLIZED. Anglicized is the more usual form. Cf. ROMIZED, SCOTIZED.

These Norman lords in the next generation by breathing in English ayre, and wedding with English wives, became so perfectly *Anglized* and lovers of liberty, that they would stand on their guard against the king on any petty discontentment. — *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. ii. 56.

This Doctour was a Dutchman very much *Anglized* in language and behaviour.—*Ibid., Hist. of Cambridge Univ.*, viii. 16.

ANGOR, pain. See Latham.

For man is loaden with ten thousand languors:
All other creatures onely feele the *angors*
Of few diseases.
Sylvester, The Furies, 607.

ANGUISHES, griefs (uncommon in the plural).

Ye miserable people, you must go to God in *anguishes*, and make your prayer to Him.—*Latimer*, i. 144.

This same outward man is further to be regarded by us, forasmuch as his infirmities, frailties, distemperatures, aches, and *anguishes* are so intimately felt by his divine inmate.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 32.

ANHEALE, to pant. The extract is from a translation of a Latin sermon preached by Latimer before the Convocation, 1536.

All men know that we be here gathered, and with most fervent desire they *anheale*, breathe, and gape for the fruit of our convocation.—*Latimer*, i. 51.

AN HIGH-LONE, quite alone. See H., s. v. *a-high-lone.*

But e'er this colt, we so did toil on,
Was foal'd, and first 'gan stand *an high-lone;*
Bless us! we had such thund'ring weather,
As heav'n and earth would come together.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 16.

ANIMADVERTISE, to inform or call attention to.

Whole tribes of males and females trotted, bargd it thither to build and enhabite, which the saide kinges, whiles they weilded their swords temporall, *animadvertised* of, assigned a ruler or governour over them that was called the king's provost.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 151).

ANIMATE, to become lively; to revive; usually, to make lively. Cf. the same writer's use of REANIMATE, q. v.

Mr. Arnott, *animating* at this speech, glided behind her chair.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. I. ch. vi.

ANKLE-BELL, a bell attached to the ankle.

The brutes of mountain back
That carry kings in castles, bow'd black knees
Of homage, ringing with their serpent hands,
To make her smile, her golden *ankle-bells*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

ANKLE-DEEP, up to the ankles.

And brushing *ankle-deep* in flowers,
We heard behind the woodbine veil
The milk that bubbled in the pail,
And buzzings of the honied hours.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

ANKLET, ornament for the ankle.

They strip her ornaments away,
Bracelet and *anklet*, ring, and chain, and zone.
Southey, Kehama, I. ii.

I would like to go into an Indian Brahmin's house and see . . . slim waists cased in Cashmir shawls, Kincob scarfs, curly slippers, gilt trousers, precious *anklets* and bangles.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xxviii.

ANKLE-WING. Mercury was represented with wings at his ankles (*talaria*).

Such a precipitate heel,
Fledged as it were with Mercury's *ankle-wing*,
Whirls her to me.—*Tennyson, Lucretius.*

ANNAL-BOOK, history.

Bleys
Laid magic by, and sat him down, and wrote
All things and whatsoever Merlin did
In one great *annal-book*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

ANNIHILATE, to wear out.

Such as are not *annihilated* with labour have no title to be recreated with liberty.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. ii. 33.

ANNOMINATE, to name.

How then shall these chapters be *annominated?*—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. viii.

ANNULAR. The Dicts. give this word = like a ring; but *annular-finger* means the ring-finger.

Then calling for a Bason and a Pin
He pricks his *annular* finger, and lets fall
Three drops of blood.
Beaumont, Psyche, v. 50.

ANOIL, to anoint, as in extreme unction.

Pope Innocentius I., in his Epistle i. chap. 8, saith that not only priests, but laymen in cases of their own and others' necessities, may *anoile*.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, ix. 89.

Suppose then one that is sick should have this Pica, and long to be *annoiled;* why might not a lay-friend *annoil* as well as baptize?—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 218.

ANONYMAL, anonymous.

Take the original thereof out of an *anonymal* cronicleriug manuscript.—*Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln* (ii. 9).

ANOREXIE, want of appetite.

One while the Bonlime, then the *Anorexie*,
Then the Dog-hunger or the Bradypepsie.
Sylvester, The Furies, 450.

ANOTHER. The vulgar *tu quoque*, you're another, which is part of the slang of the streets, is, as might be expected, not modern.

Roister. If it were an other but thou, it were a knaue.
M. Mery. Ye are an other your selfe, sir, the lorde us both saue.
Udal, Roister Doister, iii. 5.

"You mistake me, friend," cries Partridge: "I did not mean to abuse the cloth; I only said your conclusion was a non sequitur." "*You are another*," cries the sergeant, "an' you come to that; no more a sequitur than yourself."—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Book IX. ch. vi.

ANSERINE, pertaining to a goose. When the flesh gives a shiver or creeps, it is called goose skin; according to some a goose is then walking over one's grave.

Nor the snake that hiss'd, nor the toad that spat,
Nor glimmering candles of dead men's fat,
Nor even the flap of the Vampire Bat,
No *anserine* skin would rise thereat,
It's the cold that makes him shiver.
Hood, The Forye.

From the class of modern authors who use really nothing to write with but steel and gold, some no doubt will let their pens descend to posterity under the designation of "*anserine*"—of course intending always a mere figure of speech.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, xi.

ANSWERLESS. An answerless answer is one which offers no substantial reply, while professing to do so. L. has *answerlessly*, with quotation from Bp. Hall.

Here is an *answerless* answer, without confessing or denying either proposition.—*Bramhall*, ii. 627.

ANTENATED, born before the time.

Somewhat of the evangelical relish was in them [the Sybilline prophecies] *antenated*, and in being before the Gospels were written.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 48.

ANTHONY'S (ST.) PIGS. See extract and H., *s. v.* Fuller tells us also that this name was given to the scholars of the City of London School. See extract, *s.v.* PAUL'S PIGEONS.

He will follow him like a *St. Anthony's Pig*. St. Anthonie is notoriously known for the Patron of hogs, having a Pig for his Page in all pictures. . . . There was a fair Hospital built to the honour of St. Anthony in Bennet's Fink in the City; the Protectors and Proctors whereof claimed a priviledge to themselves to garble the live Pigs in the Markets of the City; and such as they found starved, or otherwise unwholesome for man's sustenance, they would slit in the ear, tie a bell about their necks, and let them loose about the City. None durst hurt or take them up (having this Livery of St. Anthony upon them); but many would give them bread, and feed them in their passage, whom they used to follow, whining after them.—*Fuller, Worthies, London* (ii. 56).

ANTHROPOMORPHOSE, to change *from* the form of a man: at least this is the sense in the extract, the only place in which I have met with this verb; but *anthropomorphites* were those who attributed a human form to one who had it not, *i. e.* the Deity.

I humbly desire to see some of those human cretures that you have *anthropomorphos'd*, and transform'd to brute animals.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 3.

ANTHROPOSOPHIST, one who has studied man; but in the extract it seems to be used in contradistinction to theologian, and to imply one who does not know much about God.

If folks would but believe that the Apostles talked not such very bad Greek, and had some slight notion of the received meaning of the words they used, and of the absurdity of using the same term to express nineteen different things, the New Testament would be found to be a much simpler and more severely philosophic book than "Theologians" ("*Anthroposophists*" I call them) fancy.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. xv.

ANTHROPOSOPHY, knowledge of men.

The veriest novice could not have made his advances upon such an occasion more awkwardly than our boasted professor of *anthroposophy*. — *Th. Hook, Man of Many Friends.*

ANTIANARCHIC, opposed to anarchy.

This then is the fruit your *antianarchic* Girondins have got from that levying of war in Calvados—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. IV. ch. ii.

ANTI-BECKETIST, opposer of Becket. Cf. BECKETIZE.

John of Oxford was . . a great *Anti-Becketist*.—*Fuller, Worthies, Oxford* (ii. 229).

ANTI-CAMERA, antechamber, or, if the spelling is to be followed, the chamber opposite the principal one.

The Great Seal and the keeper of it waited two hours in the *Anti-camera*, and was sent home without the civility of admission.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 205.

ANTICEREMONIAL, opposed to ceremonies.

It doth no where appear that our blessed God is so *Anti-ceremoniall* a God as some men have vehemently fancied.— *Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 97.

ANTICHTHONES (*ἀντί χθών*), people on the other side of the earth; at the Antipodes.

Those *Antichthones* which are on the other side of the globe of the earth, are now [in darkness] while it is day with us.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 478.

ANTICLINAL, inclining in opposite directions: applied to a ridge from which strata dip on either side.

I climbed a vast *anticlinal ridge*.—*C. Kingsley*, 1849 (*Life*, i. 174).

ANTICRONISM, confusion in dates.

This confounding so many Pacons in one hath caused *anticronismes*.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. vii. 18.

Some justly quarrell at Virgill's fiction, making Dido fall in love with Eneas, who indeed was dead many years before her cradle was made; others have sought ingeniously to solve the *anticronisme* in history by the plea that she fell in love with his picture.—*Ibid., Worthies, Cheshire.*

ANTIDEITY, an opposer or rival of the Deity.

Know, Diu'lls incarnate, *Antideities*,
To make and marre are two repugnant things.—*Davies, Mirum in Modum*, p. 23.

ANTIDOMINICARIAN, one who would abolish the Sunday.

The Sadducees might deny and overthrow the resurrection, . . . or the *Antidominicarians* the Lord's Day.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 283.

ANTI-EPIGRAMMATIST, one who writes epigrams against or in answer to another.

He was as good a Poet as any in that age, and delighted to be an *Anti-epigrammatist* to John White, Bishop of Winchester. —*Fuller, Worthies, Surrey* (ii. 339).

ANTIEPISCOPALIST, one opposed to episcopacy. The running heading of p. 603 of Gauden's *Tears of the Church* is "Of Episcopacy and *Anti-episcopalists* in Q. Eliz. dayes."

ANTIEVANGELICAL, opposed to the gospel.

Those penurious practises and sacrilegious principles which some men follow are as much *antievangelicall* as they are anti-episcopall.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 577.

ANTIFAME, contrary report.

It is not worth the making a schism betwixt newsmongers to set up an *antifame* against [a ridiculous report].—*Fuller, Holy State*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii.

ANTI-FRIARIST, one opposed to friars.

He wrote also a smart Book on this Subject. . . Whether Friars in Health, and Begging, be in the state of perfection? The *Anti-Friarists* maintaining that such were Rogues by the Laws of God and Man.—*Fuller, Worthies, Wilts* (ii. 450).

ANTIFRICTION, antidote to friction; smoother.

Oil of flattery, the best patent *antifriction* known, subdues all irregularities whatsoever. —*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. viii.

ANTIFULIGINOUS, hostile to smoke.

And thou, O Michael, ever to be praised,
Angelic among Taylors, for thy laws
Antifuliginous; extend those laws
Till every chimney its own smoke consume.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

ANTIGALLICAN, opposed to the French. There was an Antigallican Society (see extract, s. v. GREGORIAN) established in 1745, to oppose French designs. See *N. and Q.*, IV. iii. 482.

Since it is so much the humour of the English at present to run abroad, I wish they had *antigallican* spirit enough to produce themselves in their own genuine English dress.—*Smollett, France and Italy*, Letter vi.

ANTIGROPELOS, something to protect the legs against moist mud (*ἀντί ὑγρός πηλός*).

The edge of a great fox-cover . . . some forty red coats and some four black . . . the surgeon of the Union in mackintosh and *antigropelos*.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. i.

Her brother had on his *antigropelos*, the utmost approach he possessed to a hunting equipment.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. vii.

ANTI-INFANTAL, hostile to infants. Gauden (*Tears of the Church*, p. 279) speaks of "that *Anti-infantall* Christ which they [Anabaptists] say is so predominant in them."

ANTI-KESAR, an opponent of monarchy.

These waspish over-weening idle drones
Are mortal plagues to ev'ry Publike-weall;
Right *anti-Kesars* vndermyning thrones.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 72.

ANTILITURGICALL, opposed to liturgy.

The graver sort even of *Antiliturgicall* Preachers and people too . . . confine themselves to a more constant method and form of prayer.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 90.

ANTILITURGIST, one opposed to the liturgy.

Our late *Anti-liturgists* thought set forms of prayer might do well at sea, though not at land.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 91.

ANTILOGY, contradiction.

Alas! how miserably is truth torn by *antilogies* and little better than scolding.—*Tears of the Press*, 1681 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 419).

ANTIMAGISTRATICAL, opposed to magistrates.

All spirits which are antiepiscopall are in some respects *antimagistraticall*, and most-what antimonarchicall.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 556.

ANTIMATRIMONIALIST, one opposed to marriage.

If she make a private purse, which, we are told by *anti-matrimonialists*, all wives love to do, it goes all into the same family at the long run.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 144.

ANTIMILITANT, peaceful or peace-loving.

What remained for an active militant parson to do was to hold his own against all comers. Her father, it is true, was an exception to this; but then he was so essentially *antimilitant* in all things, that she classed him in her own mind apart from all others. —*Trollope, Barchester Towers*, ch. xxi.

ANTINATIONAL, unpatriotic.

The great power and compass of the German language, which the vilest of *antinational* servilities obscured to the eyes of those that occupied thrones, had gradually revealed themselves to the popular mind of Germany.—*De Quincey, Last Days of Kant.*

ANTIPATHIC, causing antipathy.

Every one seems to have his *antipathic* animal.—*C. Kingsley* (*Life*, ii. 41).

ANTIPATHISE, to be contrary or opposed.

That which *antipathises* against one thing sympathiseth with another.—*Adams, Works*, iii. 157.

ANTIPERISTEZE. Cowley (quoted in H.) defines *antiperistasis*, "the opposition of a contrary quality by which the quality it opposes becomes heightened or intended." One would have expected the verb to be *antiperistasize*. Davies, it will be seen, spells it ante.

But if the Soule through the Almighties pow'r,
(*Anteperistezing* hir pow'rs with grace)
Breake through those muddy walls which hir immure,
And would compel hir fowle affects t' embrace;
Shee then (sans pride) might looke God in the face.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 15.

ANTIPHONETIC, returning the sound; rhyming.

Moore and Tom Campbell themselves admit "spinach"
Is perfectly *antiphonetic* to "Greenwich."
Ingoldsby Legends (*Cynotaph*).

ANTIPRACTISE, to oppose.

Men that are sound in their morals, and in minutes imperfect in their intellectuals, are best reclaimed when they are mignarized and strok'd gently. Seldom anything but severity will make them *anti-practise*, for then they grow desperate.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 95.

ANTIQUITARIAN, a contemptuous term for one who would now be called a mediævalist.

I shall distinguish such as I esteem to be the hinderers of reformation into three sorts: (1) *Antiquitarians* (for so I had rather call them than antiquaries, whose labours are useful and laudable), (2) Libertines, (3) Politicians.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, bk. i.

ANTIRUMOUR, to raise a counter report.

The Queen's party gave out that the King of France had sent over a vast army for her assistance, and the King's side *antirumoured* (who could raise reports easier than armies) that the Pope had excommunicated all such who sides against him.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. viii. 14.

ANTI-SLAVITE, one opposed to slavery.

The whole controversy between slaveholders and *anti-slavites* hinges on the proofs from God's book.—*Dean, Life of Theodore Parker*, p. 181 (1877).

ANTITHET, opposite statement or position.

It is sometimes true, the popular saying, that sunshine comes after storm. Sometimes true, or who could live? but not always; not even often. Equally true is the popular *antithet* that misfortunes never come single.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi.

ANTITYPAL, of the nature of an antitype. The Dicts. have *antitypical, antitypous*.

How am I to extricate my *antitypal* characters, when their living types have not yet extricated themselves?—*C. Kingsley, Yeast* (Epilogue).

ANTIVITRUVIAN, contrary to Vitruvius, the well-known Roman architect; used as an epithet for those who undid or destroyed architectural monuments.

Some of our late Architects or *Antivitruvian* Builders have endeavoured with their axes and hammers to break down more good Church-work in twice seven years than the best master-builders can hope to repair in seventy-seven.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 21 (Preface).

ANTI-WICLIFFIST, opposer of Wickliffe.

John of Milverton . . . . was a great *Anti-Wiccliffist*.—*Fuller, Worthies, Bristol* (ii. 297).

ANTLING, a young ant.

Within the formicaries *antlings* were found, too callow to push out-doors, but not far removed from their maturity, who were of a pale yellow colour.—*McCook, The Agricultural Ant of Texas*, p. 20 (1879).

ANTS PATHES, TO SEEK, apparently a proverbial expression for very careful seeking. There is no corresponding expression in the original.

[After discussing the origin of the name of the village of Over-Burrow.] But if it recover the ancient name, it may thanke others and not mee, although I have sought as narrowly and diligently for it as for *ants pathes*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 753.

ANYTHING. The comparison in the subjoined quotation is often made still by those who are at a loss for something more definite.

The same maiden, where the lokers on quaked and trembled for feare, daunced without any feare at all emong swearder and knives, beyng as sharpe as *any thyng*.—*Udal's Erasmus, Apophth.*, p. 32.

O my dear father and mother, I fear your girl will grow as proud as *anything*.—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 57.

The tear-drop in his little eye again began
to spring,
His bosom throbb'd with agony, he cried like
anything.
Ingoldsby Leg. (*Misadv. at Margate*).

ANYTHINGARIAN, a man indifferent to all creeds. See also extract, *s. v.* BIFARIOUS.

Lady Sm. What religion he of?
Lt. Sp. Why, he is an *anythingarian*.
Lady Ans. I believe he has his religion to chuse, my lord.
Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. i.).

They made puir Robbie Burns an *anythingarian* with their blethers.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxii.

ANYTHINGARIANISM, an indefinite state of opinion.

'Schiller's 'Gods of Greece' expresses, I think, a tone of feeling very common, and which finds its vent in modern Neo-Platonism—*Anythingarianism*.—*C. Kingsley*, 1851 (*Life*, i. 215).

APART, to stop.

But when I saw no end that could *apart*
The deadly dewle which she so sore did make,
With doleful voice then thus to her I spake.
Sackville, The Induction, st. 14.

APAUSE, to bring to a stand-still.

With this saying he was *apaused*.—*Philpot*, p. 86.

APEAK. The anchor is said to be *apeak* when the cable is drawn so as to bring the ship directly over it.

The anchor was soon *apeak*, the sails filled, and we were under way.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 162.

APEDOM, state of apishness.

The Gombroonians had not yet emerged from this early condition of *apedom*. They, it seems, were still *homines caudati*. — *De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 87.

APERITIVE, an aperient medicine. The Dicts. have it as an adj.

A physician was yesterday consulted, who advised some gentle *aperitives*, as his strength will bear it.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 311.

APHRODISIAN, pertaining to Aphrodite or Venus: *Aphrodisian dames* = courtesans.

They showed me the state nursery for the children of those *aphrodisian* dames, their favourites.— *Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lvi.

APIARIAN, pertaining to bees.

When we are told to go to the ant and the bee, and consider their ways, it is not that we should borrow from them formic laws or *apiarian* policy. — *Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xcvi.

APOCHA, a receipt.

The debt was not cancell'd to that rigid and hard servant, for if he had his *apocha* or quietance, to speak after the manner of men, he were free from all insequent demands.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 25.

APOCHRYPHY, to make apocryphal or of doubtful truth.

Others dare venter a diuiner straine,
And rime the Bible, whose foule feet profane
That holy ground, that wise men may decide
The Bible ne'er was more *Apochryphide*
Than by their bold excursions.
Davies, Paper Persecutors, p. 80.

APOLOGETIC, an apology. See quotation, s. v. DEPRECATORY.

It looks as if he wrote an *apologetic* to the mob on behalf of the prisoner.—*North, Examen*, p. 305.

APOLOGICAL, parabolical; of the nature of an apologue.

To this silent objection Christ makes an *apological* answer.—*Adams*, ii. 166.

APOPLECTICK, one seized with apoplexy.

So often we see there is life in an *apoplectick*, though he seem to be dead.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 134.

APOSIOPESTIC, belonging to an aposiopesis, or a sentence left unconcluded.

He leapt incontinently up, uttering, as he rose, that interjection of surprise so much descanted upon, with the *aposiopestic* break after it, marked thus, Z——ds.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, iii. 211.

APOSTEMATE, imposthume; abscess.

Have you no convulsions, pricking aches, sir, ruptures or *apostemates*?—*Jonson, Fletcher, and Middleton, The Widow*, IV. ii.

APOSTEMED, corrupted. See APOSTUMED.

Now you see the heart has carried on the contrivance, and from this *apostem'd* member flows the corruption of atheism.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 252.

APOSTOLIQUESHIP, holiness (applied to the Pope).

Some evill spirit of an heritique it is which thus molesteth his *apostoliqueship*.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 173).

APOSTUMED, corrupted. See APOSTEMED.

There is in both of you, if it were well taken to heart, enough to prick the swelling, and let out the *apostumed* matter of pride from a many of us.—*Andrewes*, i. 161.

APOSTYLE, to note in margin (the noun is in Halliwell).

He *apostyles* that article with his own hand, to be shown to this day in the MS. extant in the Vatican Library.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 156.

APOTHEOSISE, to deify.

O exalted among birds, *apotheosised* goose! did not thy heart exult, even when thy liver parched and swelled within thee?—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xxii.

APPAL, terror.

Nor think I but great Hector's spirits will suffer some *appall*.—*Chapman, Iliad*, xiv. 314.

APPASSIONATE, to influence with passion. R. gives *appassionated* as used by Sidney (*Arcadia*, bk. ii. p. 210), and seems to think the word peculiar to him, but this is not so.

By your hyperbole and many other waies seeking to inveigle and *appassionate* the mind.—*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. vii.

APPEALINGNESS, beseechingness.

It was ready sympathy that had made him alive to a certain *appealingness* in her behaviour towards him.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxv.

APPELLATE, to call.

One of these old soldiers was what the Spaniards, with the gravity peculiar to their language, call a *Caballo Padre;* or what some of our own writers, with a decorum not less becoming, *appellate* an entire horse.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxxvi.

APPLAUD, to congratulate.

I line againe, and *applaud* myselfe in this happinesse, and wish it might ever continue.—*Hall, Epistles*, Dec. II. Ep. i.

Neither speak I of gross sinners, not grafted into Christ; but even to those that *applaud* themselves in their holy portion, and look to be saved.—*Adams, Works*, iii. 89.

The covetous, when he hath gotten goods, as if he had gotten the true good, *applauds* his soul, as if it were the soul of some swine.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 17.

Can I do him all the mischief imaginable, and that easily, safely, and successfully, and so *applaud* myself in my power, my wit, and my subtle contrivances?—*South, Sermons*, iii. 113.

APPLAUSION, congratulation.

The same Musicians came againe with this last part, and greeted them both with a Psalme of new *applausions*.—*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, Bk. I. ch. xxvi.

APPLE-ARBITER, Paris.

Whom her beardless *apple-arbiter*
Decided fairest.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

APPLE-DRANE, a wasp. H. gives it as a west country word (and the extract is in the Devonshire dialect), but he spells it *apple-drone*.

Leek bullocks stinged by *apple-dranes*,
Currautin' it about the lanes,
Vokes theese way dreaved and that.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 155.

APPLE-PIE ORDER, exact order; perhaps a corruption of *cap-à-pied*.

I am just in the *order* which some folks—though why
I am sure I can't tell you—would call *apple-pie*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Old Woman in Grey*).

APPLE-WIFE, apple woman. The extract will be found more at length; s. v. BREAD AND CROW.

Pomona, the first *apple-wife*.—*Nashe Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 168).

APPLIANT, obedient.

Pharao giving no credit unto Moses, the prophet of God, but *appliant* unto the lusts of his own heart, what time he heard of the passage of God's people, having no fear or remembrance of God's work, he with his army did prosecute after, intending to destroy them.—*Latimer*, i. 86.

APPLICATOR, applier.

'Tis ridiculous . . . to content themselves either with no idoneous physitians and fit medicines, or with such quacking applications and *applicators* as are no way apt for the work.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 494.

APPORTIONATE, to apportion.

Those θρεπτήρια, fostering allowances, were due to parents because they were parents, yet by free *apportionating* them according to the duty and wisdom of the children, as they might provide for their own posterity.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 75.

APPREND, apprehend.

Wherefore the soul so full
Of life, when it raies out, with presse presence
Oretakes each outgone beam; *apprends* it by advertence.
H. More, Sleep of the Soul, ii. 28.

APPROACH, a path or drive leading to a house. Miss Edgeworth always italicizes this word, as if it were scarcely a recognized one in this sense.

Till the travellers arrived at Vivian Hall, their conversation turned upon trees, and

avenues, and serpentine *approaches*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Vivian*, ch. i.

APRONEER, a tradesman or shopman. It seems to have been used contemptuously by Cavaliers for the partisans or officials of the Parliament party, many of whom were of humble origin. Shakespeare has "*apron-men*" (*Coriolanus*, IV. vi.); so has Tom Brown (*Works*, iii. 292); and Gauden, p. 244 of the work cited, speaks of "the *apron* antipathy of a rustick, mechanick, and illiterate breeding" to Church ministers.

He is scared with the menaces of some prating Sequestrator or some surly *Aproneer*. —*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 238.

Every sturdy *aproneer*
Arm'd with battoon did straight appear.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. 3.

APRON-STRING. We still speak of a timid or effeminate person as tied to his mother's apron-string, and this perhaps is the meaning of the proverb given by Udal; one who has no wisdom of her own, but is entirely dependent on her mother's bidding. The speaker in the second extract is a hen-pecked husband.

We say in English, As wise as a gooce, or as wise as her mother's *aperen string*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 118.

He cursed the *apron-string* tenure, by which he said he held his peace.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 23.

A homebred lordling, who, from the moment he slipped his mother's *apron-strings*, had fallen into folly.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. viii.

AQUA VITÆ MAN, usually meant a seller of drams. N. has it in this sense with references to Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher; a more modern instance is subjoined. In the first quotation it means a quack who pretended to sell the elixir of life.

I met with a story of an ancient Hebrew, a reverend rabbi, who, that he might the more lively convince the people in his time of their neglect of practice in this excellent grace, put himself into the habit of a mountebank or travelling *aqua vitæ man*, and made proclamation of a sovereign cordial water of life he had to sell.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 21.

We journeyed over Alpine mountains, drenched in clouds, and thought of harlequin again, when he was driving the chariot of the sun through the morning clouds, and so was glad to hear the *aqua vitæ man* crying a dram. —*Wulpole, Letters*, i. 216 (1749).

ARAPHOROSTIC, not stitched (Gr. ἀ, ῥαφή, without a seam).

Do you think, because you are as impervious as an *araphorostic* shoe, that I, John Russelton, am equally impenetrable? —*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xxxiii.

ARBALESTRIER, a crossbow-man.

The *arbalestrier's* face, notwithstanding a formidable head, was . . . gay and quiet.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

ARBITRATRIX, arbitress.

She is the greatest one knot of strength in the Western world, and for the situation fittest to disjoyn or unite her neighbour forces, and consequently to be *arbitratrix* and compoundresse of any quarrel that may intervene.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 4.

No! this is her prerogative alone
Who *Arbitratrix* sits of Heav'n and Hell.
Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 168.

ARBOLIST, a cultivator of trees; an arborist, for which word it may be a misprint (L. gives the subjoined extract; s. v. *arborist*), only in that case it is misprinted again at p. 131.

They . . . are rather of the nature of the mulberry, which the *arbolists* observe to be long in begetting and keeping his buds, but the cold seasons being pass'd, he shoots them all out in a night.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 11.

ARBOREAL, pertaining to trees.

He inferred that the soul of Xerxes must once have animated a plane tree, and retained a vivid feeling connected with his *arboreal* existence.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxv.

ARCHBISHOPESS, wife of an archbishop.

Were he Archbishop of Canterbury, and actually at my feet, I would not become *archbishopess*. — *Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 245.

ARCHIEPISCOPALITY, the status of an archbishopric.

Offa being dead, down fell the best pillar of Lichfield Church to suport the *archiepiscopality* thereof.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. iii. 39.

ARCHITECTURE, to build.

This was *architectur'd* thus
By the great Oceanus.
Keats, Fingal's Cave.

ARCHIVOLT, ornamental band of mouldings on the face of an arch.

The piers are enriched with groupes of small columns supporting arches ornamented with *archivolts* of mouldings enriched with billeting.—*Archæol.*, xii. 164 (1796).

ARCHOLOGY. See quotation.

That which Mr. Blakeslee, with a somewhat clumsy pedantry, calls *archology*, meaning the science of government. — *Saturday Review*, 27*th October*, 1877, p. 530.

ARCH UP, to support or exalt.

Thus mutually *arching up* one another, they [the Jesuits] filled the ears of all Papists with loud relations of the transcendent industry, piety, learning, of the men of their society.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IX. viii. 19.

ARCTED, joined.

Thart no doubt a Goddesse, too Phœbus sister, or *arcted*
Too Nymphs in kynred.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 315.

ARGUFY, to argue. H. says that he believes he has heard it in the sense of "signify." It clearly has this meaning in the two first extracts, the second of which is from a letter from Dr. Burney.

I've done, (she mutter'd) I was saying
It did not *argufy* my playing;
Some folks will win, they can not choose,
But, think or not think, some must lose.
Shenstone, To a Friend.

But what *argufies* all this festivity? 'tis all vanity and exhalation of spirit.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 41.

I have no learning, no, not I,
Nor do pretend to *argufy*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. v.

ARGUMENTAL, argumentative. Pope is the earliest authority for this word in the Dicts.

Thus they dispute, guilding their tongues report
With instances and *argumentall* sawes.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grinuile, p. 49.

ARGUMENTATE, to argue: the word is put into the mouth of a pedantic schoolmaster.

Nunc are you to *argumentate* of the qualifying of their estate first.—*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 622.

ARIANISTICAL, Arian.

The eldest had just been baptised, and introduced as a member of the *arianistical* dipping community, where my master and his family attended.—*Life of J. Lackington*, Letter xxix.

A-RING, in circumference.

It grew in two orchards of the king's, whereof the greater was twenty days *a-ring*. —*Adams*, i. 369.

ARITHMOCRACY, the rule of numbers, of a majority.

A democracy of mere numbers is no democracy, but a mere brute *arithmocracy*, which is certain to degenerate into an ochlocracy, or government by the mob, in which the numbers have no real share.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, Preface (1854).

ARITHMOCRATIC, belonging to an arithmocracy, *q.v.*

American democracy, being merely *arithmocratic*, provides no representation whatsoever for the more educated and more experienced minority, and leaves the conduct of affairs to the uneducated and inexperienced many, with such results as we see. — *C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, Preface (1862).

ARMIGEROUS, bearing arms (heraldically).

They belonged to the *armigerous* part of the population, and were entitled to write themselves Esquire in any bill, quittance, &c. whatsoever.—*De Quincey, Essays (Bentley)*.

ARM IN ARM. Persons are said to walk *arm in arm* when the arm of the one is linked in or supported by the arm of the other.

To see then this pair [God and Cæsar] thus near, thus coupled, thus, as it were, *arm in arm* together, is a blessed sight.—*Andrewes*, v. 130.

ARM-IN-ARMLY, in a friendly manner.

A clerk who had observed them go out together so *arm-in-armly* could not believe it amicable, but followed them, and came up just time enough to beat down their swords. —*Walpole to Mann*, i. 258 (1743).

ARMING-IRON, fish-hook.

He allowed that even Izaak Walton of blessed memory could not have shown cause for mitigation of the sentence, if Rhadamanthus and his colleagues in the court below had . . . sewed him, metempsychosized into a frog, to the *arming-iron* with a fine needle and silk.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxii.

ARM-STRONG, powerful in the arms.

Alcides (the *arme-strong* darling of the doubled night) by wrastling with snakes in his swadling cloutes should prophecie to the world the approaching wonders of his prowesse.—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 56.

ARMURE. H. gives this word, with references, as meaning armour, but in the extract it signifies rather armed force.

A certain countrie to the ende that it might have quiet and rest, no more to bee vexed with the *armure* and ordinaunce of Alexander, offred vnto the same a good porcion of their possessions.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 223.

ARRACHEMENT, excerpt.

These precious souls of ours, the very exnalations and *arrachements*, if I may so speak, of the breath of God.—*Sanderson*, i. 184.

ARREAR, to raise.

K. James. I wish that the doctrine of predestination may be tenderly handled, lest on the one side God's Omnipotency be questioned by impeaching the doctrine of His eternal predestination, or on the other side a desperate presumption *arreared* by inferring the necessary certainty of persisting in grace. —*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. i. 20.

ARREAR, the rear.

Finally the *arrear*, consisting of between three and four thousand foot, one hundred men at arms, and six hundred light horse, was led by the lord Dacres.—*Heylin, Reformation*, i. 92.

The 27th day brings in Sir Roger Chomley, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Edward Mountague, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; the Duke of Suffolk, and Sir John Cheek on the morrow after, shutting up the *arrear*.—*Ibid.* ii. 83.

ARROSE, to bedew.

Your day is lengthen'd, and
The blissful dew of heaven does *arrose* you.
Two Noble Kinsmen, V. iv.

ARROUND, to surround.

Or than Tiburnus woods and orchard-grounds,
Moystned with gliding brooke which it *arrounds*.
Heath's Odes of Horace, Bk. I. Ode vii.

ARROW, vulgarism for e'er a.

I don't believe there is *arrow* a servant in the house ever saw the colour of his money. —*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. V. ch. viii.

I now carries my head higher than *arrow* private gentlewoman of Vales. — *Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, i. 126.

ARROWLET, a small arrow.

As if the flower,
That blows a globe of after *arrowlets*,
Ten thousandfold had grown, flash'd the fierce shield
All sun.—*Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*

ART AND PART, a Scotch legal phrase to express complicity, but common now in England.

These [dreams] came from the old man which is corrupt (Eph. iv. 22), who had *art and part*, as the Scottish indictment runs, in all our Bishop's persecutions.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 86.

He arose at his leisure, and strolled about the room with as unconcerned an aspect as if nothing had happened amiss, and as though he had neither *art nor part* in this frightful discomfiture.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 6.

My Lord Chancellor,
You have an old trick of offending us;
And but that you are *art and part* with us
In purging heresy, well we might, for this
Your violence and much roughness to the Legate,
Have shut you from our counsels.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 4.

ARTIFICIOUS, artificial.

Salt of a palish or greene colour; the which by a certaine *artificious* devise, they boyle untill it bee exceeding white.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 268.

ARTLY, artificially.

A crabstock, if it have a cyen of some delicate apple *artly* grafted in it, look what branches are suffered to grow out of the stock itself, they will all follow the nature of the stock.—*Sanderson*, i. 431.

ARTSHIP, artistic skill.

Th' *Artship* rare
Which gilds the Seeling of this Globe so fair.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 118.

ARTS-MAN, an artisan or artificer; usually the word means an artist or an expert. N. observes that the term is used for artificer in Chapman's *Homer*, but gives no reference.

Like an oak, a poplar, or a pine,
New fell'd by *arts-man* on the hills, he stretch'd his form divine
Before his horse and chariot.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 448.

AS, than.

How may the hierte be more contryte and meke *as* whan of very contrycon . . we aske mercy and forgyuenesse of almyghty god?—*Bp. Fisher*, i. 210.

I stayed full four months, and never made better cheer in my life *as* then.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxxii.

Darkness itself is no more opposite to light *as* their actions were diametricall to their words.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 48.

I rather like him *as* otherwise.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 121.

ASBEST, Anglicized form of *asbestos*. See next entry.

Th' Arcadian *Asbest* being once enflam'd
Will ne'er be quencht.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 52.

ASBESTON STONE, a mineral substance which is incombustible. The following quotation points to another quality which explains its derivation.

My mind is like to the *asbeston stone*,
Which, if it once be heat in flames of fire,
Denieth to becomen cold again.
Greene, Alphonsus, Act II.

ASCEASE, to assess.

Lidford, now a small village, but in ancient time a famous towne, which . . . (as it is written in that booke whereby William the First tooke the survey and value of England) was not wont to be rated and *asceased* at any other time, nor otherwise than London was. —*Holland's Camden*, p. 199.

ASEITY, independent existence, *i. e. a se.*

Tell me then, by what mysterious light have you discovered that *aseity* is entail'd on matter?—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 425.

ASIDE, distant.

Whose worke this was the tiles there did declare, being imprinted with these words, Legio XX., that is the twentieth legion, which, as I have shewed already before, abode at Chester, scarce sixe miles *aside* from hence. —*Holland's Camden*, p. 681.

ASKED. Persons whose banns are put up are said to be *asked*, or *asked in Church:* on the third publication they are said to be *asked out*. See OUTASKED.

He is commonly called King Edward the Fifth, though his head was *ask'd*, but never married to the English Crown; and therefore in all the Pictures made of him, a distance interposed forbiddeth the banes betwixt them.—*Fuller, Worthies, Westminster* (ii. 105).

ASKER, a species of newt.

Tho' the anguish had the sensation of glowing heat, it might, notwithstanding that, be a bite as well as a burn; and if so, possibly a newt, or *asker*, or some such detested reptile had crept up, and was fastening his teeth.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, iii. 210.

ASKINGLY, with an entreating manner.

How *askingly* its footsteps hither bend!
It seems to say, "And have I then one friend?"—*Coleridge, To a Young Ass.*

ASLEEP, numbed: in the second quotation it = stunned.

His legge, flagging down by the horse's syde, by litle and litle was all *aslepe*, and in maner sterke stife. — *Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 235.

So saying, she ups with her brawny arm, and gave Susy such a douse on the side of the head as left her fast *asleep* for an hour and upward.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 82.

ASLOPEN, asleep.

The Major first began to open,
And rouse up Collin half *aslopen*.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. 1.

ASMEAR, smeared over.

So I came into Smithfield, and the shameful place, being all *asmear* with filth, and fat, and blood, and foam, seemed to stick to me. —*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. xx.

ASPECTOR, beholder.

Huge Lyons, Dragons, Panthers, and the like,
That in th' *aspectors* harts doe terror strike.
Davies, An Extasie.

ASPER, a Turkish coin of small value: its equivalent in English money is somewhat variously estimated in the following extracts.

Every five men had allowance of but five *aspers* of bread in a day, which are but twopence English.—*Sanders, Voyage to Tripoli*, 1584 (*Arber, English Garner*, ii. 20).

Aspers, whereof twentie are neare vpon a shilling:—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 27.

The foolish paltry fellow
Shew'd me some trifles, and demanded of me,
For what I valued at so many *aspers*,
A thousand ducats.
Massinger, Renegado, i. 3.

ASQUAT, in a cowering or huddled up manner. In the extract the word seems to be used rather *in invidiam* than with any very definite meaning.

There was the odious Solmes sitting *asquat* between my mother and sister.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 101.

ASSASSINI. The earliest instance of *assassin* in the Dicts. is from Bacon, and somewhat later than the subjoined, where the word still has a foreign dress; and is moreover used of those Saracen fanatics from whom the more general application of the term has been derived.

Conrade . . . was murthered by two *assassini*.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 100.

ASSEIZE, to seize.

Then laid they violent hands upon him; next
Himself imprisoned, and his goods *asseized*.
Marlowe, Edw. II., i. 2.

ASSEMBLATION, gathering.

The time and place of the *assemblation* was generally notified, as also what learned divine was to preach the funeral sermon.—*North, Examen*, p. 204.

ASSEMBLE, to compare or liken.

Bribes may be *assembled* to pitch.—*Latimer*, i. 188.

Consider how those preachers throughout all this book are compared unto stars and angels. . . . The other be *assembled* unto most filthy locusts.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 379.

ASSEVERATORY, positively affirming.

After divers warm and *asseveratory* answers made by Mr. Atkins, the captain stopped short in his walk.—*North, Examen*, p. 247.

ASSIEGER, besieger: the verb is in the Dicts.

Yet (tracting time) he thought he would prouide
No lesse to keep, then coole th' *assiegers* pride.—*Hudson, Judith*, iii. 254.

ASSISOR, one who fixes the rate at which things are to be sold. Daniel (*Hist. of Eng.*, p. 169) mentions "false *assisors*" among those against whom the writ of Trailbaston was issued. See extract, s. v. TRAILBASTON.

ASSOCIATE TO, associate with.

They *associate* the ideas of pain *to* those lessons and virtues which the pleasure of encouragement ought alone to inculcate.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 110.

ASSOIL, solution.

We dissemble againe vnder couert and darke speaches, when we speake by way of riddle (enigma), of which the sence can hardly be picked out, but by the parties owne *assoile*.—*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xviii.

ASSUBTILE, to refine.

They came by instinct diuine, and by deepe meditation, and much abstinence (the same *assubtiling* and refining their spirits) to be made apt to receaue visions, both waking and sleeping, which made them vtter prophesies, and fortell things to come.—*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, Bk. I. ch. iii.

ASTERIAL, having to do with the stars.

If the deep learn'd *asterial* quacks
Paint Time to life in almanacks,
He has on brow a lock of hair,
But all his head beside is bare.
Ward, England's Reformation, p. 298.

ASTERISK, a star or shape of a star: usually confined to that mark in printing or writing.

The lanthorn is in the centre of an *asterisk* of glades, cut through the wood of all the country round, four or five in a quarter.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 258.

ASTERISK, to mark with an asterisk.

I need not *asterisk* the quaint words and expressions: they stand forth and shew themselves.—*North, Examen*, p. 279.

ASTORGY, want of natural affection. See Rom. i. 31; 2 Tim. iii. 3, in the Greek. Astorgy in the extract is personified.

Upon an Ostrich, more unnatural
Than barbarous She, rode meagre *Astorgy*,
Vowing aloud to tear in sunder all
Those cords with which true Love delights to tie
The Souls of Parents and of Children, and
Shatter the links of every Nuptial Band.
Beaumont, Psyche, xxii. 107.

ASTOUNDMENT, astonishment. Lamb uses the word again in the essay on "Mackery End."

What a collegiate aspect has that fine Elizabethan hall where the fountain plays, which I have made to rise and fall, how many times! to the *astoundment* of the young urchins, my contemporaries.—*Elia, Old Benchers of Inner Temple.*

ASTRACISM, starriness.

If Jove, esteeming me too good for earth,
Raise me to match the fair Aldeboran,
Above the threefold *astracism* of heaven.
Marlowe, 2 *Tamb.*, iv. 4.

ASTRAY, to stray away.

As oft as they *astraid*
From God their guide, He on their shoulders laid
The barbare rock of Moab.
Hudson's Judith, ii. 352.

ASTROITE. See extract.

At Laffington near Gloucester are found certain stones about the breadth of a silver peny and thickness of an half-crown, called *astroites*, or star-stones, being fine pointed like a star and flat. They are of a greyish colour, and the flat sides are naturally finely engraven, as it were.—*Defoe, Tour thro' Great Britain*, ii. 326.

ASTROLATRY, star-worship.

To this succeeded *astrolatry* in the East, and geolatry in the West.—*Cox, Mythol. of Aryan Nations*, i. 95.

ASTROLOGISE, to consider the various motions and conjunctions, &c., as an astrologer does with the stars.

I have elsewhere *astrologised* this case of the faction prevailing at Oxford.—*North, Examen*, p. 301.

ASTROLOGUE, astrologer. Cf. *philologue, theologue*, &c., which are in the Dicts.

For I am a Physician too,
Chymistry know profoundly well,
An *Astrologue* infallible.
D'Urfey, Plague of Impertinence.

ASTUCIOUS, astute; subtle. Fr. *astucieux*. Is the word, as an English one, peculiar to Scott?

Louis, . . like all *astucious* persons, was as desirous of looking into the hearts of others

as of concealing his own.—*Scott, Quentin Durward*, i. 170.

It was indeed natural that one who seldom saw things according to their real forms and outlines should view them according to the light in which they were presented to him by a bold and *astucious* man, possessing the claim of such near relationship.—*Ibid., Fair Maid of Perth*, ii. 59.

ASTUCITY, astuteness.

Consider Maximilien Robespierre . . . without head, without heart, or any grace, gift, or even vice beyond common, if it were not vanity, *astucity*, diseased rigour (which some count strength) as of a cramp. — *Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 65.

Polymetis at any rate folds his map together, and flings himself on bed, resolved to try on the morrow morning; with *astucity*, with swiftness, with audacity. — *Ibid., Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. iii.

ASYLUM, a place for the reception of lunatics. This sense is not in the Dicts. S. Pegge in 1785 (*Archæol.*, viii. 44) says, "The name *asylum* has been of late revived," and applied in this way.

ATABALLES, kettle-drums.

From the Moors' camp the noise grows louder still,
Rattling of armour, trumpets, drums, and *ataballes*.—*Dryden, Spanish Fryar*, I. i.

ATAGHAN, a scimitar. More often written *yataghan*.

The other seeks his *ataghan*,
And clasps its jewell'd hilt.
Oh! much of gore in days of yore
That crooked blade has spilt.
Hood, The Key.

ATHEIST. The earliest authority for *atheist* or *atheism* given in the Dicts. is *Bacon's Essays;* the extract seems to imply that in Ascham's time the word still wore its Greek dress, though it was in not uncommon use.

They plainly declare of whose schole, of what religion they be: that is, Epicures in living and Ἄθεοι in doctrine. This last word is no more unknown now to plain Englishmen than the person was unknown some time in England, until some Englishman took pains to fetch that devilish opinion out of Italy.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster*, p. 90.

ATHIT. The reading in the edition of 1577 is *at hyt*. Mavor explains it "ill-breeders." Wright, *Prov. Dict.*, "ill-conditioned."

No storing of pasture with baggedglie tit,
With ragged, with aged, and euil *athit*.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 35.

ATLANTIC, strong as Atlas. Milton has *Atlantean*.

Bearing an ensign in a mimick fight upon your *atlantick* shoulders.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 180.

ATOMISTICAL, relating to atoms. The atomistical hypothesis is that which refers the origin of matter to a fortuitous concurrence of atoms.

The *atomistical* hypothesis does not weaken the force of my reason; notwithstanding I must tell you a wise man will not easily believe that dull and dead atoms are able to frame a living creature.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 427.

ATONY, want of tone.

The cause of Kant's death was . . the *aton* of the digestive organs.—*De Quincey, Last Days of Kant.*

ATRIP. Sails are said to be atrip when hoisted to the top of the mast, as high as possible.

A sail! a sail! I plainly spy,
Betwixt the ocean and the sky;
An argosy, a tall built ship,
With all her pregnant sails *atrip*.
Cotton, Winter, 1689 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 216)

ATROCE, atrocious.

The prodigious vanity and nonsense as well as *atroce* wickedness of these doings are not describable but by the very remains which the authors themselves have left of them.—*North, Examen*, p. 258.

Let me take a turn or two of reflection upon this most *atroce* machine.—*Ibid.* p. 392.

ATTEMPTLESS, without trying.

Why then, Casane, shall we wish for aught
The world affords in greatest novelty,
And rest *attemptless*, faint, and destitute?
Marlowe, 1 *Tamburlaine*, ii. 5.

ATTEND, attendance.

Boast, petty kings, and glory in your fates,
That stars have made your fortunes climb so high,
To give *attend* on Rasni's excellence.
Greene, Looking Glass for England, I. i.

ATTENDRESS, female attendant. Fuller is somewhat tautologous in speaking of "a female *attendress*."

A female *Attendress* at the Table, neglecting other Gentlemen which sat higher, and were of greater Estates, applyed herself wholly to him.—*Fuller, Worthies, Somerset* (ii. 287).

ATTENTATION, temptation.

What can be so quicksighted as the Devil, that spies the first spark of *attentation*, and blows it into a flame?—*Hackett, Life of Williams*, i. 99.

ATTRIST, to sadden.

I am full of all these reflections, but shall not *attrist* you with them.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 382 (1771).

How then could I write when it was impossible but to *attrist* you! when I could speak of nothing but unparalleled horrors.—*Ibid.* iv. 525 (1793).

AT TWICE, after two trials.

Please but your worship now
To take three drops of the rich water with you,
I'll undertake your man shall cure you, sir,
At twice i' your own chamber.
Jonson, Fletcher, and Middleton, The Widow, iv. 2.

AUDITION. Walpole says of the Cock Lane Ghost, which did not manifest itself except by knockings.

I went to hear it, for it is not an apparition, but an *audition*.—*Letters*, ii. 333 (1762).

AUDITIVE, hearing.

It sometimes falleth out that a man hears not a great sound or noise, though it be nigh him. The reason is, his heart is fixed, and busily taken up in some object, . . . and the ears, like faithful servants, attending their master, the heart, lose the act of that *auditive* organ by some suspension, till the heart hath done with them and given them leave. —*Adams*, i. 265.

AUGUSTEITY, augustness; majesty.

Too little it was belike to be styled by ordinary parasites the shepherd of shepherds, spouse and head of the Church, œcumenical bishop, prince of priests, unless he might be advanced above all *Augusteity* and Deity in this most hyperbolical manner.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 5.

AUGUSTIOUS, august.

He knew these *augustious* preparations would be ridiculously disappointed.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 169.

AURAL, pertaining to the ear.

That *aural* acquaintance with Latin phrases which the unlearned might pick up from pulpit quotations constantly interpreted by the preacher, could help them little when they saw written Latin.—*G. Eliot, Romola*, ch. lxiii.

AURIFIC, gold-making.

This opinion, however, was in part changed, in consequence of some experiments made with an *aurific* powder given him by a stranger.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. clxxxvi.

AURIGATION, chariot-driving. (Lat.)

If a man indulges in the vicious habit of sleeping, all the skill in *aurigation* of Apollo himself, with the horses of Aurora to execute his notions, avail him nothing.—*De Quincey, Eng. Mail-coach.*

AURORAL, pertaining to the morning; bright.

What a scene and new kingdom for him, all bathed in *auroral* radiance of hope. . . . They are all a delusion and piece of demonic necromancy, these same *auroral* splendours. —*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 115 (1837).

AUTARCHY, self-sufficiency. See L., who gives an instance from *Valentine's Sermons*, 1635, but doubts whether it means self-sufficiency or self-government; on the whole he decides in favour of the former, despite the spelling. The following examples from contemporary authors show that he is right.

You that so composed your lives by jejune and empty contemplations of an *autarchy* in virtue by the rules of nature, what stately lives would you have led and lived, if the grace and hopes of the gospel had appeared to you by the rules of faith.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 28.

[Conscience is] in man the principal part of God's image, and that by which man resembleth most the *autarchy* and self-sufficiency of God.—*Ibid.* p. 98.

Some averre that as the Germans (affecting an *autarchy* or sole-sufficiency amongst themselves,) disdained commerce in customes or civile government with the Romans, so they communicated not with them in their religion.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. i. 6.

AUTHENTIC, the original.

Which letter in the copy his Lordship read over, and carried the *authentic* with him.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 24.

Had he put them out to the Bank by procuring several copies to be transcribed, learning thereby had been a gainer and a saver, had he onely secured the originals; whereas now her losse is irrecoverable: principall and interest, *authenticks* and transcripts, are all imbezzled.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, I. vi. 9.

AUTHENTIC, forming a precedent.

A signal professor can not perish without a train, and in his very destruction his example is *authentick*.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 160.

A spreading atheism and domineering, reigning sensuality, sins now made national and *authentick*.—*Ibid.* iii. 351.

AUTHOR. N. says that Chapman frequently uses this verb; L. gives quotation from Beaumont and Fletcher; and R. mentions that Chapman and Beaumont and Fletcher employ it, as though such use were confined to them. In all the passages cited in the Dicts. it means to cause or originate, and this is its meaning in the first of the subjoined ex-

tracts; but in the second it signifies "to vouch for," "to be authority for;" and in the third *authoring* = literary authorship.

The consonancie of the names [Liscare] or trechery of the people hath *authored* the report that Iscariot was here borne.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 250.

Some tricks and crotchets he has in his head,
As all musicians have, and more of him
I dare not *author*.
Massinger, Fatal Dowry, iv. 2.

There are, besides these more obvious benefits, several others which our readers enjoy from this art of dividing; though perhaps most of them too mysterious to be presently understood by any who are not initiated into the science of *authoring*.—*Fielding, Jos. Andrews*, Bk. II. ch. i.

AUTHORISM, sense of being an author.

He [Burke] is a sensible man, but has not worn off his *authorism* yet, and thinks there is nothing so charming as writers, and to be one.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 269 (1761).

AUTHORSHIPNESS, condition of being an author.

Of this I have been sensible from the moment my *authorshipness* was discovered.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 240.

AUTOKINETICAL, self-moving.

Self-moving substance, that be th' definition
Of souls, that 'longs to them in generall.
. . . . . .
Therefore the soul's *autokineticall*
Alone.
H. More, Immortality of the Soul, I. ii. 25, 26.

AUTOMATISED, made into an automaton.

A god-created man, all but abnegating the character of man; forced to exist, *automatised*, mummy wise (scarcely in rare moments audible or visible from amid his wrappers and cerements) as Gentleman or Gigman.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. i.

AUTOMATORY. See quotation.

They made the water go from one glass to another, and contrived a thousand little *automatory* engines, that is to say, moving of themselves.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxiv.

AUTOPATHY "denotates (says More) the being self-strucken; to be sensible of what harms us, rather than what is absolutely evill."

Base fear proceeds from weak *autopathy*.—*H. More, Life of the Soul*, iii. 66.

AUTORIAL, pertaining to an author.

How delicate and graceful are the transitions from subject to subject!—a point severely testing the *autorial* power.—*E. A Poe, Marginalia*, cvi.

AUTOTHEIST, one who is his own god.

He begins to mistake more and more the voice of that very flesh of his, which he fancies he has conquered, for the voice of God, and to become, without knowing it, an *autotheist*.—*C. Kingsley, Letter, Dec.* 23, 1855.

AUTUMNIAN, autumnal.

The boughes . . withered, and, like *autumnian* leaves, dropt to the ground.—*Decker, Seven Deadly Sins*, p. 11.

AUXILIAR, an auxiliary: usually an adj.

I hail you my *auxiliars* and allies.—*Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde*, Pt. II. v. i.

AVALANCHE. The earliest example in L. of this now well-known word is from Byron. Smollett spells it VALANCHE, q. v.

AVAROUS, avaricious. Richardson and Latham give this word, but no example more recent than Gower; it was, however, frequently used by Adams more than 200 years later.

A whole country will not content one *avarous* caterpillar.—*Adams*, i. 79.

The very fool of all is the *avarous*, for he will lose his friends, starve his body, damn his soul, and have no pleasure for it.—*Ibid.* i. 249.

AVOCATION, that which calls us away from something else. The word is so often misused as synonymous with *vocation* (see Hall's *Modern English*, p. 214), that it seems worth while to give the two quotations following.

Heaven is his vocation, and therefore he counts earthly employments *avocations*.—*Fuller, Holy State*, Bk. IV. ch. ix.

Though she could neither sleep nor rest in her bed, yet, having no *avocation* from it, she was found there by her father at his return.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. VI. ch. xiii.

AVOSET, a bird with a long beak curiously curved back at the end, and with pied plumage: it has become rare in England.

Gone are ruffs and reeves, spoonbills, bitterns, *avosets*; the very snipe, one hears, disdains to breed.—*C. Kingsley*, 1830 (*Life*, i. 8).

AVOUCHABLE, incontrovertible.

The darkness of her face here is as *avouchable* as the brightness of her clothes elsewhere.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, IV. v. 25.

The most *avouchable* evidence of Christianity flourishing in this island in this age is produced from the Bishops representing

Britain in the Councills of Arles . . . Nice . . . Sardis . . . Ariminum. — *Ibid., Ch. Hist.*, I. iv. 20.

AVOWANCE, avowal; evidence.

In *avowance* of [its having civil privileges] it showeth more Burrow-townes then any Shire (though thrice as big) lying in the kingdome of Mercia. — *Fuller, Worthies, Bucks* (i. 151).

AVUNCULAR, pertaining to an uncle.

Clive, in the *avuncular* gig, is driven over the downs to Brighton, to his maternal aunt there.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. v.

Clive had passed the *avuncular* banking-house in the city, without caring to face his relations there.—*Ibid.* ch. xl.

AVUNCULIZE, to follow or imitate an uncle.

Seeing he was sister's son to blackmouth'd Sanders, it is much that he doth not more *avunculize* in his bitterness against Protestants.—*Fuller, Worthies, Hants* (i. 414).

AWARD, to avert, ward off. See H.

In his Raign a supplication was preferred that the Temporal Lands given to pious uses, but abusively spent, might have been seized to the King. This was wisely *awarded* by Chichley, Arch-bishop of Canterbury, by putting the King on the design of recovering France. — *Fuller, Worthies, Radnor* (ii. 608).

AWAREDOM, caution.

I am glad you are aware of Mrs. Pitt; pray continue your *awaredom*. — *Walpole to Mann*, iii. 64 (1754).

AWBE, a bullfinch; called also an alp or alph (?).

Canara byrds come in to beare the bell,
And goldfinches do hope to get the gole;
The tatling *Awbe* doth please some fancie wel,
And some like best the byrde as black as cole.—*Gascoigne, Philomene*, 35.

AWED, dreaded.

Could Sampson have been firmly bound hand and foot by the Philistine cords, so as he could not have stirred those mighty limbs of his, what boy or girl of Gath or Ascalon would have feared to draw near, and spurn that *awed* champion?—*Hall, Invisible World*, Bk. III. sect. iii.

AXIER, axis.

Thy hands the *axier* to maintain my world.
Greene, Looking Glass for London, p. 136.

AXINOMANCY. See extract.

[Jet] was moreover employed in the form of divination called *axinomancy*. Laid on a hatchet made hot, it was stated not to consume if the desires of the consulting party were destined to be fulfilled.—*Arch.*, xliii. 517 (1870).

AXLESS, without an axle. The word should be *axleless*, but this would not suit the metre.

'Tis a wondrous thing to see that mighty mound
Hingeless and *axless* turn so swiftly round.
Sylvester, Little Bartas, 264.

AYLES, the beards of corn. H. gives it as an Essex word.

These twice-six colts had pace so swift, they ran
Upon the top-*ayles* of corn-ears, nor bent them any whit.—*Chapman, Iliad*, xx. 211.

AZURE, to make blue. The Dicts. only give the past participle.

Who *azur'd* the firmament? Who enamel'd the meadows with a thousand different flowers?—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 394.

B

BAALIST, a worshipper of Baal: applied in the first extract to Papists, in the second to Anglicans.

And lastly, too, Tobacco's smoakie-mists,
Which (comming from Iberian *Baalists*)
No small addition of Adustion fit
Bring to the smoak of the Unbottom'd Pit.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered, 190.

We went to the Minster, when the pipes played, and the puppets sange so sweetely, that some of our soldiers could not forbeare dauncing in the holie quire, whereat the *Baallists* were sore displeased.—*Letter from Neh. Warton*, 1642 (*Arch.*, xxxv. 332).

BABBLE. Hounds are said to *babble* "if too busie after they have found a good scent," *Gent. Rec.*, p. 78. See H.

Oft when I rise at early morn,
And hear the cheerful echoing horn,
I'm forc'd from the inspiring noise
To hunt a pack of idle boys;
And when they *babble* in their din,
I am a special whipper-in.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. xxi.

BABESHIP, infancy.

He had not euen from his tendre *babeship* been nousled in the preceptes of philosophie. —*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 194.

BABILONICALLY, sumptuously, refer-

ring to the splendour of Babylon. Cf. CLEOPATRICAL.

O! he is attended upon most *Babilonically;* and Xerxes so overcloyd not the Hellespont with his foystes, gallies, and brigandines, as he mantleth the narrow seas with his retinue. —*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 162).

BABOONERY, assemblage of baboons.

On the other side of the Rocke grewe a Groue, in whose vtmost part appear'd a vast, wither'd and hollow tree, being the bare receptacle of the *Baboonerie.—Chapman, Masque of Mid. Temple.*

BABOONISH, like a baboon.

He had a dingy bronze complexion, tawny eyes, tolerable teeth, and a long, wrinkled, smirking, *baboonish* physiognomy. — *Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, Vol. I. ch. ii.

BABY. *To smell of the baby* = to be childish.

There are some that in their childhood are so long in their horne booke that, doe what they can, they will *smell of the Baby* till they can not see to read.—*Breton, Courtier and Countryman*, p. 9.

BACHELORHOOD, bachelorship.

I can fancy nothing more cruel after a long easy life of *bachelorhood* than to have to sit day after day with a dull handsome woman opposite.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xl.

Sir Hugo in his *bachelorhood* had been beguiled into regarding children chiefly as a product intended to make life more agreeable to the full grown.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. lix.

BACHELORIZE, to be or act as a bachelor. Jarvis says in a note, "A word made on purpose, answerable to the original *bachillear.*"

I am a Salamanca bachelor of arts, and there is no *bachelorizing* beyond that.— *Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. vii.

BACHELOR'S FARE. See quotation.

Lady Ans. Colonel, some ladies of your acquaintance have promised to breakfast with you, and I am to wait on them; what will you give us?

Col. Why, faith, Madam, *bachelor's fare*, bread and cheese and kisses.—*Swift, Polite Conversation*, Conv. i.

BACHELRY. *Bachelry intention* = intention of remaining a bachelor.

He holding place and estimation as heir of Arcadia, obtained me of my father, the King of Argos, his brother helping to the conclusion with protesting his *batchelry* intention. —*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 237.

BACK. *Give the back* = to leave.

Had even Obstinate himself but felt what I have felt of the powers and terrors of what is yet unseen, he would not thus lightly have *given us the back.—Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. I. p. 10.

BACK-BROKEN, with a broken back; over-heavily weighted. H. refers to *Florio* for *back-break.* Cf. BREAK-BACK.

How best the Sonne should bear an empire's lode
(Which weaknesse oft *back-broken* vndergoes).—*Davies, Microcosmos*, p. 16.

BACKERMOST, furthest back. Cf. HIGHERMOST. The extract is from the Churchwardens' Accounts at Minchinghampton, 1669.

Two seat roomes in the gallery at Hampton in the *backermost* seat.—*Arch.*, xxxv. 449.

BACK-HAND, a term at tennis.

Lady Betty. Nay, my lord, there's no standing against two of you.

L. Fop. No, faith, that's odds at tennis, my lord; not but if your ladyship pleases, I'll endeavour to keep your *back-hand* a little, tho' upon my soul you may safely set me up at the line.— *Cibber, Careless Husband*, Act IV.

What! are you there to keep up her *back-hand*, Mr. Freeport?—*Colman, Eng. Merchant*, Act IV.

BACK-HANDED, remiss.

Modesty . . . is often the most beggarly and *back-handed* friend that merit can have in its pay.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, ii. 180.

BACK-HEAD, false hair at the back of the head.

I thought of poor Mrs. Penelope Arby—you all know her. I saw her in imagination surrounded with parrots and lapdogs! So springlike at past fifty, with her pale pink lustring and *back-head.* — *Richardson, Grandison*, vii. 223.

BACKLOAD, a good load; as much as can be carried on the back.

It came into my mind, that to arrive at universal holiness all at once, I would take a journey into the Holy Land, and so would return home with a *backload* of sanctimony. —*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 182.

BACKSCRAPER, back-scratcher, *q. v.*

Chopsticks and *backscrapers* are curious things.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 238.

BACK-SCRATCHER, an instrument for scratching parts of the back that might be otherwise inaccessible: the end of it was in the shape of a hand. An article on these instruments, with illustrations, will be found in Chambers's *Book of Days*, ii. 238.

There was also a head of Indian corn there, and a *backscratcher*, of which the hand was ivory, and the handle black.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. iv.

BACKSTONE, a stone to bake oat-cakes on. See H., *s. v.* "As nimble as a cat on a hot *bakston*" is a north-country proverb.

The oats, oh the oats, and the silver, silver oats!
Here's to the oats with the *backstone* on the board!
We'll go among them when the barley has been laid in rotes:
When all is home to mow-yard, we'll kneel and thank the Lord.
Exmoor Harvest Song (*Lorna Doone*, ch. xxix.)

BACKSTRING, a leading string behind, by which the nurse or mother guided the child.

Even misses, at whose age their mothers wore
The *backstring* and the bib, assume the dress
Of womanhood.
Cowper, Winter Evening, 227.

BACK-TIMBER, clothes.

Was there ever more riot and excess in diet and clothes, in belly-cheer and *back-timber*, than we see at this day?—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 543.

BACK WINTER, frost after the regular winter has passed.

This and every towne hath its *back winters* or frostes that nippe it in the blade (as not the clearest sunneshine but hath his shade, and there is a time of sicknes as well as of health): the *backewinter*, the froste biting, the eclipse of shade and sicknesse of Yarmouth was a great sicknesse or plague in it 1348.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 152).

BACON-HOG, a specially fat hog fit for bacon. In the original, Erasmus speaks of Acarnanian pigs, which were the sleekest kind.

My followers are smooth, plump, and buxom, and altogether as lusty as so many *bacon-hogs* or sucking calves.—*Kennet, Erasmus's Praise of Folly*, p. 17.

BACONIZE, to turn into bacon.

He hath not learnt
That pigs were made for man, born to be brawn'd
And *baconized*.—*Southey, Nondescripts*, iv.

BACON-SLICER, a clown, though the note says it is strictly a braggadocio or vapourer.

If he have not a better judgement, a better discourse, and that expressed in better terms than your son, with a completer carriage and civility to all manner of persons, account me for ever hereafter a very clounch and *bacon-slicer* of Brene.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xv.

BADGE. Mr. Grosart suggests that the word in the extract may mean "procuring forfeited estates by begging." BADGER, q. v., is a retailer of corn. Such had not always a very good reputation for honesty. Perhaps Davies means, "some follow her [Fortune] by forestalling or regrating the produce of the land." His marginal note is "*Land badgers.*"

Some others followed her by *badging* land.—*Davies, Humour's Heaven on Earth*, p. 37.

BADGER, a huckster; retailer. See BAJULATE.

The wealth of this town consisteth much in buying of corne, and selling it againe to the mountaines; for all the inhabitants be as it were a kinde of hucksters or *badgers*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 555.

BADGER. *To overdraw one's badger* is, according to Hood, slang for overdrawing one's banking account.

His checks no longer drew the cash,
Because, as his comrades explain'd in flash,
He had *overdrawn his badger*.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

BADGERLY, aged (?). We say, *gray as a badger*.

I always think when I see those *badgerly* virgins fond of a parrot, a squirrel, a monkey, or a lapdog, that their imagination makes out husband and children in the animals.—*Richardson, Grandison*, v. 300.

BADMINTON, a species of compounded drink, so named from the Duke of Beaufort's place, where it had its origin.

Here . . . the cares or enterprises of life are soothed or stimulated by fragrant cheroots or beakers of *Badminton*.—*Disraeli, Lothair*, ch. xxx.

BAFFLE, to trifle; to make much ado about nothing.

The vexatious side *baffled* before the master, as long as he could, upon trifles, keeping back the true points.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 78.

BAG, applied apparently to a quantity of water which had been confined as in a bag.

A servant brought him a letter wherein was an account of a *bag* of water, which was broke in his greatest colliery.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 268.

BAG, *to put in a bag.* See extract.

They [the Welsh] had a kind of play wherein the stronger who prevailed put the weaker into a sack; and hence we have borrowed our English by-word to express such betwixt whom there is apparent odds of strength, "He is able to *put him up in a Bagge.*"—*Fuller, Worthies, Cardigan* (ii. 579).

BAGATELLO, a trifle.

It doth not become the children of God . . so to please themselves with toyes and *bagatelloes* as to neglect their meat.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 102.

BAG-FOX, a fox turned out of a bag to be hunted.

Thus the *bag-fox*, (how cruelly, alack!)
Turned out with turpentine upon his back,
Amidst the war of hounds and hunters flies;
Shows sport; but, luckless, by his fragrance dies.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 187.

To have a sort of *bag-fox* to turn out, when fresh game cannot be had, is an enjoyment which most of my readers have doubtless experienced.—*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, Vol. I. ch. x.

BAGGAGE, stuff; rubbish. We still speak of bad liquor as "loaded." Gascoigne reckons it as among the signs of an impossible golden age

When brewers put no *bagage* in their beere.
The Steele Glas, p. 79.

For throughe cruditye and lacke of perfect concoction in the stomacke is engendred great abundance of naughty *baggage* and hurtfull phlegme.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 118.

BAGGAGE, worthless. The substantive, applied contemptuously to a woman, is common. In the second quotation there is a comma at baggage; I think by a mistake; if not, baggage is a substantive, and means rubbish.

Booth himself confest, in the hearing of those witnesses, that Pregion had nothing to do with that *baggage* woman.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 123.

For four cellars of wine, syder, ale, beer, with wood, hay, corn, and the like, stored up for a year or two, he gave not account of sixpence, but spent it upon *baggage*, and loose franions.—*Ibid.* ii. 128.

BAGONET, to bayonet; or as a substantive. In the first quotation it is not meant as a vulgarism; in the second, where the word is a substantive, Mr. Sam Weller is the speaker.

I came not into the world to be cannonaded or *bayonetted* out of it.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 535.

Now, gen'l'men, fall on, as the English said to the French when they fixed *baggi-nets.*—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xix.

BAGS, breasts.

But cursèd cruell be those wicked Hags
Whom poysonous spight, envy, and hate have won
T'abhorrèd sorcery, whose writhled *bags*
Fould fiends oft suck, and nestle in their loathsome rags.
H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, st. 47.

BAILS, hoops to bear up the tilt of a boat.

An act of Parliament passed in 1736-7 . . . prohibits close Decks and *Bails* nailed down in the Wherries.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 143.

BAJULATE, to carry. Lat. *bajulare.* Fuller puts in margin, "Hence *bagers*," i. e. BADGERS, q. v.

The gentry of this county well content themselves in the very badness of passage therein, as which secureth their provisions at reasonable prices; which, if mended, Higglers would mount, as *bajulating* them to London.—*Fuller, Worthies, Sussex* (ii. 381).

BAKER-KNEED. Grose says, "one whose knees knock together in walking, as if kneading dough."

His voice had broken to a gruffish squeak,
He had grown blear-eyed, *baker-kneed*, and gummy.—*Colman, Poetical Vagaries*, p. 13.

BAKER-LEGGED, same as BAKER-KNEED, *q. v.*

Æsop . . was . . flat-nos'd, hunch-back'd, blabber-lipp'd; a long misshapen head; his body crooked all over, big-belly'd, *baker-legg'd*, and his complexion so swarthy that he took his very name from 't; for Æsop is the same with Æthiop.—*L'Estrange, Life of Æsop.*

BALAAM-BASKET, or BOX, an editor's receptacle for articles unfit for insertion. The term (the allusion is obvious) seems to have originated with Blackwood's Magazine.

An Essay for the Edinburgh Review, in "the old unpolluted English language," would have been consigned by the editor to his *balaam-basket.*—*Hall, Modern English*, p. 17.

BALANCE, balances; scales.

We are not angry with the clarke of the market if he come to our stall, and reproove our *ballance* when they are faultie.—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 54.

Are there *balance* here to weigh
The flesh?
Shakespeare, Mer. of Venice, IV. i.

Ermensewl, that is, the pillar or stay of the poor, pictured with a banner in one hand

with a red rose, in the other a pair of *ballance.—Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. i. 6.

BALANITE, a species of gem: perhaps the carbuncle or the Balais ruby. Ducange quotes from Rymer, v. 30: "*Unum scrinium auri . . . garnitum de saphiris . . Balanitibus et aliis petrariis.*"

A garland braided with the flowry folds
Of yellow citrons, turn-sols, mary-golds,
Beset with *bal'nites*, rubies, chrysolites,
The royall Bride-groom's radiant brows bedights.—*Sylvester, The Magnificence*, 1016.

BALBUTIENT, stammering; lisping.

I have with tongue *balbutient*
Prattled to th' weaker ear.
H. More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 24.

BALDARE (?). The extract is the translation of "*ea cura quietos sollicitat.*"

Theire brayns vnquieted with this *baldare* be buzing.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 400.

BALDICOOT, bald coot. The name of this bird is applied to the monks on account of their shaven crowns.

This comes of your princesses, that turn the world upside down, and demean themselves to hob and nob with these black *baldicoots.—Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy*, iii. 4.

BALDRIB. H. (who gives no example) says, "Not the same as the spare-rib, as generally stated, which has fat and lean, and is cut off the neck. The *baldrib* is cut lower down, and is devoid of fat; hence the name, according to Minsheu." In the first extract it is applied to a thin and lanky Puritan.

Faith, thou art such a spring *baldrib*, all the mistresses in the town will never get thee up.—*Middleton, Mayor of Quinborough*, Act III.

Who in all forms
Of pork, baked, roasted, toasted, boil'd, or broil'd;
. . . . . .
Leg, bladebone, *baldrib*, griskin, chine, or chop,
Profess myself a genuine Philopig.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

BALK, a beam or rafter. See the Dicts.; but they have no instance later than Fairfax.

See! round the room on every beam and *balk*
Are mingled scrolls of hieroglyphic chalk.
Crabbe, Borough, Letter xi.

The stiffest *balk* bends more or less; all joists creak.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. xii.

BALL, a stout fellow. The word in the orig. is *ribault*, which in the Glossary appended to the edition of Rabelais by L. Barré is explained, "*En général, homme robuste; par extension, bandit, libertin; du teuton, 'bald,' hardi.*"

He was a strong-built *ball*, and an old dog at fisticuffs.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xii.

BALLACE, to ballast; also as a substantive. See extract, *s. v.* CALVAR.

Therewith they are accustomed to *ballace* their ships.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 204.

And all of them, unburthened of their load,
Are *ballassed* with billows watery weight.
Marlowe, Dido, I. i.

For *ballace*, empty Dido's treasury.
Ibid. iii. 1.

BALLASTER, one who has to attend to providing ships with ballast.

The office of *Ballaster*, and of Lading, Lastage, and Ballasting of Ships and Vessels on the River Thames.—*Commons Journals*, vii. 740 (1659).

BALLOON, to convey as in a balloon. The extract is addressed to Time.

Thy pinions next—which, while they wave,
Fan all our Birth-Days to the grave,—
I think ere it was prudent,
Balloon'd me from the Schools to Town,
Where I was parachuted down,
A dapper Temple student.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 19.

BALNEO, bath. *Bagnio* is the common form.

Then began Christian Churches . . to outshine . . the *Balneos* and Theatres of free Cities.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 351.

BAMBOCHE, a doll or puppet.

These figures were brought by the mob in grand procession . . . and then after numerous platoons and volleys of squibs discharged, these *bamboches* were with redoubled noise committed to the flames.—*North, Examen*, p. 574.

BANBURY GLOSSES. Is Latimer alluding to some well-known story in connection with Banbury, referred to also in the mock speech attributed to Corbet?

In this your realm they have sore blinded your liege people and subjects with their laws, customs, ceremonies, and *Banbury glosses*, and punished them with cursings.—*Latimer*, ii. 299.

The malignants do compare this commonwealth to an old kettle with here and there a fault or hole, a crack or flaw in it; and that we (in imitation of our worthy brethren

of *Banbury*) were intrusted to mend the said kettle; but, like deceitful and cheating knaves, we have, instead of stopping one hole, made three or four score.—*Speech of Miles Corbet*, 1647 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 274).

BANDEAU, band.

Well, sir, that *bandeau* you quarrelled with was worn by every woman at court the last birthday.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 98.

Round the edge of this cap was a stiff *bandeau* of leather.—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, i. 11.

BANDORE. Kennet, s. v. *abunda*, gives "*Bandore*, a widow's veil to bind over or cover her head and face."

I hoped to fix my future rest,
And took a widow to my nest.
. . . . . .
Jove in Pandora's box confined
A hundred ills, to vex mankind;
To vex one bird, in her *bandore*
He had at least a hundred more.
And soon as time that veil withdrew,
The plagues o'er all the parish flew.
Prior, Turtle and Sparrow, p. 398.

BANERER, banner-bearer.

The lorde Haward, the king's *banerer*, rode next.—*Account of Burial of Edward IV.* (*Arch.*, i. 351).

BANGLE, a frequentative form of *bang*, to beat. In the eastern counties corn is said to be *bangled* when beaten about by the wind. The *Imp. Dict.* defines *bangle*, "to waste by little and little; to squander carelessly." A *bangling hawk* is one that beats about in the air, instead of rising steadily, and then swooping down on the quarry. See *N. and Q.*, V. x. 409.

No *bangling* hawk, but with a high flier will mend her pitch.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 83.

BANGLES. See extracts; also *s. v.* KINCOB.

The ankles and wrists ornamented with large rings or *bangles*.—*Archæol.*, viii. 256 (1787).

Her bracelets (she used to say, I am given to understand they are called *bangles*, my dear, by the natives) decorated the sleeves round her lean old hands.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xv.

BANGSTER, the victor; one who bangs or beats his adversary.

If you are so certain of being the *bangster*, so very certain I mean of sweeping stakes, what harm will Miss Clara come to by your having the use of her siller?—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 183.

BANG-TAILED, short-tailed (slang).

"These *bang-tailed* little sinners any good?" said Drysdale, throwing some cock-a-bondies across the table. "Yes, I never like to be without them and a governor or two."—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. vi.

BANG-UP, fine; first-rate. Cf. SLAP-UP. BANG-UP also = to make smart (slang). The second quotation is from an article by Archbishop Whately on Miss Austen's novels.

Dance a *bang-up* theatrical cotillion.—*H. & J. Smith, Rejected Addresses*, p. 188.

We could not resist giving a specimen of John Thorpe . . . altogether the best portrait of a species which, though almost extinct, cannot yet be quite classed among the Palæotheria, the *Bang-up* Oxonian.—*Quarterly Review*, xxiv. 368.

Pat to his neckcloth gave an air
In style, and *à la militaire;*
His pocket too a kerchief bore
With scented water sprinkled o'er;
Thus *banged-up*, sweeten'd, and clean shav'd
The sage the dinner-table braved.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. v.

BANISTER. See quotation.

He was bound apprentice to a *banister*-maker, which was a large sort of hamper then in use for the carrying of charcoal to the furnaces on horseback, one on each side a horse.—*Yorkshire Diaries* (*Surtees Soc.*), p. 311 (1732).

BANJORE. See extract. In the form *banjo* the word has become familiar to us.

"What is this, mamma? it is not a guitar, is it?" "No, my dear, it is called a *banjore;* it is an African instrument, of which the negroes are particularly fond."—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. xviii.

BANK. To bank a fire is to load it with coal so pressed down that, while the fire will last a long time, it burns very slowly.

The ship was lying at anchor with fires *banked*, and it was understood that they were waiting for a Queen's messenger.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. li.

BANKER, one who makes banks. See Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary*, s. v.

He told me that cranberries had not been discovered at that place [Dersingham] till within his memory, and that the discovery was made by some *bankers* (men who work in the fens) from Lincolnshire.—*Freeman, Life of W. Kirby*, p. 155 (1852).

BANKER, to banquet.

Foillanus and his three brethren, going homeward in the night, after they had well *bankered* with St. Gertrude and her nuns, were killed in a wood.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 192.

BANKERESS, banker's wife.

Some of those bankers are as high and mighty as the oldest families. They marry noblemen's daughters, by Jove, and think nothing is too good for 'em. But I should go, if I were you, Arthur. I dined there a couple of months ago, and the *bankeress* said something about you.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxiv.

BANKLESS, shoreless; unbounded.

For thou of beauty art the *bancklesse* Sea.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 15.

BANKRUPTISM, bankruptcy. "Poltick *Bankruptisme*" is the title of the first of Decker's *Seven Deadly Sinnes*.

BANNERET, to make a knight-banneret.

Nor doth it sound a little to the honour of Herefordshire, that amongst the thirteen then *banneretted* in the King's Army, three fell out to be her Natives.—*Fuller, Worthies, Hereford* (i. 464).

BANNIER. The old Fr. *bannière* = a district or manor. "*Banneria, districtus, jurisdictio, officium bannerii*" (Ducange). At the same time the Ital. *bagnio*, Span. *bāno*, and Fr. *bagne* all = a place where slaves are kept, as well as a bath.

He encouraged the inhabitants . . that they should be of good cheer, for before night there should be Elaianians in Galeri market as cheap as birds. . . . And it fell true that [the Emperour's] souldiers were sold by multitudes in Galeri's *bannier* towards the evening.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 83.

Upon the Castle Hill [in Chios] there is a *Bannia* . . . containing seuerall roomes, one hoter than another with conduits of hot water, and naturall fountaines. — *Sandys, Travels*, p. 12.

BANTERER. See quotation (see also citation from Swift in R.).

Occasions given to all men to talk what they please, especially the *banterers* of Oxford (a set of scholars so called, some M.A.), who make it their employment to talk at a venture, lye, and prate what nonsense they please; if they see a man talk seriously they talk floridly nonsense, and care not what he says.—*A. Wood, Life*, Sept. 6, 1678.

BANYAN, a loose gown, like that worn by the Banyans. See next entry.

I have lost nothing by it but a *banyan*, shirt, a corner of my quilt, and my bible singed.—*Sufferings of a Dutch Sailor*, 1725 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii. 297).

Proceed we next
Unto the old Incumbent at his gate,
With silken skull-cap tied beneath his chin,
His *banyan* with silver clasp wrapt round
His shrinking paunch.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, Bk. XI. ch. iv.

BANYAN DAY. See quotation.

They told us that on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the ship's company had no allowance of meat, and that these meagre days were called *banyan days*, the reason of which they did not know; but I have since learned they take their denomination from a sect of devotees in some parts of the East Indies who never taste flesh.—*Smollett, Rod. Random*, ch. xxv.

BAPTIME, baptism.

Were I to give thee *baptime* I would choose
To christen thee the bride, the bashfull muse.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 26.

Fall on me like a silent dew,
Or like those maiden showers
Which by the peepe of day do strew
A *baptime* o'er the flowers.—*Ibid.* p. 100.

BAPTIZABLE, fit for or capable of baptism.

As for the condition limiting persons *baptizable*, which is actual believing, this also the Church of Christ understood in a limited and temporary sense.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 284.

BAR. *Many bars* = many degrees: the metaphor may be taken from music, or perhaps from the game of throwing the bar.

It is to be observed that these kind of objections are commonly wheedles; and if governours hearken to them, they are probably lost; and those who are the objectors laugh in their sleeves, and in their turn outdo, *many bars*, all that themselves found fault with.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 122.

The immodest ones outdo the worst of us by a *bar's* length, both in thinking and acting. —*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 118.

I outdo Rousseau a *bar* length. — *Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, vi. 145.

BARATRESS, a female quarreller or fighter.

A *baratresse*, daring with men, though a mayd, to be buckling.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i.479.

BARBAL, belonging to a beard. D'Urfey tells a story of a man who pawned his beard for £100,000.

And what could greater token be
Than that of *barbal* diguity?
Collin's Walk, cant. 4.

BARBARE, barbarous.

As oft as they astraid
From God their guide, He on their shoulders laid
The *barbare* yock of Moab.
Hudson's Judith, ii. 354.

BARBARY, barbarity.

Nothing but cruel *barbary* and lion-like fierceness beareth rule.—*Becon*, iii. 42.

BARBECU. See quotation. The word is used also as a verb in the West Indies, and applied to dressing a hog by splitting it to the backbone and broiling it on a gridiron.

Look at the negroes on the *barbecu!* It was indeed time to stop, for on the *barbecu*, or terrace of white plaster, which ran all round the front, lay sleeping full twenty black figures.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xix.

BARBERS' MUSIC, rough music. A guitar or some such instrument was formerly kept in a barber's shop for the amusement of customers while waiting their turn. The instrument, being thus thrummed on by all comers, was not usually of much excellence.

My lord called for the lieutenant's cittern, and with two candlesticks with money in them for symbols [cymbals] we made *barbers' music*.—*Pepys*, June 5, 1660.

BARBITON, a lyre. A Latin word treated as English by Ascham.

Lutes, harpes, all maner of pypes, *barbitons*, sambukes, with other instruments . . be condemned of Aristotle.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 39.

BAR-BOY, a boy who serves at the bar of a public-house. *Barman* is more usual.

His nods and scrapes are only the effects of a habit that he acquired when he was a *bar-boy*.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 97.

BARE BOARD, without putting down stakes.

She was not onely able to lay down her stake, but also to vye ready silver with the King of Spaine, when he, notwithstanding both his Indies, was fain to go on *bare board*. —*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VI. vii. 3.

BARGE, to go in a barge.

Whole tribes of males and females trotted, *bargd* it thither to build and inhabite, which the saide kinges, whiles they weilded their swords temporall, animadvertised of, assigned a ruler or governour over them, that was called the king's provost.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 151).

BARGEE, a man who goes in a barge. The Dicts. give *bargeman* and *barger*.

I am sorry to have wasted a day in the company of a man who sets up for a country gentleman with the tongue of a Thames *bargee* and the heart of a Jew pawnbroker. —*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxxiii.

The *bargees* nicknamed Lord Welter "the sweep," and said he was a good fellow, but a terrible blackguard.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xlii.

BAR-GEESE. Barnacles were said to grow on trees in Scotland, whence they dropped into the sea and became solan geese (see N., s. v. *barnacle*). Cf. CLAIK-GEESE.

The (Trees-brood) *Bar-geese* mid th' Hebridian wave,
Vnto his tune their far-flow'n wings doo wave.—*Sylvester, The Trophies*, 1048.

BARGUEST, a goblin in the form of a beast; also called a *boh-ghost*. It is a north-country word. H. has an explanation of it, but no example. See *Willan's Glossary, West Riding; Robinson's Whitby Glossary*, E. D. S.

He understood Greek, Latin, and Hebrew, and therefore, according to the apprehension, and in the phrase of his brother Wilfrid, needed not to care "for ghaist or *barghaist*, devil or dobbie."—*Scott, Rob Roy*, i. 223.

He had read of such apparitions; and been sufficiently afraid of meeting a *barguest* in his boyish days; but in no instance had he ever heard of the ghost of an animal.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxiv.

BARING. See extract.

The process of *baring* or removing the superficial soil preparatory to digging the ironstone. The *baring*, as it is called by the quarrymen, consists not only of the natural surface soil, but also of the upper soft bed of the ferruginous rock.—*S. Sharp*, 1871 (*Arch.*, xliii. 120).

BARKEN, crust over, as a tree with bark (?).

The best way's to let the blood *barken* upon the cut—that saves plasters.—*Scott, Guy Mannering*, i. 239.

With the night came a shrewd frost that *barkened* the blood on my wounds.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

BARKERS, pistols. Cf. BULL-DOG.

"*Barkers* for me, Barney," said Toby Crackit. "Here they are," replied Barney, producing a pair of pistols.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xxii.

I'll give you five for those pistols . . . . being rather a knowing one about the pretty little *barkers*.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiv.

BARNABY-BRIGHT, St. Barnabas' Day, June 11, under the old style was regarded as the longest day in the year, though June 10 would answer to June 21 (new style). See *N.* and *Q.*, 5th Ser., Vol. II.

Barnaby-Bright, Barnaby-Bright,
The longest day, and the shortest night.
Old Rhyme.

The steward, after having perused their several pleas, adjourned the court to *Barnaby-bright*, that they might have day enough before them.—*Spectator*, No. 623.

BARNACLES, spectacles, as being binocular. See quotation, *s. v.* UNILLUSORY.

Jack. Your eyes dasell after your washing; these spectacles put on;
Now view this raysour; tell mee, is it not a good one?
Grim. They bee gay *barnikles*, yet I see never the better.
Edwards, Damon and Pitheas (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, i. 279).

BARNAKIN, the outer wall of a castle, within which the barns, stables, &c. were placed. See H., s. v. *barnekin*.

The *barnakin* or outer ballium was also added, which was surrounded by a strong rampart and wet ditch.—*Arch.*, x. 102 (1792).

BARN-GUN, an eruption in the skin. Same as RED-GUM, *q. v.*

"Thou art not come to me," she said, looking through my simple face as if it were but glass, "to be struck for bone-shave, nor to be blessed for *barn-gun*.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xviii.

BAROMETRY, barometrical science, which has for its object the measuring the weight of the atmosphere for meteorological purposes.

A scrap of parchment hung by geometry
(A great refinement in *barometry*)
Can, like the stars, foretell the weather.
Swift, Elegy on Partrige.

BARONET, sirloin, *q. v.*

The sight of the roast beef struck him dumb, permitting him only to say grace, and to declare he must pay his respects to the *baronet*, for so he called the sirloin.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. IV. ch. x.

BARONETTE, wife of a baronet.

She had a leash of baronets with their *baronettes*.—*Trollope, Barchester Towers*, ch. xxxv.

BARONETTED, created a baronet.

He thinks he has nicked a scandal tellin how Sir Francis Withins was knighted for briuging the first Abhorrence. In truth he deserved to have been *baronetted* if he had stood to it.—*North, Examen*, p. 560.

BARONRY, barony.

They haue gotten vnto their kingdomes
Many noble *baronries* and erldomes,
With esquyres landes and knightes fees.
Dyaloge betwene a Gentillman and Husbandman, p. 136.

BARREL. The expression in the text may perhaps illustrate the common but rather obscure saying, "Never a barrel the better herring," noticed *s. v.* HERRING.

They disdain to pay any more civility or outward respect to their minister than they challenge to themselves, or than they give to their meanest comrades, which are of the same bran and *barrell* with themselves.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 245.

BARREN, to make barren.

That time of yeare when the inamored Sunne,
Clad in the richest roabes of liuing fiers,
Courted ye Virgin signe, great Natur's Nunne,
Which *barrains* earth of al what earth desires.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grinvile, p. 44.

BARREN, barren land.

My last dream is, to have the sewage conveyed along the line of rails by pipes, giving the railway companies an interest therein, and so to fertilize especially the *barrens* of Surrey and Berkshire.—*C. Kingsley*, 1859 (*Life*, ii. 100).

BARRING-OUT takes place when schoolboys shut the master out of the school, and refuse to let him in except on certain conditions. See H., *s. v.*

Not schoolboys at a *barring-out*
Rais'd ever such incessant rout.
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Revolts, republics, revolutions, most
No graver than a schoolboys' *barring-out*.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

BARROW-BUNTER, barrow-woman; female costermonger.

I saw a dirty *barrow-hunter* in the street cleaning her dusty fruit with her own spittle.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, i. 140.

BARS, a gambler's term. See quotation. H. says, "To *bar* a die was a phrase used among gamblers; see Mr. Collier's notes to the Ghost of Richard III., p. 75."

They haue certayne termes, as a man would saye, appropriate to theyr playing; whereby they wyl drawe a mannes money, but paye none, whiche they cal *barres*, that surely he that knoweth them not maye soone be debarred of all that ever he hath afore he learne them.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 55.

BARTON HOUSE, manor-house. See H., *s. v.*

On the other side of the lane was Giffard's house (the *Barton house*) and a square high

garden wall.—*Relation of the Action before Cyrencester* (1642), p. 5.

BASCAUDAL.

In a cup from Stanton Moor, Derbyshire, deeper than usual, the *bascaudal* character was confined to the upper part.—*Arch.*, xliii. 367 (1870).

BASE. H. gives this as a Cumberland word for the perch.

The boisterous *base*, the hoggish tunny fat.—*Dennys, Secrets of Angling* (*Eng. Garner*, i. 166).

BASHAW, a Pasha, and so a great or an imperious man.

In every society of men there will be some *Bashawes*, who presume that there are many rules of law from which they should be exempted.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 82.

He desired my company to a minister of state upon business, but the *Bashaw* was indisposed, *i. e.* not to be accosted.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 203.

The fair Mrs. Pitt has been mobbed in the park, and with difficulty rescued by some gentlemen, only because this *bashaw* (Duke of Cumberland) is in love with her.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 213 (1749).

BASHLESS, bold; unabashed. In the first extract it means "bashful," but this is probably meant for a blunder on the part of the rustic speaker.

Com on, com on, master school-master, bee not so *bashless*.—*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

Blush now, you *bashles* dames, that vaunt of beautie rare,
For let me see who dares come in, and with my deare compare.
Breton, Arbor of Amorous Devises, p. 4.

BASHMENT, shame. "*Inter quos minor est displicisisse pudor*" is translated—

Where to controll lesse feare it were, lesse *bashment* to displease.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 86.

BASH-RAG, a term of reproach.

Wilt loose thy roiall sole prerogatiue,
To make vngrateful base *Bash-rags* to thriue?
Davies, An Extasie, p. 95.

BASILEAN, royalist.

Now touching that which is spoken of the oak in the last walk, if any intemperate *Basilean* take exceptions thereat, let him know that, as 'twas said before, most of them are but traducements and pretensions; yet it is a human principle (and will ever be so to the world's end) that there never was yet any Prince (except one), nor will there ever be any hereafter, but had his frailties.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 23.

BASILISCO, a piece of ordnance. *Basilisk* is the more common form.

Give but fire
To this petard, it shall blow open, madam,
The iron doors of a judge, and make you entrance,
When they (let them do what they can) with all
Their mines, their culverins, and *basiliscos*,
Shall cool their feet without.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

I had rather stand in the shock of a *basilisco* than in the fury of a merciless pen.—*Browne, Religio Medici*, Pt. II. sect. iii.

BASKET. *To bring to the basket* = to reduce to poverty; *to go to the basket* = to go to prison, where the inmates ate of the broken meats brought in a basket from the sheriff's table: see N., *s. v.* *To leave in the basket* = to leave in the lurch; perhaps refers to articles which do not sell readily.

Arrested! this is one of those whose base
And abject flattery help'd to dig his grave;
He is not worth your pity, nor my anger;
Go to the basket, and repent.
Massinger, Fatal Dowry, v. 1.

God be praised! I am not *brought to the basket*, though I had rather live on charity than rapine.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 6.

Whatever he wants, he has only to ask it,
And all other suitors are "*left in the basket.*"
Ingoldsby Legends (*House-warming*).

BASKET-BEAGLES, beagles used in hunting a hare that was turned out of a basket to be coursed. Cf. BASKET-HARE.

Such were the members of the Killnakelty hunt, once famous on the turf and in the field, but now a set of venerable grey-headed sportsmen, who had sunk from fox-hounds to *basket-beagles* and coursing.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 19.

BASKET-BUTTONS, buttons with a device upon them like basket-work, instead of a crest or monogram.

The concert began: song, sentimental, by a light-haired young gentleman in a blue coat and bright *basket-buttons*.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Mistaken Milliner*).

BASKET-CLERKS. See quotation; also citation from Spelman in R., *s. v.* BASKET.

The clergy lived at first upon the mere benevolence of their hearers, who gave what they gave, not to the clergy, but to the Church; out of which the clergy had their portions given them in baskets, and were thence called *sportularii, basket-clerks*.—*Milton, Means to drive Hirelings out of the Church*.

BASKET-HARE, a hare carried in a basket, and then turned out to be coursed. Cf. BASKET-BEAGLE.

Come, open this portable tomb; 'slife here's nothing in it; ferret him, or he'll never bolt. It looks as if we had brought a *basket-hare* to be set down and hunted.—*The Committee*, Act IV.

BASSEMAINS, compliments: the word of course is really French. According to H. and N. it is in Spenser, but they give no reference.

Do my *bassemains* to the gentleman, and tell him I will do myself the honour to wait on him immediately. — *Farquhar, Beaux Stratagem*, iii. 2.

Mr. Ranter, pray do the doctor's *baise-mains* to the lady, and squire her hither.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xlvi.

BASSET, to play at basset.

He had *bassetted* away his money and his good humour.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 492.

BASTARD. Fuller's etymologies seem worth preserving as curious, if not correct. He gives in the margin *Cujacius* as the authority for the first derivation, and *Kilianus* for the second.

Henry Fitz-roy, naturall son to King Henry the Eighth, . . . confuted their etymology who deduced *bastard* from the Dutch words *boes* and *art*, that is, an abject nature; and verifyed their deduction, deriving it from *besteaerd*, that is, the best disposition; such was his forwardness in all martiall activities, with his knowledge in all arts and sciences.—*Fuller, Worthies, Essex* (i. 341).

BASTARD, a mongrel, I suppose, though it seems distinguished from this in the extract.

He hath your greyhound, your mungrell, your mastife, your terrier, your spaniel . . . small ladies' puppies, caches and *bastards*.—*Return from Parnassus*, ii. 5.

BASTINADE, bastinado. The more English form of the word is unusual.

They would upon second thoughts submit to a *bastinade* rather than occasion bloodshed.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 351.

Presents! present the rogues the *bastinade*.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 91.

BAT-BLIND, blind as a bat.

O *Bat-blind* Fooles, doe ye infatuate
That Wisdome that makes Wisdome gouerne Fate?—*Davies, Holy Rood*, p. 13.

BATH. Bath was proverbial for the number of its beggars: see *Fuller's Worthies* (*Somersetshire*); hence *Go to Bath* = be a beggar.

"*Go to Bath!*" said the Baron. A defiance so contemptuous roused the ire of the adverse commanders.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Grey Dolphin*).

BATH-COATING, a sort of stuff or cloth.

My landlord shewed me one (great-coat) made of *Bath-coating*.—*Life of J. Lackington*, Letter xix.

BATHETIC, pertaining to bathos.

A fatal insensibility to the ludicrous and the *bathetic*.—*Academy*, July 3, 1875, p. 5.

BATH RINGS. Bath has given its name to many things for which this watering-place was supposed to be famous. Bath buns, Bath bricks (which, however, are made at Bridgewater), Bath pipe, Bath coating, Bath fagots, Bath chaps, Bath chairs, Bath olivers, Bath post. Hair-rings also seem to have been one of its specialties.

A lock of hair which was so perfectly strong that I had it woven into *Bath rings*.—*Archæol.*, vii. 104 (1785).

BATTAGLIO, the body of an army. *Battalia* is used in this sense (*Richard III.*, V. iii.).

I look upon the Defamers, Dividers, and Destroyers of the Church of England (whatever they are or seem) to be no other than the perdues or forelorn hope of Popery, which by lighter skirmishes open advantages to the Pope's main *Battaglio*.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 366.

BATTER. See extract.

The angular columns . . . all stand, as the workmen term it, *battering*, or sloping inwards.—*Archæol.*, x. 185 (1792).

BATTER, to plaster or paste. A few lines lower down he says it is enough to make any man turn satirist "to see such *batter* euerie weeke besmeare Each publike post and Church dore."

To behold the wals
Battered with weekely newes compos'd in Pauls.
A. Holland (*Davies, Scourge of Folly*, p. 81).

BATTERDASHER, a weapon; perhaps a mace.

The halls of justices of the peace were dreadful to behold, the skreens were garnished with corslets and helmets, gaping with open mouth, with coats of mail, lances, pikes, halberts, brown bills, *batterdashers*, bucklers, and the modern colivers and petronils (in King Charles I.'s time) turned into muskets and pistols.—*Aubrey, Miscellanies*, p. 215.

BATTERFANG, to belabour, or beclaw: still in use as a provincialism. See Robinson's *Whitby Glossary* (E. D. S.).

The Pastor lays on lusty bangs,
Whitehead the Pastor *batterfangs*.
Ward, England's Reformation, p. 124.

BATTLE. *The battle was kept*, i. e. was fought.

The *battaile was kepte* in Cherronea.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 373.

BATTLE-BOLT, a cannon-ball.

The rushing *battle-bolt* sang from the three-decker out of the foam.
Tennyson, Maud, I. i. 13.

BATTLED, embattled; built with battlements. There is a quotation from Turberville in R., and a reference in H.

The valleys of grape-loaded vines that glow
Beneath the *battled* tower.
Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women, st. 55.

BATTLEDORE seems to be used in the extract for a sort of rolling-pin.

Rowl them [the gumbals] with *battledores* into long pieces, and tie them up in knots, and so dry them.—*Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 222 (1655).

BATTLE-FLAGS, colours carried in battle.

It hangs there we may say between the privileged Orders and the unprivileged, as a ready-made battle prize, and necessity of war from the very first: which battle-prize whoever seizes it may thenceforth bear as *battle-flag* with the best omens.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Bk. IV. ch. i.

Till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the *battle-flags* were furled,
In the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world.—*Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

BATTLE-ROYAL, a fight between several cocks, the one that holds out the longest being of course the victor; and so any vehement quarrel.

1*st Nurse.* Your husband is the noted'st cuckold in all our street.
2*nd Nurse.* You lie, you jade; yours is a greater.
Phil. Hist—now for a *battle-royal*.
Howard, All Mistaken, Act I.

What aggravates the reproach and the disgrace upon us Englishmen is those species of fighting which are called *Battle-royal*, and the Welsh Main.—*Archæol.*, iii. 148 (1775).

A *battle-royal* speedily took place between the two worthy *mothers-in-law*.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. vi.

BAUBLE. N. quotes a passage, *s. v.*, in which he says *bauble* is used "apparently as an adjective." I have cited another, s. v. CURTSEY.

BAUDERY. Applied in the subjoined passage to physical, not moral, dirt—the smoke from a candle.

And have our roofe,
Although not archt, yet weather proofe,
And seeling free
From that cheape candle *baudery*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 141.

BAWDY BASKET, a prostitute.

Many a faire lasse in London towne,
Many a *bawdie basket* borne vp and downe:
Many a broker in a thridbare gowne,
Many a bankrowte scarce worth a crowne,
In London.
Puttenham, Art of Eng. Poesie, Bk. III. ch. xix.

BAW VAW, trifling. The word seems to be two contemptuous interjections joined together, and used adjectivally. See R., s. v. *baw*.

I stay not thye body, ne on *baw vaw* tromperye descant.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 401.

"BAWWAW," QUOTH BAGSHAW, seems to be a proverbial saying implying a denial of that to which it refers. *Baw-waw* = beware (?), cf. extract *s. v.* KO; but see preceding entry.

All this may passe in the queene's peace, and no man say bo to it; but "*Bawwaw*," *quoth Bagshaw* to that which drawlacheth behinde, of the first taking of herrings there. —*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 174).

BAY, bidding: perhaps an abbreviation of "to obey."

Friar, I am at beck and *bay*,
And at thy commandment to sing and say,
And other sports among.
Peele, Edward I., p. 381.

BAY, to defy, as one who stands at bay, but see next entry.

Great king, no more *bay* with thy wilfullings
His wrath's dread torrent.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 610.

BAY, to confine as in a bay. Possibly in the second extract *bay'd* = cowed. See previous entry.

Hee whose powerfull hand
Bayed-vp the Red Sea with a double wall.
Sylvester, second day, first weeke, 1169.

Then (zealous) calling on th' immortall God,
He smot the sea with his dead-liuing rod:
The sea obayed, as *bay'd*; the waues controul'd,
Each upon other vp to Heav'n do folde.
Ibid., The Lawe, 694.

Even so God's finger, which these waters *bay'd*,
Beeing with-drawen the ocean swell'd and sway'd.—*Ibid.* 720.

BAY, baize. Fr. *baie*.

The Flemish *bay* and say makers petitioned to have free trade.—*Markham, Life of Lord Fairfax*, p. 320.

BAYARD OF TEN TOES, Shanks's mare,

q. v. Breton says of the "honest poore man"—

His trauell is the walke of the woful, and his horse *Bayard of ten toes.—Good and Badde*, p. 14.

At last he [Coryat] undertook to travail into the East Indies by land, mounted on *an horse with ten toes.—Fuller, Worthies, Somerset* (ii. 291).

BAYOU, a channel for water.

Penetrated in all directions either by *bayous* formed by nature, or canals which cost little more trouble in making than ditches.—*T. Flint, Recoll. of Valley of Mississippi*, p. 301 (1826).

A great *bayou* which runs down into an arm of the Mississippi.— *W. H. Russell, Diary, North and South*, i. 411 (1863).

BEACON. See extract.

A *Beacon* (we know) is so called from *beckoning*, that is, making signs, or giving notice to the next *Beacon.—Fuller, Worthies, Somerset* (ii. 282).

BEAD-HOOK.

The Greeks with *bead-hooks* fought,
Kept still aboard for naval fights, their heads with iron wrought
In hooks and pikes.
Chapman, Iliad, xv. 356.

BEAK, to attack with the beak.

Like cocks for ever at each other *beaking.—Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 140.

BEAK, thieves' cant for magistrate.

"I suppose you don't know what a *beak* is, my flash com-pan-i-on?" Oliver mildly replied that he had always heard a bird's mouth described by the term in question. "My eyes, how green!" exclaimed the young gentleman. "Why a *beak's* a madg'strate; and when you walk by a *beak's* order, it's not straight forerd, but always a going up and niver a coming down agin."—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. viii.

The pies and jays that utter words,
And other Dicky gossips of birds,
That talk with as much good sense and decorum
As many *Beaks* who belong to the quorum.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

BEAKLESS, without a beak. The *beakless bird* = the bat.

Hence *beak-less*-Bird; hence winged-Beast, they cride,
Hence plume-less wings! (thus scorn her either side).—*Sylvester, The Decay*, 276.

BEAM-ENDS. A person entirely at a loss is said to be *thrown upon his beam-ends:* a nautical metaphor.

He laughed the idea down completely; and Tom, abandoning it, was *thrown upon his beam-ends* again for some other solution.—*Dickens, M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. xl.

BEAMILY, radiantly.

Thou thy griefs dost dress
With a bright halo, shining *beamily.*
Keats, To Byron.

BEAMLING, a little beam.

Rightly to speake, what Man we call and count,
It is a *beamling* of Diuinity,
It is a dropling of th' Eternall Fount,
It is a moatling hatcht of th' Vnity.
Sylvester, Quadrains of Pibrac, st. 13.

BEAN. *The black of a bean* = something very minute.

Neither will this uncharitable censure, if it were true, advantage his cause *the black of a bean.—Bramhall*, ii. 91.

BEANY, in good spirits, like a horse after a feed of beans.

So goes one's day; all manner of incongruous things to do, and the very incongruity keeps one *beany* and jolly.—*C. Kingsley, Letter, May*, 1856.

BEAR, a kind of barley that has more than two rows of grain in the ear. Jamieson says four rows.

The valleys for the most part are covered with *beer* or bigg, and the hills with snow. —*Modern Account of Scotland*, 1670 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 136).

I was only wanting, said Triptolemus . . . to look at the *bear*-braird, which must be sair laid wi' this tempest.—*Scott, The Pirate*, ch. vi.

BEARANCE, endurance. In the original *tolerantiam.*

Their minds are inured to temperance and *bearance*, and therefore undergo those things which are inevitable more moderately than other persons.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 407.

BEARBIND, bindweed. Hood spells it *bear-bine.*

The Roots I speak of are in general small and soft, not unlike the Roots of Asparagus or of *Bearbind.—Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 242.

The *bear-bine* with the lilac interlaced,
The sturdy burdock chok'd its slender neighbour,
The spiry pink.—*Hood, Haunted House.*

BEARDY, bearded.

Beard-less Apollo's *beardy* Sonn did once
With iuice of hearbs rejoin the scattered bones
Of the chaste prince, that in th' Athenian court
Preferred death before incestuous sport.
Sylvester, third day, first weeke, 688.

BEARERS, helpers: a legal term.

If we cannot hope to get ourselves quite off, yet, as men use to do in common payments and taxes, we plead hard to have *bearers* and partners that may go a share with us.—*Sanderson*, i. 185.

BEARESS, she-bear.

And when he got raps and taps and slaps,
Snatches and pinches, snips and snaps,
As if from a tigress or *bearess*,
They told him how lords would court that hand,
And always gave him to understand,
While he rubb'd, poor soul,
His carrotty poll,
That his hair had been pull'd by a "Hairess."
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

BEAR-LEADER, a travelling tutor, because he has the charge of a *cub*. See extract *s. v.* GERUND-GRINDER.

And as I almost wanted bread,
I undertook a *bear to lead*,
To see the brute perform his dance
Through Holland, Italy, and France;
But it was such a very Bruin,
. . . . . .
I took my leave, and left the *cub*
Some humbler Swiss to pay and drub.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. xxiii.

They pounced upon the stray nobility, and seized young lords travelling with their *bear-leaders*.—*Thackeray, Bk. of Snobs*, ch. vii.

BEARS. *Are you there with your bears?* = Are you still harping on the same string? or, Are you there again? According to Joe Miller (No. 123) this was the exclamation of a man who, not liking a sermon which he had heard on Elisha and the bears, went on the next Sunday to a different church, but found the same clergyman and the same discourse.

Another when at the racket court he had a ball struck into his hazard, he would ever and anon cry out, *Estes vous là avec vos ours? Are you there with your bears?* which is ridiculous in any other language but English.—*Howell, Forraine Travell*, sect. 3.

O, quoth they, here is an accident may save the man; *are you there with your bears?* we will quit the exercise of the House's right rather than that should be.—*North, Examen*, p. 220.

BEASTHOOD, the nature or condition of beasts. R. has *beastlihood*.

Many a Circe island with temporary enchantment, temporary conversion into *beasthood* and hoghood.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. I. ch. vii.

BEATEN, experienced; inured; also trite, in which sense it is used now, but only with the words *path* or *track*.

There the Roman king with the strength only of his old *beaten* souldiers (veterani exercitus) . . . had the better.—*Holland's Livy*, p. 10.

A *beaten* politician of our times, learned in the wisdom of newer state, . . . would have projected Moses a far more commodious plot. —*Ward, Sermons*, p. 117.

A man *beaten* to the trade may wrangle and harangue better than one that is unexperienced in the science of chicane.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 522.

To ply the world with an old *beaten* story of your wit, and eloquence, and learning. . . . . I confess I have neither conscience nor countenance to do it.—*Swift, Tale of Tub*, Dedic. to Lord Somers.

BEAT TRADE, to carry on trade.

In Holland the wives are so well vers'd in bargaining, cyphering, and writing, that, in the absence of their husbands in long sea-voyages, they *beat the trade* at home.—*Howell, Letters*, I. ii. 15.

Ever since our merchants have *beaten* a peaceful and uninterrupted *trade* into this town and elsewhere.—*Ibid.* I. vi. 3.

BEAU IDEAL, perfect model; the highest conceivable type. The expression is Anglicized, but Irving uses it in its French form.

From poetry or romance young people usually form their early ideas of love, before they have actually felt the passion; and the image which they have in their own minds of the *beau ideal* is cast upon the first objects they afterwards behold. This, if I may be allowed the expression, is Cupid's Fata Morgana. Deluded mortals are in ecstasy whilst the illusion lasts, and in despair when it vanishes.—*Miss Edgeworth. Belinda*, ch. xix.

The common orders of English seem wonderfully captivated with the *beau idéal* which they have formed of John Bull.—*Irving, Sketch Book* (*John Bull*).

My ambition is to give them a *beau ideal* of a welcome.—*C. Bronte, J. Eyre*, ch. xxxiv.

BEAUIDEALIZE, to form a beau ideal, *q. v.*

I shall spare you the flowers I have gathered, the trees I have seen, leaving you to *beauidealize* them for yourself.—*L. E. Landon* (*Life by Blanchard*, i. 60).

BEAUTY-SLEEP, the sleep before midnight.

"Are you going? it is not late; not ten o'clock yet." "A medical man, who may be called up at any moment, must make sure of his *beauty-sleep*."—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xv.

Would I please to remember that I had

roused him up at night, and the quality always made a point of paying four times over for a man's loss of his *beauty-sleep*. I replied that his loss of *beauty-sleep* was rather improving to a man of so high a complexion. —*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. lxiv.

BEA-WAYMENTING, bleating.

Tell me, if wolves the throat
Have caught of thy dear dam,
. . . . .
Canst thou, poor lamb, become another's lamb?
Or rather, till thou die,
Still for thy dam with *bea-waymenting* cry?
Sidney, Arcadia, p 396.

BEBANG, to beat, cudgel.

A sworne brother of his . . . *bebângeth* poore paper in laud of bag-pudding.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 159).

BEBASSE, to kiss heartily.

Queen Dido shal col the, and smacklye *bebasse* thee.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 670.

BEBAY, to indent; to form bays.

We fro land harbours too mayne seas gyddye dyd enter,
Voyded of al coast sight with wild fluds roundly *bebayed*.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii 196.

BEBLAIN, to strike with blains.

Beblaine the bosome of each mistres
That bares her brests (lust signes) ghests to allure.
Davies, Humour's Heaven on Earth, p. 43.

BEBLESS, to surround with benedictions.

If I have seen or suffered any Poor
To lye and dye Naked, or out of Door:
Nay, if his loynes *be-blest* not mee from harm,
Because my Fleece and Cottage kept them warm.
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iii. 499.

BEBLOTCHED, covered with blots, or blotches of ink.

Down comes a proof in such a barbarous state, so *beblotched* and bedeviled, that I am swearing, Master Bedford, with very good reason.—*R. Southey, Letters*, 1807 (i. 412).

BEBOGGED, embogged.

After long travelling, his feet were fixed in Ireland, where he was not *bebogg'd* (as some, otherwise his equals) with ill success. —*Fuller, Worthies, Dorset* (i. 313).

BEBOOTED, an emphatic form of booted.

Couriers arrive bestrapped and *bebooted*.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch iii.

BEBOST, embossed.

In hir right hand, which to and fro did shake,
She bare a skourge, with many a knottie string,
And in hir left a snaffle bit or brake,
Bebost with gold, and many a jingling ring.
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene.

BEBOTCH, to afflict with botches.

Then petti-botching brokers all *bebotch*,
That in a month catch eighteene pence in pound.
Davies, Humour's Heaven on Earth, p. 44.

BEBROID, to cover with embroidery.

Vestures of gould most ritchlye *bebroyded*.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii. 497.

BEBUMP, to knock about.

You have so skilfully hampered, bethwacked, belammed, and *bebumped* the catchpole.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii.

BECACK, to defile with ordure. Ajax is of course a pun on "a jakes."

Another comes with wit. too costiue then,
Making a glister-pipe of his rare pen,
And through the same he all my brest *becackes*,
And turnes me so to nothing but Ajax.
Davies, Paper's Complaint, p. 75.

BECAPPED, furnished with a cap.

He thus appear'd in sprightly glee,
Becapp'd in due conformity;
For to give him a sportsman's air
Some fair hand did his cap prepare.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. v.

BECEDERED, spread out like a cedar (?).

So neer that oft ones target's pike doth pearce
Another's shield, and sends him to his herse;
And gawdy plumes of foes (*be-Cedered* braue)
Oft on their foes vnplumed crests do waue.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 318.

BECHECK, to rebuke.

But brutish Cham, that in his brest accurst
The secret roots of sinfull Atheisme nurst:
. . . . . .
With bended brows, with stout and stern aspect,
In scornfull tearms his Father thus *be-checkt*.
Sylvester, The Arke, 103.

BECK, to imprison: thieves' cant. Cf. BEAK.

The circle with the two dots was writ by another of our brotherhood, and it signifies as how the writer . . . was *becked*, was asking here, and lay two months in Starabin.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lv.

BECKETIST, one like Becket. The man referred to, it will be seen, was not contemporary with Becket. Cf. ANTI-BECKETIST.

He was a great *Becketist*, viz. a stout

opposer of Regal Power over Spiritual Persons; on which, and other accounts, he wrot a Book to Pope Innocent the Fourth against King Henry the Third.—*Fuller, Worthies, Wilts* (ii. 467).

BECKETIZE, to favour Becket. Cf. FREDERIZE, SPANIOLIZE, &c. Speaking of Cleveland the poet (Leicestershire), Fuller speaks of some who have "*Clevelandized*," *i. e.* tried to imitate him.

He finds little favour from our Historians of his age, because they do generally *Becketize.—Fuller, Worthies, Devon* (i. 276).

BECLOAK, to cover as with a cloak.

Torn Limbs, tost truncheons, Shiver, Fire, and Smoak,
As with thick clouds, both Armies round *becloak.—Sylvester, Battaile of Yvry*, 138.

BECOLLIER, to blacken as a collier. See *s. v.* BECOLLOW.

BECOLLOW, to dirty.

Too foule-mouthed I am to *becollow* or becollier him with such chimnie-sweeping attributes of smoking and parching.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 165).

BECORONET, to adorn with a coronet.

Open scoundrels rode triumphant, bediademed, *becoronetted*, bemitred.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. i.

BECRAMPOUNED, encircled or fastened. A crampon is the socket of gold in which a jewel is set; an ouch.

With green shrubs and pure gould neatly *becrampound*,
His shafts on shoulders rattle.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 154.

BECRAVATED, adorned with a cravat.

What, Tony, i' faith? what, dost thou not know me? By'r Lady, nor I thee, thou art so *becravated* and so beperiwigged.—*Congreve, Way of the World*, iii. 15.

BECRIMSON, to redden.

O why was the earth so beautiful, *becrimsoned* with dawn and twilight, if man's dealings with man were to make it a vale of scarcity, of tears, not even soft tears?—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. VII. ch. vi.

BECROWN, to crown.

Then father Anchises a goold boul massye *becrowning*,
With wyne brim charged, thee Gods celestial hayleth.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 537.

BECRUTCHED, furnished with crutches.

My master was at the gate *becrutched*; I told him I'd liever have seen him in another disguise.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lv.

BECUPIDED, covered with Cupids.

The Colisée . . is a most gaudy Ranelagh, gilt, painted, and *becupided* like an opera.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 375 (1771).

BECURSE, to assail with curses.

He was going and leaving his malison on us root and branch; I was never so *becurseid* in all my days.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xlviii.

BEDEVILMENT, confusion; trouble.

The lawyers have twisted it into such a state of *bedevilment* that the original merits of the case have long disappeared from the face of the earth.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. viii.

If you will open your *bedevilments* to me when they come thick upon you, I may show you better ways out of them than you can find for yourself.—*Ibid., Hard Times*, ch. xxiii.

BEDFAST, confined to bed; bedridden

My old woman is *bedfast.—Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. ii.

BEDFORDSHIRE. *To be for Bedfordshire* = inclined for bed. Many names of places are used punningly in various phrases: *e. g.* land of Nod in extract. Cf. LOTHBURY, NEEDHAM'S CROSS, BIRCHING-LANE, &c., &c.

Lady Ans. I'm sure 'tis time for all honest folks to go to bed.

Miss. Indeed my eyes draw straws (she's almost asleep) . . .

Col. I'm going to the land of Nod.

Ner. Faith I'm for *Bedfordshire*.

Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. iii.).

The time for sleep had come at last,
And there was the bed, so soft, so vast,
Quite a field of *Bedfordshire* clover.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

BEDIADEM, to adorn with a diadem.

Open scoundrels rode triumphant, *bediademed*, becoronetted, bemitred.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. i.

BEDIAMOND, to adorn with diamonds.

Astarte's *bediamonded* crescent
Distinct with its duplicate horn.
E. A. Poe, Ulalume (ii. 21).

BEDIAPER, to mark in patterns; to enamel, which is the word used in some copies.

The purling springes, groves, birdes, and well-weav'd bowers,
With fields *bediaperd* with flowers,
Presente their shappes.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 457.

BEDINNER, to provide with dinner.

On the ninth morning of April these forty Swiss blockheads arrive. . . They are ha-

rangued, *bedinnered*, begifted. — *Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. x.

BEDIP, to imbrue.

The warrior's spear *bedipp'd* in blood,
And discord wild in angry mood.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. ii.

BEDIZENMENT, coarse or gaudy adornment.

Strong Dames of the Market, they sit there . . with oak-branches, tricolor *bedizenment*, firm seated on their cannons.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. IV. ch. iv.

BEDLAMER, a Tom o' Bedlam (see H.) or mad beggar.

This country [the Border] was then much troubled with *Bedlamers*.— *North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 271.

BEDOCUMENTIZE, to supply or support with evidence.

Let them revolve the digests of our English discoveries, cited up in the precedencs (sic) and *bedocumentized* most locupleatley.— *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 157).

BEDOWST, washed over; thoroughly wetted.

A bruised barke with billowes all *bedowst*.
Gosson, Speculum Humanum, p. 76.

BEDRESS, to dress up.

The bride, whose tonish inclination
Attended to the ruling fashion,
To make her entry had *bedress'd*
Her upright form in all her best.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. v.

BEDRIFTED, driven about.

And poor Orleans Egalité himself, for one begins to pity even him; what does he do with them? The disowned of all parties, the rejected and foolishly *bedrifted* hither and thither, to what corner of nature can he now drift with advantage? — *Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. iii.

BEDUMB, to make dumb.

Every soul is more deafened and *bedumbed* by increasing corruptions, by actual sins.— *Bp. Hall, Cont.* (*Deaf and Dumb*).

BEDUSK, to darken.

How be yt, blynd bayards, we plod on with phrensie *bedusked*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 254.

BEDUSTED, covered or mixed with dust.

Stoanes dismembred from stoans, smooke foggye *bedusted*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 632.

BEE-HIVE CHAIR, a sort of porter's chair with a wicker-work top.

In front of the chimney stood a wooden *bee-hive chair*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. iv.

BEEK, to bake. The word would now be regarded as a Scotticism.

Go home now, and make thyself merry with thy wealth, while Christ stands mourning in the streets; . . . *beek* thy pampered limbs at the fire, whiles He shakes through cold.—*Adams*, ii. 9.

BE-EPITHET, to adorn with epithets.

Your campaign in Scotland rolled out and well *be-epitheted* would make a pompous work.— *Walpole, Letters*, i. 157 (1746).

BEER. See extract. The age referred to by Fuller is that of Erasmus, who complained of the ale (*cervisia*) of Queen's College, Cambridge, as "raw, smal, and windy." Skelton also is speaking of "King Harry's [VIII.] time."

The Dutchman's strong *beere*
Was not hopt over heere,
To us 'twas unknowne;
Bare ale of our owne
In a bowle we might bring
To welcome the king.
Skelton, Elynour Rummin (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 415).

Whereby it appears ale in that age was the constant beverage of all colledges before the innovation of *beere* (the child of Hops) was brought into England.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, v. 48.

BEER, to drink beer.

He surely had been brandying it or *beering*, That is, in plainer English, he was drunk.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 138.

BEER-CHILLER, a pot or vessel used to warm beer. The name seems to be given on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. In another part of the same volume (*Mr. Watkins Tottle*) Dickens speaks of "a pint pot, the contents of which were *chilling* on the hob."

We should have gone dreaming on until the pewter pot on the table, or the little *beer-chiller* on the fire, had started into life, and addressed to us a long story of days gone by.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Parlour Orator*).

BEES'-WINGED, having a filmy substance in it like a bee's wing. This is a sign of age in port.

His port is not presentable, unless *bees'-winged*.—*Hall, Modern English*, p. 32.

BEFEATHERED, sprinkled with feathers.

Like as the haggard, cloister'd in her mew,
To scour her downy robes, and to renew
Her broken flags, preparing to o'erlook
The tim'rous mallard at the sliding brook,
Sets off from perch to perch, from stock to ground,
From ground to window; thus surveying round
Her dove-*befeathered* prison.
Quarles, Emblems, III. i. 33.

BEFETISHED, given over to fetichism, *q. v.*

I object only to a connoisseur in swearing, as I would to a connoisseur in painting, &c., &c.; the whole sett of 'em are so hung round and *befetish'd* with the bows and trinckets of criticism.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, ii. 157.

BEFETTERED, manacled; enslaved.

They are the mute representatives of their tongue-tied, *befettered*, heavy-laden nations. —*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. x.

BEFOUL, to dirty, bespatter.

Lawyers can live without *befouling* each other's names; doctors do not fight duels.—*Trollope, Barchester Towers*, ch. xxi.

BEFRILLED, adorned with a frill.

Mrs. Farebrother, the Vicar's white-haired mother, *befrilled* and kerchiefed with dainty cleanliness.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xvii.

BEFUME, to cloud or intoxicate.

If such a folly hath *befum'd* your brain,
And fill'd your phant'sie with presumption vain,
With idle hopes; away with those conceits.
Sylvester, Maiden's Blush, p. 141.

BEFURRED, covered with furs.

The winter came, the winds were bleak,
And the cold breeze blew o'er the lake;
When Madam Syntax never stirr'd,
But well beruff'd and well *befurr'd*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. v.

BEGARDED, covered with gards or embroidery.

My too strait-lacèd all-*begarded* girles
The skumme of nicenesse (London mistresses)
Their skins imbroder with plague's orient pearls.
Davies, Humour's Heaven on Earth, p. 43.

BEGARNISH, to adorn.

See how the charger bends with thy lord's fish,
What Sparagus *begarnishes* the dish.
Stapylton, Juvenal, v. 94.

BEGGAR. The knowledge that a beggar has of his dish is proverbially intimate; referring to the clap-dish which beggars carried to attract attention. See N., s. v. *clap-dish*, who notes the proverb, but gives no illustration.

Know him! d'ye question it? Odds fish!
Sir, does a *beggar know his dish?*
Prior, The Conversation, p. 80.

Lady Ans. Do you know him, Mr. Never-out?

Nev. Know him? Ay, Madam, as well as a *beggar knows his dish.*
Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. i.).

BEGGAR-MY-NEIGHBOUR, a simple and childish game at cards, described in H., but without quotation. Southey's description is more complicated.

I cannot call to mind anything which is estimated so much below its deserts as the game of *Beggar-my-neighbour*. It is generally thought fit only for the youngest children, or for the very lowest and most ignorant persons into whose hands a pack of cards can descend. . . . You take up trick by trick; the trump, as at other games, takes every other suit. If suit is not followed, the leader wins the trick; but if it is, the highest card is the winner.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxlii.

BEGGARY, beggarly; poor. See extracts, *s. vv.* CLAMPER, COLD ROSTE.

Such *beggary* wretches as had nothing to leese were nothing medled withal.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 130.

BEGIFT, to load with gifts.

On the ninth morning of April these forty Swiss blockheads arrive. . . . They are harangued, bedinnered, *begifted*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. x.

BEGILD, to adorn as with gilding. The Dicts. have *begilt*, with an extract from Jonson.

Doth a man perceive his heart a little *begilded* with ostentation?—*Adams*, ii. 465.

The lightning-flash from swords, casks, courtilaces,
With quiv'ring beams *begilds* the neighbour grasses.—*Sylvester, Battaile of Yvry*, p. 102.

BEGIRDLE, to encircle.

Like a ring of lightning, they volleying and ça-iraing *begirdle* her from shore to shore. —*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. VII. ch. iii.

BEGLITTERED, irradiated.

This sayd, shee turned with rose color heaunlye *beglittered*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 376.

BEGROAN, to assail with groans.

Not ten days hence Patriot Brissot, beshouted this day by the patriot galleries, shall find himself *begroaned* by them on account of his limited patriotism.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. VI. ch. iii.

BEGRUNTLE, to make uneasy; at least this seems to be the meaning in this passage. Perhaps the effect is put for the cause. Persons who are uneasy groan or gruntle, which last word is used of pigs in the *Rehearsal* and in Jarvis's *Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. xvi.

The Spaniards were *begruntled* with these scruples.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 131.

BEGUTTED, with the inside taken out or destroyed.

The rats, it seems, had play'd the rig
In tearing up the Doctor's wig:
All discompos'd awhile he strutted,
To see his peruke thus *begutted*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. ii.

BEHACK, to hack to pieces.

The tree is all to *be-hackt* for the wood thereof, reputed of soveraigne vertue.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 127.

BEHALLOWED, consecrated.

Whose head beefrindged with *behallowed* tresses
Seemes like Apollo's when the moone hee blesses.—*Herrick, Appendix*, p. 433.

BEHATTED, furnished with a hat.

Most haply too, as they untied him,
He saw his hat and wig beside him;
So thus bewigg'd and thus *behatted*,
Down on the grass the Doctor squatted.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. iii.

BEHEAVEN, to make happy; to raise to heaven. The word is used by Davies several times.

Now shee Chimeraes, then she Beauties frame,
That doe the mynde *beheau'n* with matchless blisse.—*Davies, Mirum in Modum*, p. 8.

BEHEM, to surround, hem in.

Armies of pains extreme
Afresh invade mee, and mee round *behem*.
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, i. 688.

Whom on each side *behem*
A late Repentance or a flat Despair.
Ibid., Tobacco Battered, 681.

BEHEST, to promise.

He apertly *behesteth* to send the Holy Ghost.—*Philpot*, p. 379.

BEHOLDING, attractive.

When he saw me, I assure you, my beauty was not more *beholding* to him than my harmony.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, Bk. I. p. 50.

BEHORRORED, shocked; terrified.

And the Turkish women for'ard
Were frightened and *behorror'd*.
Thackeray, The White Squall.

BEHOVED, necessary; it would now be regarded as a Scotticism.

He had all those endowments mightily at command which are *behoved* in a scholar.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 39.

BEHUMP, to fit with a hump, or perhaps to raise a swelling upon a person.

Behump them, bethump them, belump them, belabour them, pepper them.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. liii.

BEHYPOCRITE, to accuse of hypocrisy.

O Christ! wert Thou on earth as once Thou wert,
How would'st Thou now *behypocrit* man's hart.—*Davies, Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 75.

BEING, was used formerly where we should now put *having;* unless we joined *being* with some such word as engaged, obliged, &c.

Being to take footing on a new earth, the inhabitants might prove stronger than the invaders.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 71.

Being to meet a lawyer at the Rummer, where I now left him, he was obliged to leave your ladyship.—*Centlivre, The Artifice*, Act III.

The King *being* to go to Holland leaves the regency in the hands of seven lords.—*Misson, Travels in Eng.*, p. 271.

Being to pass near his door, for he lives but two miles from Maidenhead, I sent him word I would call.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 468 (1763).

When the general tenor of his character, and the circumstances of his *being* to pay that sum the next day came to be considered, the whole artifice was seen through.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, i. 201.

It ended in Charles's *being* to meet him at breakfast.—*Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. vii.

Being to go to a ball in a few days, she was very impatient to get rid of the eruption.—*Miss Edgeworth, Out of Debt, Out of Danger*, ch. ii.

BE-INKED, stained with ink.

One dark little man stood, sat, walked, lectured, under the head-piece of a bandit bonnet-grec, and within the girth of a sorry paletot much *be-inked*, and no little adust.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxxv.

BEJEWEL, to cover with jewels; to make brilliant.

They found . . . women so over-dressed, so *bejewelled*, so coarse.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xxxv.

The westering sun sleants into the churchyard by some unwonted entry, a few prismatic tears drop on an old tomb-stone, and a window that I thought was only dirty is for the moment all *bejewelled*.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxi.

BEJIG, to dance about.

No more he fiddled to the people,
When they *bejigg'd* it 'neath the steeple.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. v.

BELACK, to blame.

As for my preaching itself, I trust in God my lord of London cannot rightfully *belack* it, nor justly reprove it.—*Latimer*, ii. 329.

BELADYSHIP, to address by the title of ladyship. Cf. BEMADAM.

It would have done anybody's heart good to have heard how Mrs. Twist did *be-ladyship* my poor mother.—*Nares, Thinks I to Myself*, ii. 38.

BELAUD, to cover with praise.

She would not care to read the volumes over which her pretty ancestresses wept and thrilled a hundred years ago; which were commended by divines from pulpits, and *belauded* all Europe over.—*Thackeray, Virginians*, ch. xxvi.

A man may be puffed and *belauded*, envied, ridiculed, counted upon as a tool, and fallen in love with, or at least selected as a future husband, and yet remain virtually unknown. —*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xv.

BELAVE, to wash.

Me in Thy Blood *belaue*,
And in my soule Thy sacred lawes ingraue.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 1112.

That long large Sea, which with his plentious waves
A third or fourth part of the world *be-laues*.
Ibid., The Captaines, 147.

BELCHER, a handkerchief named after Belcher, a noted pugilist, used both as adjective and substantive.

The silver fork and the flat iron, the muslin cravat and the *Belcher* neckerchief, would but ill assort together.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Pawnbroker's Shop*).

Mr. Wilkins had brought a pint of shrimps neatly folded up in a clean *belcher* to give a zest to the meal.—*Ibid.* (*Miss Evans and the Eagle*).

BELE, den or covert. Cf. Scotch *bield*.

The fox will not worry near his *bele*, but rangeth far abroad, lest he be espied.—*Sandys*, p. 64.

BELEAVINGS, leavings.

He had nothing for his pence but the wast *beleavings* of others' beastly labours.—*Greene, Theeves falling out*, 1615 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii. 392).

BELECTURE, to beset with lectures.

She now had somebody, or rather something, to lecture and *belecture* as before.—*Savage, Reuben Medlicott*, Bk. I. ch. xvi.

BELETTER, to write to.

It was now high time for Dr. Madew, the Vice-Chancellour, and Master Roger Askham, the University Oratour, to bestir themselves. The latter *belettered* all the Lords of the Privy-Council.—*Fuller, Hist. of Cambridge*, vii. 26.

BELFRY. The belfry is sometimes referred to as the part of the church where the very poorest were. Gauden (*Tears of the Ch.* p. 253) speaks of "teaching school in a *belfry*" as a means of livelihood for a deprived minister.

And being always desirous to climb highest in the Church, reckoning themselves more worthy to sit there than another, I fear me poor Magdalene under the board and in the *belfry* hath more forgiven of Christ than they have.—*Latimer*, i. 16.

A poor woman in the *belfry* hath as good authority to offer up this sacrifice, as hath the bishop in his *pontificalibus*.—*Ibid.* i. 167.

Man would have cleared the Pharisee, and condemned the Publican, when they both appeared in the temple together—the one, as it were, in the choir, the other in the *belfry*.—*Adams*, ii. 188.

BELIEFLESS, unbelieving; infidel.

Praise you his bounty, you that past the Poles
Beare Heav'n's Embassage to *Belief-less* Soules.—*Sylvester, Henrie the Great*, 512.

BELIEVABLE, credible: *unbelievable* is not so uncommon.

It would certainly be more natural-like and *believable*.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. iv.

BELIGHT, to alight.

A mouse of high degree, which lost his way,
Wantonly walking forth to take the air,
And arriv'd early, and *belighted* there
For a day's lodging.
Cowley, Essays (*Agriculture*).

BELITTER, to heap confusedly.

A chamber hung either with Dutch pictures or looking-glasses, *belittered* with urinals or empty gally-pots.—*The Quack's Academy*, 1678 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 33).

BELL, applied to the noise made by deer, especially at rutting-time. Tennyson uses it of hounds. The first extract is from an inscription at Wharncliff.

"Praye for the soul of Sir Thomas Wortley. . . He caused a lodge to be built on this crag in the midst of Wharncliff (the old orthography) to hear the harts *bell*, in the year of our Lord 1510."——It was a chase, and what he meant to hear was the noise of the stags.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 5 (1756).

Here the bellowing harts are said to harbour, the throating bucks to lodge, the *belling* roes to bed, the beating hares to form, the tapping conies to sit, and the barking foxes to kennell.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, III. (pt. i.) ix. 1.

Waife again changed the key of his primitive music—a melancholy *belling* note, like the *belling* itself of a melancholy hart, but more modulated into sweetness.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. V. ch. iv.

Then, pressing day by day through Lyonesse,
Lost in a rocky hollow, *belling* heard
The hounds of Mark.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

BELLAMOURE, a fair lady-love; it occurs several times in Davies.

No *Bellamoure* should then be better hu'd.
Davies, Microcosms, p. 22.

His wisdome's pow'r
Did choose me for his chiefest *Bellamoure*.
Ibid. p. 92.

BELLED, having a bell.

A hawk *belled* pouncing on a bird.
Arch., xxxiv. 436 (1852).

BELLE-DAME, a fashionable lady: beldam formerly meant grandmother, then, old woman; it is now always used in a disparaging sense. N. says that in Spenser the word has the meaning of fair lady, but if he refers, as I suppose, to *F. Q.*, III. ii. 43, the name is given by Britomart "to her aged nourse" and = Granny.

Should we see the value of a German prince's ransom gorgeously attiring each of our *belle-dames*, if neither merchant, butcher, brewer, laceman, mercer, milliner, nor tailor would trust?—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 375.

BELLOWS, to blow as with a bellows; to puff.

She pouted out her blubber-lips, as if to *bellows* up wind and sputter into her horse-nostrils.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 318.

BELLY-GUT, a lazy, greedy fellow.

Since then thou wouldst not have a *belly-gut* for thy servant, but rather one brisk and agile, why then dost thou provide for thy mind a minister fat and unwieldy?—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 346.

BELONGINGS. The Dicts. give this word as meaning endowments or qualities, with a quotation from *Measure for Measure*, I. i., but it also signifies family, relations, or household.

When Lady Kew said, *Sic volo, sic jubeo*, I promise you few persons of her ladyship's *belongings* stopped, before they did her biddings, to ask her reasons.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxxiii.

BELUMP, is intended probably to have much the same meaning as BEHUMP, *q. v.*

BEMAD, to make mad or furious; see quotation, *s. v.* WOUNDABLE; the Dicts. have the participle *bemadding*, but only with the quotation from *Lear*, III. i.

The patriarch herein did bewitch and *bemad* Godfrey.—*Fuller, Holy War*, Bk. II. ch. v.

How much Andronicus was *bemadded* hereat may easier be conceived than exprest. —*Ibid., Profane State*, V. xviii. 16.

BEMADAM, to salute with the title of madam.

They do so all to *bemadam* me, I think they think me a very great lady.—*Jonson, Bart. Fair*, v. 3.

BEMANTLED, covered as with a mantle.

The village spire but dimly seen,
The straw-roof'd cot upon the green
With spreading vine *bemantled* o'er.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. ii.

BEMEAN, to lower.

For this time I renounce my gentility, and lessen and *bemean* myself to the lowness of the offender.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. xx.

BEMITRE, to adorn with a mitre.

Open scoundrels rodé triumphant, bediademed, becoronetted, *bemitred*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. i.

BEMOAT, to surround with a moat.

A silver Brook in broken streams doth gush,
And headlong down the hornèd Cliff doth rush;
Then, winding thence above and under ground,
A goodly Garden it *be-moateth* round.
Sylvester, 7th day, 31.

BEMOISTEN, to bedew.

Affected by this tender grace,
A tear stole gently down her face;
And, wiping her *bemoisten'd* eye,
She offered this sincere reply.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. vi.

BEMOUTH, to declaim.

They heard the illustrious furbelow'd
Heroically in Popean rhyme
Tee-to-tum'd, in Miltonic blank *bemouth'd*.
Southey, Nondescripts, i.

BEMUD, to cover with mud, and so to confuse.

[This hath] so troubledly *bemudded* with griefe and care every cell or organ-pipe of my purer intellectual faculties, that no more they consort with any ingenuous playful merriments. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 157).

BEMURMUR, to murmur round. See quotation, *s. v.* BESHOUT.

Bemurmured now by the hoarse-flowing Danube, the light of her patriot supper-parties gone quite out, so lies Théroigne.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. viii.

BEMUZZLED, muzzled up.

The young lion's whelp has to grow up all bestrapped, *bemuzzled* in the most extraordinary manner.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 86.

BEN. *Oil of ben* = benzoin; an ointment held to be of great efficacy. See several references in H.

I think I smell him, 'tis vermilion sure, ha; *oil of ben;* do but show him me, widow. — *Jonson, Fletcher, and Middleton, The Widow*, ii. 1.

BENDER, a sixpence, because easily bent (slang).

"What will you take to be paid out?" said the butcher. "The regular chummage is two-and-six. Will you take three *bob?*" "And a *bender*," suggested the clerical gentleman. "Well, I don't mind; it's only twopence a piece more," said Mr. Martin. "What do you say now? we'll pay you out for three-and-sixpence a week."—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlii.

"How much a glass think you?" says Fred, pulling another bumper; "a half-crown think ye? a half-crown, Honeyman? By cock and pye it is not worth a *bender*."—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xi.

BENEDICTOR, an eulogist.

Ministers have *multos laudatores, paucos datores*, many praisers, few raisers; many *benedictors*, few benefactors.—*Adams*, i. 179.

BENEFACTORATE, to provide as a benefactor, to present.

The bishop has sent a Dr. Nichols to me, to desire I would assist him in a plan for the east window of his cathedral, which he intends to *benefactorate* with painted glass.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 282 (1769).

BENEFACTURE, beneficence.

Give me the open champain of a general and illimited *benefacture*. — *Bishop Hall, Works*, viii. 256.

BENEFICE, benefit. The first extract is from a letter from Jane Seymour to the Lords of the Council, announcing the birth of her son, 1537.

We have thought good to certifie you of this same, to the intent ye might not onely render unto God condigne thanks and praise for so great a *benefice*, but also continually pray for the long continuance and preservation of the same.—*Fuller, Church History*, VII. ii. 11.

Verely this thyng by the *benefice* of philosophie was roted in hym, that he stode in drede of no man liuyng.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophthegmes*, p. 70.

BENEFICIAL, beneficent.

He fell to prayer rehearsing how *beneficial* God had been unto him.—*Latimer*, i. 541.

BENEFICIOUS, beneficent.

The Beauchamps .... acknowledge Haber de Burgo .... *beneficious* to them, and testifie the same by their armories.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 362.

BENJ, a liquid or paste of intoxicating qualities procured from narcotic plants such as henbane, hemp, &c.; also called *Bang* or *Bhang*.

Mesmerism and magic-lanterns, *benj* and opium winna explain all facts.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxi.

BENT, beck.

Naturall men must haue God at their *bent*.—*Hall, Contempl.* (*Golden Calfe*).

BENTER, debenture. The speaker is an uneducated man.

Out alas! where shall I make my mone,
My pouche, my *benters*, and all is gone
Edwards, Damon and Pitheas
(*Dodsley, O. Pl.* i. 281).

BENVENUE, a welcome.

I having no great pieces to discharge for his *ben-venue* or welcomming in, with this volley of rhapsodies or small-shotte he must rest pacified. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 158).

BEPATCHED, adorned with patches (on the face); also patched (of a garment). See extract, *s. v.* BETATTERED.

The use of patches is not unknown to the French ladies, but she that wears them must be young and handsome. In England, young, old, handsome, ugly, all are *bepatch'd* till they are bedrid.—*Misson, Travels in Eng.*, p. 214.

BEPERIWIGGED, having the head covered with a wig.

What, Tony, i' faith? what, dost thou not know me? By 'r Lady, nor I thee, thou art so becravated, and so *beperiwigged*. — *Congreve, Way of the World*, iii. 15.

BEPESTER, to plague, injure.

Valens with his Arian heresy had *bepestered* the Christian world.—*Adams*, i. 456.

BEPILGRIMED, visited by pilgrims.

Mr. Lockhart thinks there was no literary shrine ever so *bepilgrimed*, except Ferney in Voltaire's time.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 168.

BEPOMMEL, to maul.

I have known a harmless good old soul of eighty still *bepommelled* and stoned by irreproachable ladies of the straitest sect of the Pharisees.—*Thackeray, Virginians*, ch. xlix.

BEPOUNCE, to bepowder; in the extract = to stud.

Thee beams with brazed copper were costlye *bepounced;*
And gates with the metal dooe creake in shrilbated harshing.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 433.

BEPUFF, to flatter.

Even the Lord Mayor himself was a Reality—not a Fiction conventionally *bepuffed* on one day in the year by illustrious friends, who no less conventionally laugh at him on the remaining three hundred and sixty-four days.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, ix.

BEPUZZLE, to puzzle.

How Yarmouth of itselfe so innumerable populous and replenished, and in so barraine a plot seated, should not onely supply her inhabitants with plentifull purveyance of sustenance, but provant and victuall moreover this monstrous army of strangers, was a matter that egregiously *bepuzled* and entranced my apprehension.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 149).

BERAMPIRED, fortified.

O Gods, o countrey, o Troywals stronglye *berampyerd.*—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 251.

BERASCAL, to call rascal. Cf. BEVILLAIN.

She beknaved, *berascalled*, berogued the unhappy hero.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

BEREBUS, to cover with rebusses.

His [Sir I. Hawkewood's] Cœnotaph . . . (arched over, and, in allusion to his name *berebussed* with Hawkes flying into a Wood) is now quite flown away and abolished.—*Fuller, Worthies, Essex* (i. 350).

BERIBANDED, adorned with ribbons.

Nutbrown maids and nutbrown men, all clean-washed, loud-laughing, bedizened and *beribanded;* who came for dancing, for treating, and, if possible, for happiness.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II. ch. ii.

BERIBBON, to deck with ribbons.

He was so *beribbon'd* all over, that one would have thought all the milliners in the place had join'd their stocks to furnish him.—*T. Brown, Works*, iv. 210.

Her attire was as flaunting as her air and her manner: she was rouged and *beribboned.*—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vii. 26.

BERIDE, to ride by the side.

'Tis so, those two that there *beride* him,
And with such graces prance beside him,
In pomp, infallibly declare
Themselves the sheriffs; he the Mayor.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. 2.

BERINSE, to wash.

So turn, good Lord, O turn the hearts of Princes,
Whose rage their realms with Saints' dear bloud *berinses.*
Sylvester, Bethulia's Rescue, vi. 218.

BERRETTA, a priest's cap.

When at the corner cross thou did'st him meet,
Tumbling his rosaries hanging at his belt,
Or his *berretta*, or his tow red felt.
Hall, Sat., IV. vii. 52.

BERUBRICK, to mark as a red letter day.

We have *be-rubrick'd* each day in the week, almost in the yeer, with English blood.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. ii. 43.

BERUFFED, wearing ruffs.

The winter came, the winds were bleak,
And the cold breeze blew o'er the lake;
When Madam Syntax never stirr'd
But well *beruff'd* and well befurr'd.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. v.

BESCORCH, to burn. Stanyhurst (*Æn.*, ii. 284) speaks of "that od Hector . . . that with wyld fire thee Greekish nauye *beskorched.*"

BESCOUNDREL, to abuse as a scoundrel. "Surly Sam" is Dr. Johnson.

Surly Sam, inflamed with Tory rage,
Nassau *bescoundrels.*
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 101.

BESCOUR, to overrun.

France too is *bescoured* with a Devil's pack, the baying of which at this distance of half a century still sounds in the mind's ear.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. v.

BESEECHINGNESS, deprecation; entreaty.

The husband's determination to mastery which lay deep below all blandness and *beseechingness* had risen permanently to the surface now.—*G. Eliot, Romola*, ch. xlviii.

BESEEN, garment, clothes. The participle *beseen* is used by old writers for "clad."

The Curate in his best *Beseen* solemnly received him at the Churchyard stile.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 405.

BESET, to place beside, and so to transmit.

Was never fox but wily cubs begets,
The bear his fierceness to his brood *besets.*
Hall, Sat., IV. iii. 69.

BESHACKLE, to hamper, perplex.

Who this King should bee, *beshackled* theyr wits.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 170).

BESHOUT, to greet with shouts. See quotation, *s. v.* BEGROAN.

So fare the eloquent of France, bemurmured, *beshouted.*—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. IV. ch. viii.

BESHRIVELLED, wrinkled; withered.

Ill-luck in its worst guise is seen
In that *beshrivelled* face and mien.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. iii.

BESING, to celebrate in song.

When Britain first, at Heaven's command, arose, with a great deal of allegorical confusion, from out the azure main, did her guardian angels positively forbid it [proper provision for an aged pauperess] in the Charter which has been so much *besung*.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, iii.

BESMOKE, to tinge with smoke.

They burn up rapidly, and from within there rises by machinery an uncombustible statue of Wisdom, which by ill-hap gets *besmoked* a little; but does stand there visible in as serene attitude as it can.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. VI. ch. iv.

The *besmoked* evergreens were sprinkled with a dirty powder, like untidy snuff-takers. —*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. xxii.

BESMUTTED, touched with smut.

So at Marseilles, what one *besmutted*, red-bearded corn-ear in this which they cut; one gross man we mean with copper-studded face?—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. iii.

BESOIL, to soil, cast aspersions on. See extract, *s. v.* BETOIL.

That which the Commons called The Remonstrance of the state of the Kingdom came forth by their voice Decemb. 15, to *besoil* his Majesty's reign with studied bitterness.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 164.

His rosy face *besoiled* with unwiped tears.
Coleridge, Foster-Mother's Tale.

BESOM-WEED, the besom-plant; *cytisus scoparius*. See *N. and Q.*, 5th s., x. 409.

Others will perswade, if any list to believe, that by a witch-bridle they can make a pair of horses of an acre of *besome-weed*.—*Fuller, Holy State*, Bk. V. ch. iii.

BESOOTHE, to soothe.

When they were gone, Hee 'gan embrace and busse
The trembling Lady; who *besoothes* him thus.
Sylvester, Bethulia's Rescue, vi. 60.

BESPADED, provided with spado.

The neighbouring villages turn out; their able men come marching to village fiddle, or tambourine and triangle, under their Mayor, or Mayor and Curate, who also walk *bespaded* and in tricolor sash.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. xi.

BESPARKLE, to sparkle. In some copies the word is *disparkling*.

Mount up thy flames, and let thy torch
Display thy bridegroome in the porch,
In his desires
More towring and *besparkling* than thy fires.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 449.

BESPEAK. See quotation.

"I've been thinking of bringing out that piece of yours on her *bespeak* night." "When?" asked Nicholas. "The night of her *bespeak*, her benefit night when her friends and patrons *bespeak* the play."—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xxiv.

BESPEAK, to speak ill of, or ill-omenedly.

My tongue is so farre from *bespeaking* such lands with any ill successe, that I wish to all lawfully possessed of them . . . that peaceably and prosperously they may enjoy them.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VI. vii. 14.

BESPECTACLED, fitted with spectacles, and so dim-sighted.

It is impossible that a white-veiled, lank, and *bespectacled* duenna should move or excite a wanton thought.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. xvi.

In a most blinkard, *bespectacled*, logic-chopping generation, Nature has gifted this man with an eye.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. ii.

BESPEECHED, pestered by speakers.

Silence is deep as eternity; speech is shallow as time. Paradoxical does it seem? Woe for the age, woe for the man, quack-ridden, *bespeeched*, bespouted, blown about like barren Sahara, to whom this world-old truth were altogether new.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 138.

BESPILL, to spill about.

By every drop of blood *bespilt*,
By Afric's wrongs, and Europe's guilt,
Awake! arise! revenge!
Southey, To the Genius of Africa.

BESPOUTED, bespeeched, *q. v.*

BESPUE, to foul with vomit.

That *bespues*
Her husband.
Stapylton, Juvenal, vi. 108.

BESPURTLE, besprinkle.

Come down, thou ragged cur, and snarl here; I give thy dogged sullenness free liberty: trot about, and *bespurtle* whom thou pleasest.—*Marston, The Malcontent*, i. 2.

They sputter their venom abroad, and *bespurtle* others.—*Adams*, iii. 21.

BESPY, to beset with espionage.

Poor Pitt! They little know what work he has with his own Friends of the People, getting them *bespied*, beheaded.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. viii.

BESTAR, to illumine, or to spangle. The poem from which the second extract is taken has also been attributed to Herrick. In the last quotation the word means adorned with a star of some knightly order.

O lady-cow,
Thou shalt no more *bestar* thy wanton brow
With thine eyes' rayes.
Sylvester, The Trophies, 274.

A rich mantle he did wear,
Made of tinsel gossamer;
Bestarred over with a few
Diamond drops of morning dew.
Mennis, Oberon's Apparel (1655).

The late first lord of the Admiralty . . . remains among his *bestarred* colleagues still Mr. Smith.—*Spectator*, June 12, 1880, p. 739.

BEST-BE-TRUST, credit.

Thy muse is a nayler, and wears clothes upon *best-be-trust;* thou'rt great in somebody's books for this, thou know'st where: thou wouldst be out at elbows and out at heels too, but that thou layest about thee with a bill for this, a bill.—*Dekker, Satiromastix (Hawkin's Eng. Dr.*, III. 173).

BESTE, a game like loo: sometimes written *beast*.

For these you play at purposes,
And love your loves with A's and B's;
For these at *Beste* and L'Ombre woo,
And play for love and money too.
Hudibras, III. i. 1007.

She could willingly claw Admiral Penguin's eyes out for not being able to save her from being *beasted;* while Dame Owlet is . . . thinking to herself how fortunate she is to have snug in her own hand the happy card that is to do the business.—*Nares, Thinks I to Myself*, ii. 136.

BESTEER, to guide, pilot.

How blest wert thou that didst thee so *besteere*.—*Davies, Sonnet to Sir T. Erskin.*

BESTOCK, to stock or furnish.

And now yf ther a man be founde,
That lookes for such prepared grownd,
Lett hym, but with indifferent skill,
Soe good a soile *beestocke* and till.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 439.

BESTOW AT, to bestow or spend on.

Two shafts I vainly did *bestow*
At two great princes, but of both my arrows
neither slew.—*Chapman, Iliad*, v. 209.

BESTRADDLE, to straddle across.

My mischievous imagination would picture him spurring a cask of hardware, like rosy Bacchus bestriding a beer-barrel, or the little gentleman who *bestraddles* the world in the front of Hutching's Almanack. — *Irving, Sulmagundi*, No. 12.

BESTRAPPED, strapped up.

The young lion's whelp has to grow up all *bestrapped*, bemuzzled.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 86.

BESTROKE, to caress.

Who would not then consume
His soule to ashes in that rich perfume,
Bestroaking fate the while
He burns to embers on the pyle?
Herrick, Appendix, p. 449.

BESTUCK, studded.

Thou little tricksy Puck,
With antic toys so funnily *bestuck*,
Light as the singing-bird that wings the air.
Hood, Ode to my Son.

BESULLY, to render foul or unpleasing. The verses in which the extract occurs are attributed by some to W. Stronde.

The limber corps, *besully'd* o'er
With meagre paleness, does display
A middle state 'twixt flesh and clay.
Bp. Corbet on Faireford Windows.

BESUNG, celebrated in song.

Bewailed, bewept, *besung* by the whole French people to this hour, it may be regarded as Barrère's masterpiece.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. vi.

BESWARM, to overrun.

On th' other side, Thrace subtle Greece *beswarms*.—*Sylvester, The Colonies*, 356.

BESWEETEN, to make sweet. In some copies the word is *besweeted*.

The elves present, to quench his thirst,
A pure seed-pearl of infant dew,
Brought and *besweetned* in a blew
And pregnant violet.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 126.

BESWELTERED, draggled.

Doughtye Cloanthus
And oother Trojans with fough seas stormye
besweltred.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 497.

BETAINT, stained.

What gars this din of mirk and baleful harm,
Where every wean is all *betaint* with blood?
Greene, James IV., i. 3.

BETAKE, to take wrongly; to mistake.

So He was . . . the Lamb that hath been slain from the beginning of the world: and therefore He is called *juge sacrificium*, a continual sacrifice; and not for the continuance of the mass, as the blanchers have blanched it and wrested it, and as I myself did once *betake* it.—*Latimer*, i. 73.

BETATTERED, torn.

She brought a gown with her, but so bepatch'd and *betatter'd*, I'll warrant you it had been two hundred years out of fashion.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 240.

BETHEL See quotation.

In the year 1680 *Bethel* and Cornish were chosen sheriffs. The former used to walk about more like a corn-cutter than Sheriff of London. He kept no house, but lived upon chops, whence it is proverbial for not feasting to *Bethel* the city.—*North, Examen*, p. 93.

BETHUNDER, to strike as with thunder.

A Tuileries sold to Austria and Coblentz should have no subterranean passage. Out of which might not Coblentz or Austria issue some morning, and, with cannon of long range, *foudroyer, bethunder* a patriotic Saint-Antoine into smoulder and ruin?—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. v.

BETHWACK, to belabour.

You have so skilfully hampered, *bethwacked*, belammed, and bebumped the catchpole.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii.

BETIDE, fortune.

My wretched heart, wounded with bad *betide*,
To crave his peace from reason is addrest.
Greene, from Never too Late, p. 299.

BETITLE, to entitle.

The king-killers were all swept away, and a milder second picture was painted over the canvas of the first, and *betitled*, Glorious Revolution.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 82.

BETOCSIN, to sound the tocsin, or to assail with the tocsin.

It has deliberated, beset by a hundred thousand armed men with artillery-furnaces and provision-carts. It has been *betocsined*, bestormed.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. VII. ch. v.

BETOILED, wearied with toil.

Poor Lackalls, all *betoiled*, besoiled, encrusted into dim defacement.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. IV. ch. iii.

BETRAMPLE, to trample down.

Out of which strange fall of formulas, tumbling there in confused welter, *betrampled* by the patriotic dance, is it not passing strange to see a new formula arise?—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. iv.

BETRAYNTED, same as bedreinted (?), *i. e.* drenched, fully imbued. "With teares all *bedreint*" (Chaucer, *Court of Love*, 577).

I thus muttered with roystring phrensye *betraynted*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 611.

BETTERMENT, improvement. In the extract from Bunyan *no betterment* = nothing to choose.

In very deed, God doth as doth a prudent Sire,
Who little careth what may crosse his child's desire,
But what may most availe unto his *betterment*.
Sylvester, Paradox against Libertie, 243.

Trûly, said Christian, I have said the truth of Pliable, and if I should also say the truth of myself, it will appear there is *no betterment* 'twixt him and myself.—*Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. i. p. 35.

What *betterment* has since taken place in workhouses is largely due to her initiative.—*Guardian Newspaper*, June 9, 1880, p. 767.

BETURBANED, adorned with a turban. In the extract it rather means suggestive of a turban.

He had composed the first act of his "Sultan Selim;" but, in defiance of the metre, he soon changed the title to "Sultan Amurath," considering that a much fiercer name, more bewhiskered and *beturbaned*.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 48.

BETWEENITY, intermediate condition. In the second extract cuckoldom is referred to.

The house is not Gothic, but of that *betweenity* that intervened when Gothic declined and Palladian was creeping in.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 174 (1760).

This state of man, and let me add obscenity,
Is not a situation of *betweenity*,
As some word-coiners are disposed to call't—
Meaning a mawkish as-it-were-ish state,
Containing neither love nor hate—
A sort of water-gruel without salt.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 206.

The letters were written not for publication . . . and to rejoin heads, tails, and *betweenities* which Hayley had severed.—*Southey, Letters*, iii. 448.

BETWIT, to taunt.

Strange how these men, who at other times are all wise men, do now in their drink *betwitt* and reproach one another with their former conditions.—*Pepys*, April 2, 1661.

BE-ULCER, to cover with ulcers.

Satan . . . having Job in his power . . . only *be-ulcered* him on his skin and outside of his body.—*Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire* (ii. 520).

BEVEILED, covered with a veil.

Wee keepe thee midpath with darcknesse mightye *beueyled*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 369.

BEVILLAIN, to abuse as a villain. North has also *berogue*, p. 117, which word, however, is in N. with a quotation from another writer. Cf. BERASCAL.

After Mr. S. Atkins had *bevillained* the Captain sufficiently, he was bid consider till the afternoon.—*North, Examen*, p. 247.

BEVOMIT, to vomit at or round.

Mentz is changing into an explosive crater; vomiting fire, *bevomited* with fire.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. iv.

BEWELCOME, to greet with welcome.

King Helenus, with a crowding coompanye garded,
From towne to us buskling, vs as his freends freendlye *bewelcomd.*
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii. 359.

BEWHISKER, to adorn with whiskers. See extract, *s. v.* BETURBANED.

'Twas she who *bewhisker'd* St. Bridget.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, iv. 12.

The rest of the train had been metamorphosed in various ways; the girls trussed up in the finery of the ancient belles of the Bracebridge line, and the striplings *bewhiskered* with burnt cork.—*Irving, Sketch-Book (Christmas Dinner).*

BEWHISTLE, to whistle round.

Dumouriez and his Staff strike the spurs in deep; vault over ditches into the fields, which prove to be morasses; sprawl and plunge for life, *bewhistled* with curses and lead.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. vi.

BEWHITEN, to make white.

The cot that's all *bewhiten'd* o'er,
With children playing at the door.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. xix.

BEWIGGED, adorned with a wig. See quotation, *s. v.* BEHATTED.

There was one individual who amused us mightily: this was one of the *bewigged* gentlemen in the red robes.—*Sketches by Boz (Doctors' Commons).*

She saw strange old women, painted, powdered, and *bewigged*, in hideous imitation of youth.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xiv.

The pile was in half a minute pushed over to an old *bewigged* woman with eye-glasses pinching her nose.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. i.

BEWINGED, furnished with wings.

An angel throng, *bewinged*, bedight
In veils and drowned in tears,
Sit in a theatre, to see
A play of hopes and fears.
E. A. Poe, Conquering Worm (ii. 31).

BEWIZARD, to affect by magical arts.

She cannot, by what conjuring you will,
Be more *bewizarded* than I'm bewitched.
Taylor, St. Clement's Eve, i. 2.

BEWOUND, to inflict wounds.

With wounded spirit I salute Thy wounds,
O all-*bewounding* Sacrifice for sinne!
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 16.

BEWPERS, material for flags.

With my cozen Richard Pepys upon the 'Change about supplying us with *bewpers* from Norwich, which I should be glad of, if cheap.—*Pepys*, June 16, 1664.

BEYSAUNCE, obeisance.

The ancient trade of this realm in education of youth (before the late time replenished with all mischief) was to yoke the same with the fear of God, in teaching the same to use prayer morning and evening, . . . to make *beysaunce* to the magistrates, &c.—*Huggard, Displaying of the Protestants*, p. 85 (1556).

BIB-ALL-NIGHT, a confirmed toper.

Bats, Harpies, Syrens, Centaurs, *Bib-all-nights.*—*Sylvester, Lacrymæ Lacrymarum*, 101.

BIBATION, drinking.

Royal cheer and deep *bibation.*—*S. Nayler, Reynard the Fox*, 4.

BIBBERY, drinking.

I never eat any confections, page, whilst I am at the *bibbery.*—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xl.

BIBLE-OATH, a solemn oath taken on the Bible. Cf. BOOK OATH.

Madam Marwood took a book, and swore us upon it, but it was but a book of poems. So long as it was not a *Bible-oath*, we may break it with a safe conscience.—*Congreve, Way of the World*, v. 2.

They say this Comnenus is sworn friend and minister to the Devil. I tell thee Satan took his *Bible-oath* to back him out in aught he put his hand to.—*Taylor, Isaac Comnenus*, i. 3.

I doubted the correctness of your statement, though backed by your lordship's *Bible-oath.*—*Thackeray, Virginians*, ch. xcii.

BIBLICALITY, any matter connected with the Bible.

He would study theology, *biblicalities*, . . . then seek to obtain orders.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. xv.

BIBLIOGONY, birth or pedigree, *i. e.* authorship of books.

If, I say, the book of the Doctor were in like manner to be denominated, according to one or other of the various schemes of *bibliogony*, which have been devised for explaining its phenomena, the reader might be expected in good earnest to exclaim, "Bless us, what a word on a title-page is this!"—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xiii.

BIBLIOLOGIST, one learned in bibliography.

If it has not been satisfactorily ascertained whether there were one, two, three, or four John Websters, after so much careful investigation by the most eminent *bibliologists*, . . . by whom can the question be answered concerning the authorship of this Opus?—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xviii.

BIBLIOLOGY, book-lore.

He must be little versed in *bibliology* who has not learnt that such reminiscences are not more agreeable to an author himself than they are to his readers (if he obtain any) in after times.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter x.

BIBLIOPOLIC, pertaining to book-selling.

Sartor Resartus . . . was not then even a book, but was still hanging desolately under *bibliopolic* difficulties, now in its fourth or fifth year, on the wrong side of the river, as a mere aggregate of Magazine Articles.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. II. ch. ii.

BID AND BEADS. This appears from the context to be some sort of neckcloth or ruffle.

I have not been able yet to laugh him out of his long *bid and beads*. Indeed that is because my mother thinks they become him; and I would not be so free with him as to own I should choose to have him leave it off. If he did, so particular is the man, he would certainly, if left to himself, fall into a King-William's cravat, or some such antique chin-cushion, as by the pictures of that prince one sees was then the fashion.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 6.

BIDDABLE, complying; obedient.

She is exceedingly attentive and useful, and not at all presumptuous; indeed I never saw a more *biddable* woman.—*Dickens, Dombey and Son*, ch. viii.

A more gentle, *biddable* invalid than the poor fellow made can hardly be conceived.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xliv.

BIDENT, an instrument with two prongs.

They are all bound t' him (on my word):
Mars for his Cuirace, Shield, and Sword;
The blust'ring Æol for his *bident*,
And Neptune for his massy trident.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 232.

BIENNESS, prosperity.

There was a prevailing air of comfort and "*bienness*" about the people and their houses.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. ii.

BIFARIOUS, twofold; facing both ways.

He is a violent moderator among such *bifarious* anythingarians, that always make their interest the standard of their religion.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 97.

BIFORKED, having two ridges. *Bifurcated* is more common. "The biforked hill" is Parnassus.

'Tis true with little care, and far less skill,
I pace a Poney on the *bifork'd* Hill.
Colman, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 175.

BIFRONT, twofaced.

While *bi-front* Janus' frosty frowns do threat.
Sylvester, second day, first weeke, 492.

O! let the honour of their names be kept,
. . . . . .
For having quencht so soon so many fires,
Disarm'd our arms, appeas'd the heav'nly ires,
Calm'd the pale horror of intestin hates,
And dammed up the *bi-front* Father's gates.
Ibid., The Handy-Crafts, 49.

BIG, winter barley. See quotation from Harl. Misc., *s. v.* BEAR; also L.

The *big* (viz. a four-rowed barley) is seldom ripe.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 273.

They have commonly pottage to dinner composed of cale or cole, leeks, barley or *big*, and butter.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 104.

BIGTH, size; bigness. The extract is part of a receipt "for to kill a corn."

Take of the *bigth* of a walnut of all yeast that is hard, and sticks to the tub side.—*Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 104 (1655).

BIG-WIG, a high official; in the quotation from Dickens, an eminent lawyer.

"We'll have a *big-wig*, Charley; one that's got the greatest gift of the gab to carry on his defence." . . . . "What a game! what a regular game! All the *big-wigs* trying to look solemn, and Jack Dawkins addressing of 'em as intimate and comfortable as if he was the judge's own son making a speech arter dinner."—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xliii.

Her husband was a member of the Chamber of Deputies, a *Conseiller d'Etat*, or other French *big-wig*.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xlvi.

So you are going to sit among the *big-wigs* in the House of Lords.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xlv.

BIGWIGGISM, pomposity, as exhibited by *big-wigs*, q. v.

I determined not to try anything in London for a good many years at least. I didn't like what I saw when I was studying there—so much empty *bigwiggism* and obstructive trickery.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xvii.

BILAND, peninsula. At p. 668 of *Holland's Camden* it is used indifferently with the word "promontory" in reference to the S. W. portion of Carnarvonshire. It is also spelt *byland*.

From S. Michael's Mount Southward, immediately there is thrust forth a *biland* or demi-Isle.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 189.

Beneath this, lyeth West-Gower, and by reason of two armes of the Sea winding in, on either side one, it becometh a *biland*.—*Ibid.* p. 646.

BILGE, to knock a hole in the bilge, being that part of the bottom of a ship on which she would rest if aground.

We chased a schooner, which ran on shore and *bilged*.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. xiv.

BILK, fallacious. The word was common as a verb, and is still in use; also as a substantive = nothing, as in the second quotation (see also *Jonson, Tale of Tub*, I. i.; *Hudibras*, III. iii. 376); but the adjectival use is rarer.

To that [Oates's plot] and the author's *bilk* account of it I am approaching.—*North, Examen*, p. 129.

Bedloe was sworn, and being asked what he knew against the prisoner, answered, Nothing. . . . Bedloe was questioned over and over, who still swore the same *bilk*.—*Ibid.* p. 213.

BILLETING, an architectural term applied to an ornament often used in Norman work, being an imitation of wooden billets placed in a hollow moulding.

The piers are enriched with groupes of small columns supporting arches ornamented with archivolts of mouldings enriched with *billeting*.—*W. Wilkins*, 1796 (*Archæol.*, xii. 164).

BILLY-ROLLER. See extract.

"What is the *billy-roller?*" . . . "It's a long stout stick, ma'am, that's used often and often to beat the little ones employed in the mills when their strength fails."—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. xiv.

BILOCATION. See extract.

The word *bilocation* has been invented to express the miraculous faculty possessed by certain saints of the Roman Church, of being in two places at once.—*E. Tylor, Primitive Culture*, i. 447.

BIND. See extract, and H., *s. v.*

A *bind* of eels consists of ten sticks, and every stick of twenty-five eels.—*Archæol.*, xv. 357 (1806).

BIND. When a falcon seized on its prey it was said to *bind with* it.

A hardie hawke is highly esteemed, and they have a kind of them . . so strangely courageous, that nothing flieth in the aire that they will not *bind with*.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 76.

A cast of haggard falcons, by me mann'd,
Eyeing the prey at first, appear as if
They did turn tail; but with their labouring wings
Getting above her, with a thought their pinions
Cleaving the purer element, make in,
And by turns *bind with her*.
Massinger, The Guardian, I. i.

BIND PRENTICE, lay under compulsion.

His promise had *bound him prentice*.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 57.

BINGO, brandy (slang). It is in allusion probably to this sense of the word that Scott called the scottish baronet in *St. Ronan's Well* Sir *Bingo* Binks.

Some soda-water with a dash of *bingo* clears one's head in the morning.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxxiii.

BINGY, sour.

I've heerd my aunt say as she found out as summat was wrong wi' Nancy as soon as the milk turned *bingy*, for there ne'er had been such a clean lass about her milk-cans afore that.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xv.

BIOGRAPHEE, the subject of a biography.

There's too much of the biographer in it, and not enough of the *biographee*.—*Athenæum*, Nov. 29, 1879, p. 687.

BIOGRAPHIST, biographer.

Want of honest heart in the *Biographists* of these Saints . . betrayed their pens to such abominable untruths.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. iii.

BIRCH, to strike with the birch; to flog.

There I was *birch'd*, there I was bred,
There like a little Adam fed
From Learning's woeful tree!
Hood, Ode on Prospect of Clapham Academy.

BIRD-BAITING. See quotation, and H., s. v. *Bird-batting.*

These people who now approached were no other, reader, than a set of young fellows who came to these bushes in pursuit of a diversion which they call *bird-baiting*. This . . . is performed by holding a large clap-net before a lantern, and at the same time beating the bushes; for the birds when they are disturbed from their places of rest or roost immediately make to the light, and so are enticed within the net.—*Fielding, Jos. Andrews*, Bk. II. ch. x.

BIRD-BOW, a bow for shooting *bird-bolts*, q. v. in N. The extract is from a deposition made towards the end of the sixteenth century.

About one *birdebowe* shot from the said Master Throckmorton's House, this Examinate, walking with Penry, saw lying before him in ye way a Roll of Paper.—*Arber, Introd. to Marprelate Controversy*, p. 134.

BIRD IN THE HAND, something certain or practical, as opposed to the bird

in the bush, which is remote and uncertain.

The Prince knew well where he was now; when all their capitulations were held to be star-shootings, flashes, and meteors, without the *bird in the hand*. — *Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 163.

Simple! let fly the *bird within the hand*,
To catch the *bird* again *within the bush*.
Tennyson, Harold, II. ii.

BIRDLESS. See extract.

He had hearde of a certaine rocke in the Indies, whiche by reason of the exceeding height of it is called in Greke *ἄορνος*, *birdlesse*, as if ye would saie, so high that the birdes maie not get to the toppe of it.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 217.

BIRDLIME, a thief; one to whom other people's property sticks; also as an adj. thievish. Cf. LIME-FINGERED.

My rogue of a son has laid his *birdlime* fingers on't.—*Vanbrugh, Confederacy*, III. ii.
That *birdlime* there stole it.—*Ibid.* v. 2.

BIRD'S-EYE, having yellow spots like birds' eyes.

He wore a blue *bird's-eye* handkerchief round his neck. — *Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xviii.

BIRDSNIE, a term of endearment. Cf. PIGSNIE.

Oh my sweet *birdsnie*, what a wench have I of thee!—*Davenport, City Night-Cap*, Act II.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER, people of the same character or appearance. The last extract gives the full form of the proverb.

Reboam, scorning these old senators,
Leans to his younglings, minions, flatterers,
Birds of a feather that with one accord
Cry out, importune, and persuade their lord
Not sillily to be by such disturb'd.
Sylvester, The Schisme, 80.

These, for distinction, and that they might be known all *birds of a feather*, are suited in cassocks with a white guard athwart, which gave this the name of the Parliament of white bends.—*Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 58.

The idle and dissipated like *birds of a feather flock together*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxv.

BIRTHDAYS seems to be used in extract for days of infancy.

Kent thy *birthdays*, and Oxford held thy youth. — *Epitaph on Sir Ph. Sidney*, 1591 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 292).

BISCUIT-WORMS, weevils. The following is from the first edition of the Ancient Mariner (*Lyrical Ballads*, 1798); in later editions the line runs, "*It* ate the food it ne'er had eat."

The marineres gave it *biscuit-worms*,
And round and round it flew.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, Pt. i.

BISEXED, of two sexes. Sylvester calls Adam and Eve "our *bisexed* parents free from sin" (*Colonies*, 22). The word (but for the context) might be taken as = hermaphroditical, in which sense Sir T. Browne uses *bisexous*.

BISHOP, to exercise episcopal functions (not only to confirm).

Harding and Saunders *bishop* it in England. —*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IX. ii. 12 (margin).

Richard Smith, titulary Bishop of Chalcedon, taking his honor from Greece, his profit from England (where he *bishoped* it over all the Romish Catholiques), was now very busie.—*Ibid.* XI. ii. 7.

BISHOP. In 1831 two men, Bishop and Williams, drowned an Italian boy in Bethnal Green, in order to sell his body to the doctors. In the extract the speaker intends to throw overboard a young fellow whose father he had murdered some years before. In spite of this passage, Bishop has escaped the unenviable privilege enjoyed by Burke, *q. v.*, of adding a new word to the English language.

I Burked the papa, now I'll *Bishop* the son.
Ingoldsby Leg. (*Account of a new play*).

BISHOP. It is said of milk, soup, &c. that is burnt that the bishop has put his foot in it; see first extract.

If the porridge be burned too, or the meat over-roasted, we say, *The bishop hath put his foot* in the pot, or, *The bishop hath played the cook*, because the bishops burn whom they lust, and whosoever displeaseth them. — *Tyndale*, i. 304.

Spare your ladle, sir; it will be as the *bishop's foot* in the broth.—*Milton, Animadv. on Remonstr.*, sect. 1.

Lady Ans. Why sure, Betty, thou art bewitcht; this cream is burnt too.

Lady Sm. Why, Madam, *the bishop has set his foot in it*. — *Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

Have an eye to th' milk, and see as it doesna' boil o'er, for she canna stomach it if it's *bishopped* e'er so little.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. iv.

BISHOPESS, female bishop, or a bishop's wife. In the extract the Popish lampooner puts the word into the mouth of Queen Elizabeth.

I'll see who 'tis that dare deny 'em
For Bishops, full as good as I am;

Only in jurisdiction less
Than us, their Supream *Bishopess.*
Ward, England's Reformation, c. ii. p. 165.

BISHOPLESS, without a bishop.

Landaff, . . for the poorness thereof, lay *Bishopless* for three years after the death of Bishop Kitchin.—*Fuller, Worthies, Wales* (ii. 560).

BISHOPRIC. The county palatine of Durham was so called; the Bishop previous to *Will. IV.*, 6 & 7, 19, having had palatine authority therein.

The air in this *Bishopric* is pretty cold and piercing.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Brit.*, iii. 220.

Mr. Greaves ... danced at the [York] Assembly with a young lady from the *bishopric.*—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. iii.

BISHOPSHIP, episcopacy.

If therefore the superiority of *bishopship* be grounded on the priesthood as a part of the moral law, it cannot be said to be an imitation.—*Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov.*, Bk. I. ch. iii.

With the abolition of Most Christian Kingship, and Most Talleyrand *Bishopship*, all loyal obedience, all religious faith, was to expire.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. vii.

BISK, to erase (*Wright's Prov. Dict.*). Southey is referring to a chapter in *The Doctor* which some prudish book-club had exscinded. He seems to mean that it was cut out, not merely blotted out with a pen.

The chapter condemned to that operation, the chapter which has been not *bisked*, but semiramised, is the hundred and thirty-sixth chapter, concerning the pedigree and birth of Nobs.—*Southey, The Doctor*, chapter extraordinary.

BISYLLABLE, dissyllable, which is the more usual word.

To every *bisillable* they allowed two times, and to a trissillable three times.—*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

BIT, AT FULL, unrestrained (so we speak of giving the reins to passion).

Israel, whom God calleth Jeshurun, and compareth to an heifer fed in large and fruitful pastures, going always *at full bit*, grew fat and wanton.—*Sanderson*, iii. 194.

BITCHERY, whoredom.

Thither run Sots purely to be drunk that they may . . forget the treachery of their friends, the falsehood of their wives, the disobedience of their children, the roguery of their lawyers, the *bitchery* of their paramours, or the ingratitude of the world.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 94.

BITE. The Dicts. illustrate this word in the sense of a deception, but in all the examples the word is preceded by the article; it was, however, also used as an interjection = the modern expression, Sold! and also adjectivally, as by Cibber. In the *Spectator*, No. 504, the greater part of which refers to this word (see also No. 47), there is a story of a man condemned to be hung, who sold the reversion of his body to a surgeon for a guinea. "This witty rogue took the money, and, as soon as he had it in his fist, cries, *Bite!* I am to be hang'd in chains."

Miss. I'm sure the gallows groans for you.
Nev. Bite, Miss; I was but in jest.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

Ld. Mo. 'Tis possible I may not have the same regard to her frown that your Lordship has.

Ld. Fop. That's *Bite*, I am sure; he'd give a joint of his little finger to be as well with her as I am.—*Cibber, Careless Husband*, Act III.

BITE IN, to swallow or conceal.

It was worth seeing how manly hee could *bite in* his secret want, and dissemble his over-late repentance.—*Hall, Epistles*, Dec. i. Ep. 5.

Let him, being put into that torturous engine of burning brass, called the horse, *bite in* his anguish.—*Adams*, i. 439.

BITE-SHEEP, a scurrilous corruption of *Bishop*. Gauden speaks of those who called the Bishops "the Popes, the Antichrists, the *Bite-sheeps*, the Oppressors," &c., and goes on to say, "These foule glosses first made by Martin Marprelate" (*Tears of the Church*, p. 617).

BITTER, to make bitter: the compound *embitter* is common.

'Tis hops that give a bitterness to beer.
. . . . . .
Would not horse-aloes *bitter* it as well?
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 21.

BIZZARRE, eccentric. L. gives the word, but no earlier example than from Hume.

Matter and Motions are *bizarr* things, humoursome and capricious to excess.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 559.

Although he was very grave in his own person, he loved the most *bizarr* and irregular wits.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 117.

BLABBER-LIPPED, having thick lips. See extract, *s. v.* BAKER-LEGGED.

Van. My poore cosin that attends the Dutchesse, Lady Jeronime.
Eur. What, that *blaberlipt* blouse?—*Chapman, Mons. D'Olive*, v. i.

BLABBING-BOOKS, tell-tales.

These are the nettlers, these are the *blabbing-books* that tell, though not half, your fellows feats.—*Milton, Animadv. on Remonst. Def.*, sect. 1.

BLACK, ugly. Cf. the Latin *niger*.

Though I am *black*, I am sure all the world will not forsake me; and, as the old proverb is, though I am *black*, I am not the devil.—*Peele, Old Wives' Tale*, p. 453.

To break off this for the entertainment of vanity is more absurd than for a husband to leave his fair and chaste wife, peerless for beauty and innocency, for the embraces of a *black* and stigmatical strumpet.—*Adams*, iii. 89.

BLACK-ART, magic.

These Wizzards ween to win it by *Black-Art.—Sylvester, The Trophies*, p. 631.

Yet will he never study the *black* and senseless *art* of calculating his birth and death.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 54.

BLACK-ARTIST, a magician.

Let's also flee the furious-curious Spell
Of those *Black-Artists* that consult with Hell
To finde things lost.
Sylvester, Little Bartas, 408.

BLACK-A-TOP, black-haired.

Can you fancy that *black-a-top*, snub-nosed, sparrow-mouthed, paunch-bellied creature?—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 31.

BLACKAVICED, dark-complexioned. See Jamieson, *s. v.*

I would advise her *blackaviced* suitor to look out; if another comes with a longer or clearer rent-roll, he's dished.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xix.

BLACKBACK, the great black-backed gull *Larus Marinus*.

Below them from the Gull-rock rose a thousand birds, and filled the air with sound; the choughs cackled, the hacklets wailed, the great *blackbacks* laughed querulous defiance at the intruders.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxxii.

BLACKGUARD, to abuse.

There's enough of this chaff; I have been called names and *blackguarded* quite sufficiently for one sitting.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxix.

BLACK-HEART, a species of cherry.

The unnetted *black-hearts* ripen dark,
All thine, against the garden wall.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

BLACK MONDAY. Easter Monday in 1360 was so cold that many of Edward III.'s soldiers, then before Paris, died. See H. and N. North's explanation refers to some eclipse, but I have been unable to discover any eclipse, likely to be meant by him, occurring on a Monday; perhaps he had an idea that the extreme cold on Easter Monday 1360 was caused by an eclipse. *Black Monday* also = the Monday on which school reopens.

The darkness was greater than under the great solar eclipse that denominated *Black Monday.—North, Examen*, p. 505.

She now hated my sight, and made home so disagreeable to me, that what is called by school-boys *Black Monday* was to me the whitest in the whole year.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. xi.

BLACK-MOUTHED, abusive; foul-mouthed. See extract, *s. v.* AVUNCULIZE.

BLACK-ON-WHITE, manuscript: usually written *black-and-white*, as in the first quotation.

Now am I down in *black and white* for a tame fool; is it not so?—*Richardson, Grandison*, ii. 69.

The original covenant stipulating to produce *Paradise Lost* on the one hand and five pounds sterling on the other still lies (we have been told) in *black-on-white*, for inspection and purchase by the curious, at a bookshop in Chancery Lane.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 79.

His accounts lie all ready, correct in *black-on-white* to the uttermost farthing.—*Ibid., Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. II. ch. viii.

BLACK OX (see *N.*) is applied to one worn out with age or care. A different proverb seems referred to in the extract.

Was he not known to have been as wild a man, when he was at first introduced into our family, as he now is said to be? Yet then the common phrase of wild oats, and *black oxen*, and such-like were qualifiers.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 344.

BLACK-POT, drinking pot, and so a reveller.

I'll be prince of Wales over all the *black-pots* in Oxford.—*Greene, Friar Bacon*, p. 160.

BLACK SHEEP, a reprobate; a *mauvais sujet*. See another extract from Thackeray, *s. v.* CLOTH.

Jekyl . . is not such a *black sheep* neither but what there are some white hairs about him.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 312.

Their father had never had the courage to acquaint them with his more true, kind, and charitable version of Tom's story. So he passed at home for no better than a *black sheep*.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. v.

BLADDERY, swollen out like bladders.

In dim sea-cave with *bladdery* sea-weed strewed.—*Coleridge, To a Lady.*

See as they float along th' entangled weeds
Slowly approach, upborne on *bladdery* beads.
Crabbe, The Borough, Letter ix.

BLADE, to take by force, as with the sword or blade.

At Damon's lodging if that you see
Any sturre to arise, be still at hande by mee;
Rather than I will lose the spoile, I will *blade* it out. — *Edwards, Damon and Pithias* (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, i. 248).

BLADER, one who makes knife-blades.

One may justly wonder how a knife may be sold for one penny, three trades, anciently distinct, concurring thereunto, *bladers*, haft-makers, and sheath-makers, all since united into the Corporation of Cutlers. — *Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire* (ii. 492).

BLADES. This seems to have been one of the cant names for the roaring boys in the seventeenth century. Cf. UNBLADE.

I do not all this while account you in
The list of those are called the *blades* that roar
In brothels, and break windows; fright the streets
At midnight, worse than constables; and sometimes
Set upon innocent bell-men to beget
Discourse for a week's diet; that swear dammes
To pay their debts, and march like walking armories,
With poniard, pistol, rapier, and batoon,
As they would murder all the king's liege people,
And blow down streets.
Shirley, The Gamester, Act I.

BLANCHER, a glosser. It is usually a sporting term, and so Latimer uses it, p. 76. See N., *s. v.*

So He was . . the Lamb that hath been slain from the beginning of the world; and therefore he is called *juge sacrificium*, a continual sacrifice; and not for the continuance of the mass, as the *blanchers* have *blanched* it and wrested it, and as I myself did once betake it.—*Latimer*, i. 73.

BLAND. See quotation.

She filled a small wooden quaigh from an earthen pitcher which contained *bland*, a sub-acid liquor made out of the serous part of the milk.—*Scott, The Pirate*, ch. vi.

BLANDATION, an illusion; something that appears, but is unreal, like flattery (the usual meaning of the word).

There's no bodie, nothing—a meere *blandation*, a deceptio visus.—*Chapman, Widdowes Teares*, Act V.

BLANDILOQUOUS, smooth-speaking.

Though he flatter with the voice of the hyena at the door, and give *blandiloquous* proffers, yet "*Janua fallaci non sit aperta viro.*"—*Adams*, ii. 54.

BLANDISH DOWN, to soften.

At her right hand in this cause labours fair Josephine, the widow Beauharnais, though in straitened circumstances: intent, both of them, to *blandish down* the grimness of republican austerity, and recivilize mankind. — *Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. VII. ch. ii.

BLANKET. An illegitimate child is said to be born *on the wrong side of the blanket.*

Thof my father wan't a gentleman, my mother was an honest woman; I didn't come on the *wrong side of the blanket*, girl.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 185.

This person was natural son to a gentleman of good family. . . "Frank Kennedy," he said, "was a gentleman, though on the *wrong side of the blanket.*"—*Scott, Guy Mannering*, i. 83.

BLANKETING, material of which blankets are made.

Witney, . . . so famous for the manufactures of *blanketing* and rugs. — *Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 275.

BLASTBOB, gust of wind. Stanyhurst (*Æn.*, i. 559) has *blastpuf* in the same sense.

Thee boughs flap whurring, when stem with *blastbob* is hacked.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 467.

BLASTERUS, destructive; blasting.

Much lyke as in corneshocks sindged with *blasterus* hurling
Of Southwynd whizeling.
Stanyhurst, Æn., ii. 314.

BLATER, a calf (slang). *To cry beef on a blater* = to make a fuss about nothing.

Don't be glim-flashy; why you'd cry beef on a *blater*.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxxxii.

BLAY, to bleat.

The multitude to Jove a suit imparts,
With neighing, *blaying*, braying, and barking,
Roring and howling for to have a king.
Sidney, Arcadia, p. 398.

Then adieu, dear flock, adieu:
But alas, if in your straying
Heavenly Stella meets with you,
Tell her in your piteous *blaying*
Her poor slave's unjust decaying.
Ibid., Astr. and Stella, ninth song.

He knows not the *bleaying* of a calf from the song of a nightingale.— *Ibid., Wanstead Pastoral*, p. 622.

BLAZES. *Like blazes* = very vehemently ; like fire (slang).

The horse was so maddened by the wound, and the road so steep, that he went *like blazes*. —*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. 24.

BLAZONMENT, ostentatious publication.

Perhaps the person least complacently disposed towards him at that moment was Lady Mallinger, to whom going in procession up this country-dance with Grandcourt was a *blazonment* of herself as the infelicitous wife who had produced nothing but daughters.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxvi.

BLEACH, bleak.

His devotion is rather to be admired than his discretion to be commended, leaving a fruitfull soile for a *bleach*, barren place.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, I. vi. 4.

BLEAR, to loll or thrust out.

To go on a man his tiptoes, stretching out the one of his armes forwarde, the other backwarde, which if he *blered* out his tunge also, myght be thought to daunce anticke verye properlye.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 47.

Lingula, a promontorie or hill lying in the sea ; a narrowe peece of land, or a long ridge running into the sea, like a toong *blearing* out of the mouth.—*Nomenclator* (1585), p. 399.

[They] stood staring and gaping upon Him, wagging their heads, writhing their mouths, yea, *blearing* out their tongues.—*Andrewes*, ii. 173.

BLEET, *Blitum Virgatum*, Strawberry Blite.

Such hearbs as haue no streight and direct root, run immediatly into hairie threds, as we may see plainly in the orach and *bleet*.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 6.

BLEMOS.

She left the Æolian harp in the window, as a luxury if she should wake, and coiled herself up among lace pillows and eider *blemos*.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. ii.

BLESS ONESELF, to be surprised. See extract from *Gentleman Instructed*, *s. v.* SMART.

Sir Francis *bless'd himself* to find such mercy from one whom he had so grievously provok'd.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 84.

Could Sir Thomas look in upon us just now, he would *bless himself*, for we are rehearsing all over the house.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xviii.

BLESS SELF FROM, have nothing to do with.

Since my master longs to be undone,
The great fiend be his steward ; I will pray,
And *bless myself from* him.
Massinger, City Madam, II. i.

Simeon and Levi seemed to have just cause, the whoredom of their own sister, yet their father calls them brethren in evil for it, *blesseth his honour from* their company, and his soul from their secrecy.—*Adams*, ii. 322.

BLINDATION, something that shuts out the light.

We will not sit down charmed with the concealments of these authors, who affectedly build up *blindations* before one of the foulest knots of iniquity that ever defiled the sun's light.—*North, Examen*, p. 196.

BLINDISH, somewhat blind.

Gerard's heart was better than his nerves : he saw his friend's mortal danger, and passed at once from fear to *blindish* rage.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

BLINDLESS, without blinds.

It was my wont to wander all solitary, gazing at the stars through the high *blindless* windows.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xx.

The new sun
Beat through the *blindless* casement of the room.—*Tennyson, Geraint and Enid.*

BLINDLING, blind.

O that my head were a fountain of tears, to weep for and bewail the stupidity, yea, the desperate madness, of infinite sorts of people that rush upon death, and drop into hell *blindling*.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 57.

BLINDMAN'S HOLIDAY, the time when it is too dark to do anything. Florio (1597) has the phrase, *s. v. feriato*, "vacancie from labour, rest from work, *blind man's holiday ;*" perhaps because then the blind are at no disadvantage.

What will not blind Cupid doe in the night, which is his *blindman's holiday ?*—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 167).

Indeed, madam, it is *blindman's holiday ;* we shall soon be all of a colour.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. iii.).

BLINK. H. says, "According to Kennett, *MS. Lansd.*, 1033, a term in setting, when the dog is afraid to make his point, but being over-aw'd comes back from the scent." Hence applied to persons who wilfully shut their eyes to something.

There's a bitch, Towwouse, by G— she never *blinked* a bird in her life.—*Fielding, Jos. Andrews*, Bk. I. ch. xvi.

It is prettily said on behalf of the poetic side of the profession ; there is a prosaic one —we'll *blink* it.—*Lytton, What will he do with it ?* Bk. I. ch. iv.

Then those that did not *blink* the terror saw
That Death was cast to ground.
Tennyson, Garetn and Lynette.

BLINKARD, purblind. See quotation *s. v.* BESPECTACLED. The Dicts. only give the word as a substantive.

Blinkard history has for the most part all but overlooked this aspect.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. v.

BLITHE, to rejoice.

Take heed by me that *blith'd* in baleful bliss.—*Sackville, Duke of Buckingham*, st. 68.

BLOB, a bubble, splotch, or blot.

Tom's friend, being of an ingenious turn of mind, suggested sealing with ink, and the letter was accordingly stuck down with a *blob* of ink.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School-days*, Pt. I. ch. iii.

"All that it wants," said Bell, with a critical eye, "is a little woman in a scarlet shawl under the trees there, ... making a little *blob* of strong colour, you know, just like a lady-bird among green moss.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. v.

BLOCK, the head (slang).

I cleaned a groom's boots a Toosday, and he punched my *block* because I blacked the tops.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xxxv.

BLONDNESS, fairness.

How lovely this creature was, . . herself so immaculately blond, . . and yet with this infantine *blondness* showing so much ready, self-possessed grace.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xvi.

BLOOD. *Bad blood* = anger or disunion.

Partly to make *bad blood*, and partly to force the king to let the parliament meet and sit, which by diverse prorogations had been put off, and might be so again, they instituted a method of petitioning the king that the parliament might meet and sit.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 25.

BLOOD. *Best of blood* = nearest of kin.

He is my brother, and my *best of blood*.—*Machin, Dumb Knight*, Act V.

BLOOD-GUILTLESS, free from homicide or murder.

I am glad you have got rid of your duel *blood-guiltless*. — *Walpole to Mann*, iii. 40 (1753).

BLOODS, blood relations.

I have so many cousins, and uncles, and aunts, and *bloods* that grow in Norfolk, that if I had portioned out my affections to them, as they say I should, what a modicum would have fallen to each!—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 99 (1741).

BLOODS, lives. The singular is common in this sense, but the Dicts. give no instance of the plural.

Your majesty remembers, I am sure,
What cruel slaughter of our Christian *bloods*
These heathenish Turks and Pagans lately made.—*Marlowe, 2 Tamburlaine*, II. i.

Much less can the Seminaries dying in England for treason arrogate to themselves the glory of martyrdom, though a vicious affectation of it hath hardened them to such a prodigality of their *bloods*.—*Adams*, i. 92.

Worthy to be bought with all labour, with expense of goods, with expense of *bloods*.—*Ibid.* iii. 92.

BLOODS. In *Peregrine Pickle*, ch. xvi., it is stated that the senior boys at Winchester "were distinguished by the appellation of *bloods*." The term is now unknown in the school, even by tradition.

BLOOD-SLOKEN, blood-soaked.

The blood that they have shed will hide no longer
In the *blood-sloken* soil, but cries to Heaven.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. II. ii. 1.

BLOODSTICK, "a short heavy stick used by farriers to strike their lancet when bleeding a horse" (H., who, however, gives no example).

The handle [of the Protestant flail] resembled a farrier's *bloodstick*.—*North, Examen*, p. 573.

BLOODSUCK, to suck blood. Shakespeare has the participial adj., "*blood-sucking* sighs" (3 *Hen. VI.*, V. iv.).

Thus *bloodsucketh* he the poore for his own private profite.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 418).

BLOOD-SUPPER, a murderous or blood-thirsty person. *Blood-sucker* is used by Shakespeare and others in this sense.

A cruell deuelisshe *bloudsupper* dronken in the bloude of the sayntes and marters of Christ.—*Simon Fish, Supplication for the Beggars*, p. 6.

BLOOD-THIRSTING, thirsting after blood.

Assassination, her whole mind
Blood-thirsting, on her arm reclined.
Churchill, The Duellist, iii. 68.

BLOOD-WARM, of the temperature of blood.

The Temper of the Water is equal to new Milk, or *Blood-warm*, procuring a moderate perspiration. — *Defoe, Tour thro' G. Brit.*, iii. 85.

BLOODYFUL, full of blood. The word in original is *crudeles*.

His brest he vncloased, thee wound, and *bluddyful* altars.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 340.

BLOOMLESS, without bloom or blossom.

The hills are heathy, save that swelling slope,
Which hath a gay and gorgeous covering on,
All golden with the never-*bloomless* furze,
Which now blooms most profusely.
Coleridge, Fears in Solitude.

BLOOMSBURY-BIRDS.

Our corner-miching priests with the *Bloomesberry-Birds* their disciples, and other hot-spirited recusants, cut out the way with the complaints of their (no-grievous) sufferings, which involved us in distractions.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 134.

BLOUSED, clothed in a blouse or loose frock.

There was a *bloused* and bearded Frenchman or two.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxxiii.

BLOW, to defile. Cf. FLY-BLOW.

He suffered them most patiently to lay their hands most violently upon Him, and to bind Him, and to lead Him forth as a thief, and to scorn Him and buffet Him, and all-to *blow* or file Him with their spittings.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 72.

BLOWEN, a showy woman: used disparagingly (thieves' cant).

Why don't they have a short simple service now and then, that might catch the ears of the roughs and the *blowens*, without tiring out the poor thoughtless creatures' patience, as they do now?—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. xi.

BLOWGUN, a gun whose missile was propelled by the breath.

Many of them too are armed with the *pocuna*, or *blowgun*, of the Indians; more deadly, because more silent, than the fire-arms.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxiii.

BLOW HOT AND COLD, to be treacherous or inconsistent. The expression alludes to the story referred to in the first extract.

The hermit turned his guest out of doors for this trick, that he could warm his *cold* hands with the same breath wherewith he cooled his *hot* pottage.—*Adams*, i. 169.

Though she acknowledged she had power from the Emperor to cause cessation of arms in the Palatinate, and undertook to put that power forth, yet with the same breath she *blew hot and cold.—Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 180.

I could not lightly agitate and fan
The airier motions of an amorous fancy,
And by a skill in *blowing hot and cold*,
And changeful dalliance, quicken you with doubts.—*Taylor, Virgin Widow*, iv. 5.

BLOW-LINE.

Great anglers . . . who could do many things besides handling a *blow-line*.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, Introd.

BLOWN, flattered or puffed up. See N., *s. v.*

I have to do
With many men, and many natures. Some
That must be *blown* and soothed, as Lentulus,
Whom I have heaved with magnifying his blood.—*Jonson, Catiline*, I. i.

BLOWN OFF, exploded.

A gross fallacy and inconsequence, concluding *ab imparibus tanquam paribus*, and more than sufficiently confuted and *blown off.—South*, iii. 222.

BLOW-OUT, an entertainment or feast.

"She sent me a card for her *blow-out*," said Mowbray, "and so I am resolved to go."—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 264.

The giving good feeds is, with many of these worthies, the grand criterion by which the virtues and talents of mankind are measured. In the city, and amongst the junior branches of certain honourable professions, which shall be nameless, the phrase is stronger, but the value and meaning are precisely the same: these persons call a similar favour either a "spread" or a "*blow-out*." Whenever I hear a man use either of these expressions I take out my note-book and insert his name in a list which I keep there, the classification of which I shall here omit, seeing that it may be sufficient to observe, that the page in which the muster-roll of such persons is written, is *that* which is the farthest removed from another list which I also keep—of gentlemen.—*Th. Hook, Man of Many Friends.*

BLUBBERATION, crying.

They sang a quartetto in grand *blubberation*,
The stranger cried, Oh! Mrs. Haller cried, Ah!
H. and J. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 177.

BLUB-CHEEKED, swollen-cheeked.

Rough-blustering Boreas, nurst with Riphean snowe,
And *blub-cheekt* Auster, puft with fumes before,
Met in the midst, justling for room, do roar.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 1004.

BLUCHERS, boots of a somewhat common and clumsy description.

Islington clerks . . walked to town in the conscious pride of white stockings and cleanly-brushed *Bluchers.—Sketches by Boz (Bloomsbury Christening)*.

It will not unfrequently happen that a pair of trowsers inclosing a pair of *boots* with iron heels, and known by the name of the celebrated *Prussian General* who came up to help the other christener of boots at Waterloo, will be flung down from the topmost story.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xi.

I wouldn't have come in these *Bluchers*, if I had known it. Confound it, no. Hoby himself, my own bootmaker, wouldn't have

allowed poor F. B. to appear in *Bluchers*, if he had known that I was going to meet the Duke.—*Ibid.* ch. xiii.

BLUDDER, to talk nonsensically. Bale, in his *Declaration of Bonner's Articles* (Art. xxxvi.), calls that Bishop "this bussard, this beast, and this *bluddering* papiste."

Ye are much better overseen than learned in the Scriptures of God, as your old blind *bluddering* predecessors hath been.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 193.

BLUE, to make blue.

[God] playd the painter when He did so gild
The turning globes, *blew'd* seas, and green'd the field.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 1175.

BLUE. To look blue = to be sad or discomfited, referring perhaps to the miserable look of a person who is very cold; so *bluely* = badly.

He still came off but *bluely*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xxxv.

Our cavalier had come off but *bluely*, had the lady's rigour continu'd.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 284.

Wise sir, I fear
We shall come off but *blewly* here.
Ward, England's Reformation, cant. i. p. 67.

But when Boscawen came, La Clue
Sheer'd off, and *look'd* confounded *blue*.
Warton, Newsman's Verses for 1760.

The cunningest engineers can do nothing. Necker himself, were he ever listened to, begins to *look blue*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. V. ch. i.

BLUE, to make look blue (?); to disconcert (?).

King Edward III., who was deeply in love with the Countess of Salisbury, was very forward to take up a (blue) garter which happen'd to drop from the lady's leg while she was dancing at a ball... This action set many of the company a laughing, which very much *blew'd* the Countess.—*Misson, Travels in Eng.* p. 170.

BLUE, learned, or fond of literature (applied to women): often employed disparagingly; also as a substantive, a learned woman.

He was a little the more anxious not to be surprised to-night, lest his being too tired for walking should be imputed to his literary preference of reading to a *blue*. At tea Miss Planta again joined us, and instantly behind him went the book; he was very right, for nobody would have thought it more odd or more *blue*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 219.

Les Dames des Roches, both mother and daughter, were remarkable and exemplary women; and there was a time when Poictiers derived as much glory from those *blue* ladies as from the Black Prince.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxxxix.

BLUE BLOOD, a Spanish expression for noble blood; probably from the blue veins of the Gothic race appearing beneath the fair skin, as distinguished from the dark Moors, in whom this would not be visible.

There were some foreign officers; one in particular, from Spain, of high rank and birth, of the *sangre azul*, the *blue blood*, who have the privilege of the silken cord, if they should come to be hanged.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xv.

Her *blood* may be as *blue* as King Philip's own, but it is Spanish still.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxix.

Mary. They call him cold,
Haughty, ay, worse.
Renard. Why, doubtless Philip shows
Some of the bearing of your *blue blood*.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5.

BLUE-CAP, a Scotchman. The reference in the first quotation is to the battle of Bannockbourn.

A rabble multitude of despised *Blue-caps* encounter, rout, and break the flower of England.—*Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 39.

Although he could neither write nor read,
Yet our General Lashly cross'd the Tweed,
With his gay gang of *blew-caps* all.
Merry Drollerie, p. 93.

BLUE EYES, black eyes.

To whom are wounds, broken heads, *blue eyes*, maimed limbs?—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 150.

BLUEISM, the possession or affectation of learning in a woman.

He had seen the lovely, learned Lady Frances Bellamy, and had fallen a victim to her beauty and *Blueism*.—*Th. Hook, Man of Many Friends.*

BLUE POINT, something worthless. A point was a tag or lace, and blue was the usual colour of a servant's livery; hence *blue point* = some coarse lace or string on a servant's coat. *Point* by itself was used in this disparaging sense.

In matters not worth a *blewe poinct* .. we will spare for no cost.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 8.

He was, for the respect of his qualities, not to be estemed worth a *blewe point* or a good lous.—*Ibid.* p. 187.

I am sworn servant to Virtue; therefore a *point* for thee and thy villanies.—*Breton, Dream of Strange Effects*, p. 17.

BLUE RUIN, gin of apparently an inferior quality. In a political tract

published in 1753, the English are spoken of as "expensive in *blew beer*," which may perhaps mean the same as *blue ruin* (*N. and Q.*, I. ii. 246).

He sipped no olden Tom or *ruin blue*,
Or Nantz or cherry brandy.
Keats, A Portrait.

Some of the whole-hoggery in the House of Commons he would designate by Deady, or Wet and Heavy, some by weak tea, others by *Blue ruin*, Old Tom, which rises above *Blue ruin* to the tune of threepence a glass, and, yet more fiery than Old Tom, as being a fit beverage for another Old One who shall be nameless, gin and brimstone.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xvi.

His ear caught the sound of the word *Morbleu!*
Pronounced by the old woman under her breath;
Now, not knowing what she could mean by Blue Death,
He conceived she referr'd to a delicate brewing,
Which is almost synonymous, namely, *Blue Ruin.*
Ingoldsby Legends (*Bagman's Dog*).

BLUES. Police, from the colour of their uniform.

Well, that's the row, and who can guess the upshot after all?
Whether Harmony will ever make the "Arms" her house of call;
Or whether this here mobbing, as some longish heads fortell it,
Will grow to such a riot that the Oxford *Blues* must quell it.
Hood, Row at the Oxford Arms.

BLUE-STOCKING, a learned lady. See L., who quotes Boswell's account of the origin of this term; but De Quincey (*Autob. Sketches*, i. 358) refers it rather to an old Oxford Statute enjoining the wearing of blue stockings on the students. Southey says that Madame de Staël collected round her "a circle of literati, the *blue legs* of Geneva" (*Doctor*, ch. xxxiv.). Walpole, writing to Hannah More, playfully makes it a verb = to put on blue stockings.

When will you *blue-stocking* yourself, and come amongst us.—*Letters*, iv. 381 (1784).

That d—d, vindictive, *blue-stocking'd* wild cat.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 245.

BLUE-STOCKINGER, a literary lady.

Who would not be a *blue-stockinger* at this rate?—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 326.

BLUETH, blueness, a cant word of Walpole's.

[Strawberry Hill] is now in the height of its greenth, *blueth*, gloomth, honeysuckle, and seringa-hood. — *Walpole, Letters*, i. 347 (1754).

I will not, however, tell you that I am content with your being there, till you have seen it in all its greenth and *blueth.*—*Ibid.* i. 363.

BLUEY, blueish.

The lips were *bluey* pale.—*Southey, Thalaba*, Bk. II.

BLUNDERBUSS, a blunderer. R. says Pope uses it metaphorically in *Dunciad*, iii. 150, but it is rather a pun than a metaphor, and is not confined to Pope. In *N. and Q.*, IV. iii. 561, an old story is related of a lady in a cathedral town asking the schoolmaster, "Is my son in a fair way to be a canon?" "A very fair way, madam; he is a *blunderbuss* already." The second extract is derived from the same quarter.

If any man can shew me a greater Lyer, or a more bragging coxcomb than this *blunderbuss*, he shall take me, make me his slave, and starve me with whey and buttermilk. — *Plautus, made English*, Preface (1694).

No wise man hardly ever reprehends a *blunderbuss* for his bulle, any other way than by laughing at him.—*Woolston, Sixth Disc. on Miracles*, p. 50 (1729).

He too pronounced *ex cathedra* upon the characters of his cotemporaries. . . One is a *blunderbuss*, as being a native of Ireland, another a half-starved louse of literature from the banks of the Tweed.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, i. 122.

BLUNDERBUSSIER, a man armed with a blunderbuss.

To these we may add . . some of the *blunderbussiers* of the Rye.—*North, Examen*, p. 302.

BLUNKETTE, a light-blue colour. See H., *s. v.*

Some (floures) lyghte and entermedled wyth whytishe, some of a sad or darke greene, some watrishe, *blunkette*, gray, grassie, hoarie, and Leeke coloured.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 100.

BLUNT, money (slang).

"It's all very well," said Mr. Sikes, "but I must have some *blunt* from you to-night." "I haven't a piece of coin about me," replied the Jew.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxix.

BLUSH. *To blush like a black or blue dog* = not to blush at all (see N., s. v. *black dog*). A friend informs me that "to blush like a blue dog in a dark entry" is a phrase familiar to him in this sense from childhood, and such seems to be the meaning in the extract

from Swift; but Gosson appears to employ it as a threat. It has been suggested that one who has been beaten black and blue might be said to blush in this way.

If it bee my fortune too meete with the learned woorkes of this London Sabinus, that can not playe the part without a prompter, nor vtter a wise worde without a piper, you shall see we will make him to *blush like a blacke dogge*, when he is graveled.—*Gosson, Apologie of School of Abuse*, p. 75.

Lord Sp. (to the Maid). Mrs. Betty, how does your body politick?

Col. Fye, my lord, you'll make Mrs. Betty blush.

Lady Sm. Blush! Ay, *blush like a blue dog.*
Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. i.).

BLUSTER-MASTER, a great blusterer.

Among all devices to thrust him under water that was sinking already, none was hatcht of more despight and indignity than a book publish'd by a *Bluster-Master*, ann. 1636, call'd a Coal from the Altar.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 99.

BLUSTERY, noisy; bragging. *Blusterous* and *blustering* are more common.

He was a man of incurably commonplace intellect, and of no character but a hollow, *blustery*, pusillanimous, and unsound one.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. III. ch. v.

Bo. *To say bo to a thing* = to gainsay it. A shy or stupid man is supposed not to be able to say *Bo to a goose;* the idea perhaps is taken from a timid child, who might easily be frightened by the gabble and hiss. Mr. Random's somewhat obvious repartee is anticipated in *Swift's Polite Conv.* (Conv. i.).

All this may passe in the Queene's peace, and no man say *bo* to it.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 174).

We have such a household of serving creatures, unless it be Nick and I, there's not one amongst them all can say *bo to a goose.*—*Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness* (*Dodsley, O. Plays*, iv. 113).

A scholard, when just from his college broke loose,
Can hardly tell how to cry *Bo to a goose.*
Swift, Hamilton's Bawn.

The soldier with great vociferation swore I was either dumb or deaf, if not both, and that I looked as if I could not say *Boh! to a goose.* Aroused at this observation, I fixed my eyes upon him, and pronounced with emphasis the interjection, *Boh!*—*Smollett, Rod. Random*, ch. liv.

BOA, a long fur coiled round the neck and shoulders.

Poor Shenstone hardly appears more ridiculous in the frontispiece of his own works, where, in the heroic attitude of a poet who has won the prize, and is about to receive the crown, he stands before Apollo in a shirt and *boa*, as destitute of another less dispensable part of dress as Adam in Eden.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxxii.

BOAK, to butt (as a buck).

On the reverse [of a coin] a bull *boaking* with his hornes.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 99.

BOARD. *Beneath* or *under board* = secretly or underhand; *above board* is still common. South has *knock under board* where we should say 'knock under.' Sidney uses *under board* for under hatches.

The Bishop so covertly and clearly conveyed his matters, playing *under the board* after his wonted fetches.—*Foxe*, v. 526 (1553).

I was taken by pirats, who, putting me *under board* prisoner, presently set upon another ship.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 29.

Those need not to play *beneath board* who have all the visible game in their own hands.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, I. iii. 6.

For persons of honour, power, or place to caress and sooth up men of dangerous principles, and known disaffection to the government, with terms and appellations of respect, is manifestly for the government to *knock under-board* to the faction.—*South*, vi. 80.

Here was no acting *under board* or out of sight; three millions of men were spectators.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 386.

BOAT. *To be in the same boat* = to be in the same condition or circumstances.

What! haue yè pain? so likewise pain haue we;
For *in one boat* we both imbarked be;
Vpon one tide, one tempest doth vs tosse;
Your common ill, it is our common losse.
Hudson, Judith, iii. 352.

BOATAGE, shipping; traffic by boats.

For the town of Penrith in Cumberland he cut a passage with great Art, Industry, and Expence, from the Town into the River Petterill, for the conveiance of *Boatage* into the Irish Sea.—*Fuller, Worthies, Westmoreland* (ii. 428).

BOAY, to bellow. R. has *boation.*

The Papists teach us to pray unto Thee, and unto all the company of heaven, with *boaying* and bleating in the quire.—*Becon*, iii. 233.

BOB, a shilling (slang). See quotations *s. v.* BENDER and MAGPIE.

I changed a shilling (which in town the people call a *Bob*).—*Ingoldsby Leg.* (*Misadventures at Margate*).

"Well, please yourself," quoth the tinker; "you shall have the books for four *bob*, and you can pay me next month." "Four *bobs*—four shillings: it is a great sum," said Lenny. —*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. IV. ch. v.

BOBBER, a scoffer. Cf. N., s. v. *Bob.*

The Cholerique are bitter taunters, dry *bobbers*, nyppinge gybers and skornefull mockers of others.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 99.

BOBBERY, disturbance: an Anglo-Indian word.

I'll bet a wager there'll be a *bobbery* in the pigsty before long, for they are ripe for mischief.—*Marryat, Peter Simple*, ch. ii.

He escapes from the city, and joins some banditti,
Insensible quite to remorse, fear, and pity;
Joins in all their carousals, and revels, and robberies,
And in kicking up all sorts of shindies and *bobberies.*
Ingoldsby Legends (*Hermann*).

BOBBISH, well; in a satisfactory state (slang). It is given as a Wiltshire word in Britton's *Beauties of Wiltshire*, 1825.

"The pigs is well," said Mr. Squeers; "the cows is well, and the boys is *bobbish*."—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. lvii.

And now are you all *bobbish*, and how's Sixpennorth of halfpence? —*Ibid., Great Expectations*, ch. iv.

BOBBY, a slang term for a policeman, the force having been instituted by Sir Robert Peel. Cf. PEELER.

They don't go a headerin' down here wen there an't no *Bobby* nor gen'ral Cove fur to hear the splash.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, iii.

BOB-FOOL, TO PLAY, to mock.

What, do they think *to play bob-fool* with me?—*Greene, Alphonsus K. of Arragon*, Act IV.

BOB JEROM, a short, unfashionable wig: the one referred to in the second extract was the "coachman's best."

"Hate a plaistered pate; commonly a numscull; love a good *bob jerom*." "Why, this is talking quite wide of the mark," said Mr. Hobson, "to suppose a young lady of fortune would marry a man with a *bob jerom*."—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. IX. ch. i.

The effect of this full-buckled *bob jerom* which stuck hollow from the young face and powdered locks of the ensign was irresistibly ludicrous.—*Ibid., Camilla*, Bk. III. ch. xiii.

BOBTAIL. See extract.

Cousins by mariage, or kinred (as they commonly terme it) by *bobtaile.*— *Nomenclator*, p. 533.

BOBTAIL, a species of arrow-head. See extract.

Those that be lytle brested and big toward the hede called by theyr lykenesse taper fashion, reshe growne, and of some merrye fellowes *bobtayles*, be fit for them whiche shote vnder hande.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 126.

BOCHER. H. says, "A fish called a *bocher* is mentioned in *Brit. Bibl.*, ii. 490."

The *bocher* sweet, the pleasant flounder thin.—*Dennys, Secrets of Angling* (*Eng. Garner*, i. 175).

BODDICE, PAIR OF, stays.

What a natural fool is he that would be a *pair of bodice* to a woman's petticoat, to be truss'd and pointed to them.—*Marston, Malcontent*, iii. 1.

Showed my wife the periwigg made for me, and she likes it very well, and so to my brother's, and to buy a *pair of boddice* for her.—*Pepys*, Oct. 30, 1663.

BODELOUCE, body-louse.

And home she went as brag as it had been a *bodelouce*,
And I after her, as bold as it had been the goodman of the house.
Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 3 (1551).

BODILISE, to make gross, or corporealise.

Unless we endeavour to spiritualise ourselves, . . . age *bodilises* us more and more, and the older we grow the more we are embruted and debased.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. clxxxiv.

BODKIN BEARD, a beard that came down in a point. Taylor, the water-poet (*Superbiæ Flagellum*), mentions among beards, "Some sharp, stiletto-fashion, dagger-like."

Scarfs, feathers, and swerds,
And thin *bodkin-beards.*
Skelton, Elynour Rummin (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 416).

BODKIN LOTTERY.

Every cobbler here . . . shall outsing Mr. Abel; . . . every trumpet that attends a *bodkin lottery* sounds better than Shore.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 245.

BODY. This verb seems formerly to have been used in a technical sense by the Independents. A congregation formed into a Church was said to be *bodied*, and they who agreed to this consented to *bodying*. See another extract from Gauden, *s. v.* INDEPENDENTED.

That Church-way which they called Congregational, or *bodying* of Christians.—*Gauden. Tears of the Church*, p. 18.

He will not gratifie such a Minister or such a little Congregation in a new exotick way of *bodying*, that is, formally covenanting and verbally engaging with them and to them beyond the baptismall bond and vow.—*Ibid.* p. 37.

BOEDIED, query bodied; but if so, what does it mean?

I went to Dr. Keffler, who married the daughter of the famous chymist Drebbell, inventor of the *boedied* scarlet. — *Evelyn, Diary*, Aug. 1, 1666.

BOG, to botch.

I would they would . . . become sincere confessors, or else leave *bogging* of heresies to their own damnation.—*Philpot*, p. 308.

BOG. *To take bog* = to scruple or boggle at.

Daily experience showeth that many men who make no conscience of a lie, do yet *take some bog* at an oath.—*Sanderson*, ii. 230.

BOGGLE-DE-BOTCH, a mess or hash.

A fine *boggle-de-botch* I have made of it. . . . I am aware it is not a canonical word—classical, I mean; nor in nor out of any dictionary perhaps—but when people are warm, they cannot stand picking terms. — *Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xxvi.

BOGLET, little bog.

Of this tufty flaggy ground, pocked with bogs and *boglets*, one especial nature is that it will not hold impressions. — *Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. lix.

BOGTROT, to live the life of an Irish peasant or bogtrotter.

It is a thousand times better, as one would think, to *bogtrot* in Ireland, than to pirk it in preferment no better dressed.—*North, Examen*, p. 323.

BOLE. See extract.

Close to the spot . . there was a *bole*, by which is meant a place where in ancient times . . miners used to smelt their lead ores.—*Archæolog.*, vii. 170 (1785).

BOLLER, drinker; one fond of the flowing bowl.

A feloe hauying sight in Phisiognomie . . . when he had well vewed Socrates gaue plain sentence that he was . . . a greate *boller* of wine, and a vicious foloer of all naughtie appetites.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 36.

BOLTS, chains or confinement.

He shall to prison, and there die in *bolts*.
Marlowe, Edw. II., I. i.

He had stood in the pillory himself, and had been imprisoned and laid in *bolts* at Suffolk for a considerable time.—*Sprat, Relation of Young's Contrivance*, 1692 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 266).

BOMBASE, to close up, as with bombace or cotton. *Bombast* is the more usual form, but see N., "to *bombas* his hyring" = to stop his ears.

What reason hym leadeth to my suite too *boombas* his hyring?—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 451.

BOMBINATION, humming. Sir T. Browne, as quoted by R. and L., has *bombilation* in this sense.

The most sonorous fliers of this order are the larger humble-bees, whose *bombination*, booming, or bombing may be heard from a considerable distance. — *Kirby and Spence, Entomology*, ii. 304.

BONADVENTURE, a species of ship or boat used in fishing.

This business by the busses, *bonadventures*, or fisher-ships . . . will bring plenty unto his Majesty's Kingdoms.—*England's Way to Wealth*, 1614 (*Harl. Misc.*, iii. 397).

BONA-FIDICALLY, heartily; thoroughly.

Two men who love nonsense so cordially and naturally and *bona-fidically*. — *Southey, Letters*, 1822 (iii. 314).

BONARET. See quotation.

Such as those *Bonarets* in Scythia bred
Of slender seeds, and with green fodder fed,
Although their bodies, noses, mouths, and eys,
Of new-yeand lambs have full the form and guise;
And should be very lambs, save that (for foot)
Within the ground they fix a liuing root,
Which at their nauell growes, and dies that day
That they have brouz'd the neighbour grass away.—*Sylvester, Eden*, 570.

BOND-LED, led in bonds: the reference is to the sacrifice of Isaac.

The Father makes the pile: Hereon hee layes
His *bond-led*, blind-led Son.
Sylvester, Maiden's Blush, 1784.

BOND PAGE, a slave who served as page.

One of the *bondpages* of this Pollio had by chaunce broken a drinkyng glasse of cristall stone.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 289.

BONE, to steal (slang). See quotation, *s. v.* SLACK-BAKE.

BONE, a feigned obstacle. "I have *a bone in my leg*" is a jocular excuse for not moving.

He refused to speake, allegeing that he had a *bone in his throte*, and he could not speake. —*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 375.

Nev. Miss, come, be kind for once, and order me a dish of coffee.

Miss. Pray go yourself; let us wear out the oldest first; besides, I can't go, for I have a *bone in my leg.*

Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. iii.).

BONE OF CONTENTION, the cause of a quarrel, as between fighting dogs.

While any flesh remains on a bone, it continues a *bone of contention.*—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 249.

Now the precious leg while cash was flush,
Or the Count's acceptance worth a rush,
Had never excited dissension;
But no sooner the stocks began to fall,
Than, without any ossification at all,
The limb became what people call
A perfect *bone of contention.*
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

BON-MINE. *Faire bonne mine* = to put a good countenance on a matter. In the extract it seems to mean a feint of resistance by way of bravado.

We expected they would have disputed our passage over the river Dun, but they onely made a *bon-mine* there, and left us the Toune of Doncaster to quarter in that night. —*Sir G. Dudley to Prince Rupert*, 1644, p. 3.

BON-MOT, a witticism. This French expression is naturalized.

She is absolutely governed by a favourite maid, and as full of the *bon-mots* of her parrots as I used to be of yours, my loves, when you were prattlers.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vii. 223.

You need not hurry when the object is only to prevent my saying a *bon-mot*, for there is not the least wit in my nature.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. ix.

BOOBY, to behave like a booby.

Those brainless pert bloods of our town,
Those sprigs of the ton who run decency down;
Who lounge, and who loot, and who *booby* about,
No knowledge within, and no manners without.—*Irving, Salmagundi*, No. iii.

BOOBYISM, stupidity; folly.

The donkeys who are prevailed upon to pay for permission to exhibit their lamentable ignorance and *boobyism* on the stage of a private theatre.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Private Theatres*).

BOODY, to sulk. Anglicized form of Fr. *bouder*.

"Come," said she, "don't *boody* with me; don't be angry because I speak out some home truths."—*Trollope, Barchester Towers*, ch. xxvii.

He is left to *boody* over everything by himself, till he becomes a sort of political hermit.—*Ibid., Prime Minister*, ch. lxxvi.

BOOHOO, to cry: an onomatopœous word.

From that moment the babes ne'er caught sight
Of the wretch who thus sought their undoing,
But pass'd all that day and that night
In wandering about and *boohooing.*
Ingoldsby Leg. (*Babes in the Wood*).

BOOKERY, study; also a library of books.

Let them that mean by bookish business
To earn their bread, or hopen to profess
Their hard got skill, let them alone, for me,
Busy their brains with deeper *bookery.*
Hall, Satires, II. ii. 28.

The Abbé Morellet ... has a *bookery* in such elegant order that people beg to go and see it.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 346.

BOOKHOOD, bookishness.

The preceding paper was given me by a gentleman, who has a better opinion of my *bookhood* than I deserve.—*Walpole, Letters*, vi. 398 (1772).

BOOKISM, bookishness; studiousness.

There was nothing, he said, of which he had less ambition than a character for *bookism* and pedantry.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 176.

BOOK-LEARNING, education; scholarship: a common phrase among the poor.

The common wish of advancing their children in the world made most parents in this station desire to obtain the advantage of what they called *book-learning* for any son who was supposed to manifest a disposition likely to profit by it.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. c.

BOOK-MONEY, surplice fees.

He had all the *book-money*, that is, the fees for marriages, burials, and christenings.—*Sprat's Relation of Young's Contrivance*, 1692 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 219).

BOOK-MONGER, writer of books.

He was a great *Book-monger*; and on that score Bale (no friend to Friers) giveth him a large testimonial.—*Fuller, Worthies, Wilts* (ii. 468).

BOOK-MUSLIN, open or clear muslin.

The lady in the back parlour, who was very fat, and turned of sixty, came in a low *book-muslin* dress and short kid gloves.—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xiv.

BOOK-OATH, oath taken on a book: usually the Bible. Cf. BIBLE-OATH.

He that layeth his hand upon a book in this wise, and maketh there a promise to do that thing that he is commanded, is obliged there, by *book-oath*, then to fulfil his charge. —*Exam. of W. Thorpe* (*Bale, Select Works*, p. 111).

BOOKWRIGHT, author.

In London, at this moment, any young man of real power will find friends enough and too many among his fellow *bookwrights*. —*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xi.

BOOL, bawl.

Singing-men that . . in churches or chapels may roar, *bool*, bleat, yell.—*Becon*, ii. 390.

BOORN, explained by Fuller in the margin, "That is, the Wort or boiled liquor." The extract is part of a receipt for Metheglin.

Take to every six Gallons of water one Gallon of the finest Honey, and put it into the *Boorn*, and labour it together half an hour.—*Fuller, Worthies, Wales* (ii. 554).

BOOT. Both R. and L. mention this as part of a coach used for luggage, and this is now its meaning, but formerly it accommodated passengers also.

On Sunday following, the King in the afternoon came abroad to take the air with the Queen, his two brothers, and the Infanta, who were all in one coach; but the Infanta sat in the *boot* with a blue ribbon about her arm, of purpose that the Prince might distinguish her.—*Howell, Letters*, I. iii. 15.

He received his son into the coach, and found a slight errand to leave Buckingham behind, as he was putting his foot in the *boot*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 196.

BOOT-GARTERS. See quotation.

His leathern breeches were faultless in make, his jockey boots spotless in the varnish, and a handsome and flourishing pair of *boot-garters*, as they are called, united the one part of his garments to the other.—*Scott, Redgauntlet*, i. 326.

BOOT-HOSE, boot-stockings, *q. v.*

To the maid
That wash'd my *boot-hose* there's an English groat.
Beaum. and Fl., Knight of B. Pestle, iv. 2.

This old gentleman, with his *boot-hose* and beard, used to accompany his young master. —*North, Life of Ld. Guilford*, i. 33.

"This is what I call coming to the point," said Mr. Touchwood, thrusting out his stout legs, accoutred as they were with the ancient defences called *boot-hose*, so as to rest his heels upon the fender.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 296.

BOOTLESS, irremediable.

Yet rather, when I have the wretch's head,
Then to the king, my father, will I send.
The *bootless* case may yet appease his wrath.
If not, I will defend me as I may.
Sackville, Ferrex and Porrex, ii. 2.

BOOT-STOCKINGS, very long stockings, covering the leg like jack-boots.

The Author was sent from Shaftesbury, on a little pony with a servant, not with a pair of new boots, but ingloriously in a pair of worsted *boot-stockings*, which my father observed would keep my under-stockings from the dirt as well as the best pair of boots in Shaftesbury.—*Bowles*, Note to *Banwell Hill*.

You will not observe his *boot-stockings* coming high above the knees; the coat covers them, and if it did not, you would be far from despising them now [*i. e.* in rough weather].—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lvii.

BOOZER, drunkard.

This landlord was a *boozer* stout,
A snuff-taker and smoker.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 303.

BOOZY, drunken.

Ere the Doctor could be stirred out of his *boozy* slumbers, and thrust into his clothes by his wife, the schoolmistress was safe in bed.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. iii.

BORBORITES. See extract. Gr. βόρβορος, dung or mire.

They saw not onely worthy and Reformed Bishops, but the whole Reformed Church of England and the Majesty of the Prince so torne and bespattered by those *Borborites*, those uncleane Spirits.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 572.

BORDRIE, baldrick.

The meeting of the gentry was not then at tippling-houses, but in the fields or forests, with their hawks and hounds, with their bugle-horns in silken *bordries*.—*Aubrey, Miscellanies*, p. 216.

BORE, a dull, tiresome person. L. gives this, with quotation from the *Return from Parnassus*, but the word in that passage is *bur*. He cites then from nothing earlier than *Talfourd's Memoirs of C. Lamb*. The first extract is from *A Supplement to the last Will and Test. of Anthony, Earl of Shaftsbury, with his last words as they were taken in Holland, where he died January* 20, 1682 (*London*, 1683); but what precise meaning the word has there is not clear to me. I doubt whether it is used in the modern sense. The fire-blower to a chemist was called a *Lungs*, and there is some pun on this; the *bores* perhaps = Hollanders, Dutch boers. In Burgoyne it seems = a slow clumsy fellow, and this is the earliest undoubted instance I have yet found of any approach to its present sense. As referring to a *thing*, L.'s first instance

is from Disraeli's *Coningsby*. See extract from Peter Pindar, *s. v.* VULGAR.

My Lungs (my Ignoramus Friends) is yours;
But for my leights, I leave 'em to the *Bores*,
To blow the bellows of each new Sedition
On any change of Faction or Religion.
Supplement, &c., ut supra.

A spring of the chaise broke at the bottom of the hill; the boy was quite a *bore* in tying it up, so I took out my luggage, and determined to walk home.—*Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor*, Act I. (1781).

"He is known by fifty names," said Mr. Monckton; "his friends call him the moralist; the young ladies, the crazy man, the macaronis, the *bore*."—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. I. ch. viii. (1782).

Learning's become a very *bore;*
That fashion long since has been o'er.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. vi.

Seeing a great house . . . is generally allowed to be the greatest *bore* in the world.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. ix.

BORN DAYS, a vulgar expression for the whole life; all the days since one was born.

There was one Miss Byron, a Northamptonshire lady, whom I never saw before in my *born days*.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 103.

Craiglethorpe will know just as much of the lower Irish as the Cockney who has never been out of London, and who has never in all his *born days* seen an Irishman but on the English stage.—*Miss Edgeworth, Ennui*, ch. ix.

BORROW, *to warrant; to assure.* See quotation in R. from *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

Her eyes carried darts of fire,
Feathered all with swift desire;
Yet forth these fiery darts did pass
Pearlèd tears as bright as glass,
That wonder 'twas in her eyne
Fire and water should combine,
If the old saw did not *borrow*,
Fire is love, and water sorrow.
Greene, from Never too Late, p. 296.

BOSCARESQUE, abounding in shrubbery.

His [Evelyn's] garden was exquisite, being most *boscaresque*, and, as it were, an exemplar of his book of forest trees.—*North, Life of Ld. Guilford*, ii. 252.

BOSH, nonsense: a Turkish word.

I always like to read old Darwin's *Loves of the Plants, bosh* as it is in a scientific point of view.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. x.

BOSK, a bush. See H., *s. v.*

And so by tilth and grange,
And vines, and blowing *bosks* of wilderness,
We gained the mother-city thick with towers.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

BOSKET, shrubbery.

There hovers the white Celestial; in white robe of *linon moucheté*, finer than moonshine; a Juno by her bearing: there in that *bosket*.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. ix.

BOSOM-HUNG, declined on the bosom.

All whose poor seed, like violets in their beds,
Now grow with *bosom-hung* and hidden heads.
Chapman, Iliad, Dedic., 151.

BOSOM SERMONS. H. says, "*Bosom-sermons* are mentioned in the *Egerton Papers*, p. 9," but he gives no explanation. In the subjoined the term seems to mean discourses learned by heart. The quotation is the marginal note to a story of a boy who was taught a long oration by rote, and was put out by a question being asked in the middle.

Bosome sermons and oracions of an other mannes making.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 243.

BOSS, a term of reproach. Cotgrave gives, "A fat *bosse. Femme bien grasse et grosse; une coche.*"

Disdainful Turkess, and unreverend *boss!*—*Marlowe*, 1 *Tamburlaine*, III. iii.

BOSS, master: an Americanism.

"So, *boss*," began the ruffian, not looking at him, "we ain't fit company for the likes of that kinchin, eh?"—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxiii.

BOTANOGRAPHIST, a writer on botany.

Doctor Bowle, my most worthy Friend, and skilful *Botanographist*.—*Fuller, Worthies, Northampton* (ii. 157).

BOTLING, a species of fish.

The peel, the tweat, the *botling*, and the rest,
With many more that in the deep doth lie
Of Avon, Usk, of Severn, and of Wye.
Dennys, Secrets of Angling
(*Eng. Garner*, i. 175).

BOTTLE-BELLIED, with a stomach swelling out like a bottle.

He is like some choleric, *bottle-bellied* old spider, who has woven his web over a whole chamber.—*Irving, Sketch-Book* (*John Bull*).

BOTTLE-BOY, apothecary's assistant.

He . . . utterly fulfilled the ideal of a *bottle-boy*, for of him too as of all things, I presume, an ideal exists eternally in the supra-sensual Platonic universe.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. i.

BOTTLE-COASTER, tray or carriage in which the decanters were sent round the table after dinner.

I wish you had seen the two Lady R.s, sticking close to one another; their father

Pushing them on together, like two decanters in a *bottle-coaster*, with such magnificent diamond labels round their necks.—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. v.

BOTTLED-ALE. See extract. Dean Alexander Howell, the person referred to, was born 1510, died 1601.

Leaving a Bottle of Ale (when fishing) in the Grasse, he found it some dayes after, no Bottle, but a Gun, such the sound at the opening thereof; and this is believed (Casualty is Mother of more Inventions than Industry) the original of *Bottled-ale* in England. —*Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire* (i. 547).

BOTTLE-GREEN, the colour of the green glass of which bottles are made. See quotation *s. v.* MOUNTAIN DEW.

The *bottle-green* was a famous suit to wear, and I bought it very cheap at a pawnbroker's. . . . I'll be married in the *bottle-green*.—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. li.

At the drawing-room he looked quite handsome in his uniform of the Newcome Hussars, *bottle-green* and silver lace.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xxxii.

BOUCH, mouth (French). It was also used for an allowance of meat or drink to a servant in a palace. See N., *s. v.*

Heere loa behold Boreas from *bouch* of north blo Pelorus
Oure ships ful chargeth.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii. 702.

BOUCHERUS, butcherly.

Much lyke as a fat bul beloeth, that setled on altar
Half kild escapeth thee missing *boucherus* hatchet.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 236.

BOUGHED, covered or shaded with boughs.

Up through that wood behind the church,
There leads from Edward's door
A mossy track, all over *boughed*
For half a mile or more.
Coleridge, Three Graves.

BOULT, a narrow piece of stuff. See H., s. v. *bolt*.

Though you be crossbites, foys, and nips, yet you are not good lifts; which is a great helpe to your faculty, to filch a *boult* of satten or velvet.—*Greene, Theeves Falling Out*, 1615 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii. 389).

BOUNDAL, bound.

It was well for all sides that the best divine, in my judgement, that ever was in that place, Dr. Davenant, held the rains of the disputation; he kept him within the even *boundals* of the cause. — *Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 26.

BOUNDANE, boundary.

They overranne Lituania, Podolia, Polonia, and those countreys which are the East *boundanes* of Europe. — *Fuller, Holy War*, Bk. IV. ch. ii.

BOUNDIFY, to bound.

Vntill this day (deer Muse) on euery side
Within straight lists thou hast been *boundif'd*.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 2.

BOUNG-KNIFE. *Boung* is an old slang word for purse; boung-knife may therefore be the knife in the purse or girdle. Cf. CATTLE-BONG.

One of them had on . . . a skeine like a bruer's *boung-knife*.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 407).

BOUNNIES, swellings or tumours: an East Anglian word. Cf. *bunion*, and see *N. and Q.*, V. viii. 113.

There be no vices in the world whereof you maie not see great budes, or rather great *bounnies* and bunches in them.—*Traheron's Warning to England*, 1558 (*Maitland's Reformation*, p. 137).

BOURREAU, executioner. Several French words were introduced at the Restoration (see Trench, *Eng. Past and Present*, p. 122); some of these did not survive, or perhaps ever go beyond the author who first employed them.

No sooner said, but it was done,
The *Bourreau* did his worst;
Gaphny, alas! is dead and gone,
And left his judge accursed.
Prior, The Viceroy.

BOUT, a circuit.

I love not to fetch any *bouts* where there is a nearer way.—*Adams*, ii. 14.

BOW. *To draw* or *pull the long bow* = to lie or exaggerate. Cf. the extract from Fuller, *s. v.* LOOSE.

If on your head some vengeance fell,
M[oir]a, for every tale you tell
The listening Lords to cozen;
If but one whisker lost its hue,
Changed (like Moll Coggin's tail) to blue,
I'd hear them by the dozen.
But still, howe'er you *draw your bow*,
Your charms improve, your triumphs grow.
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 63.

King of Corpus (who was an incorrigible wag) was on the point of *pulling* some dreadful *long bow*, and pointing out a half dozen of people in the room as R. and H. and L. &c., the most celebrated wits of that day.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. i.

BOW. *To have a double string*, or *two strings to one's bow* = to have two resources or alternatives.

The Conqueror, finding himself quitted of this obstacle, takes upon him the regiment of this kingdom with a *double string to his bow;* the one of antient title, the other of conquest.—*Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 36.

A man in Amsterdam is suffer'd to have but one religion, whereas in London he may have *two strings to his bow.* — *T. Brown, Works*, iv. 115.

Miss Bertram . . . might be said *to have two strings to her bow.* She had Rushworth-feelings and Crawford-feelings, and in the vicinity of Sotherton the former had considerable effect. —*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. viii.

BOWERLY, large; burly (?).

He had seene in the citee of Miletus many and the same right greate and *bowerly* images and porturatures.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 208.

The *bowerly* hostess, for a cart-horse fit,
Scorns Daphne's reed-like shape, and calls her chit.— *Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 186.

BOWET, lamp, or lamp-frame?

For a *bowet* to ber light in upon the Sacrament. — *Leverton, Chwardens Accts.*, 1535 (*Arch.*, xli. 353).

BOWIE, a large clasp-knife, so called from Col. James Bowie, a native of Georgia.

I took the precaution of bringing my *bowie* and revolver with me, in case the worst came to the worst.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxvii.

"No stakes, no dungeons, no blocks, no racks, no scaffolds, no thumbscrews, no pikes, no pillories," said Chollop. "Nothing but revolvers and *bowie* knives," returned Mark; "and what are they? not worth mentioning."—*Dickens, M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiii.

BOWSE. Bailey says *bowse* among sailors is "to hale or pull the tackle." Commodore Trunnion uses it metaphorically. See quotation *s. v.* GUM; also from *Ingoldsby Legends*, s. v. PIGEON-TOED.

My eyes! how she did pitch!
And wouldn't keep her own to join no line,
Tho' I kept *bowsing, bowsing* at her bowline.
Hood, Sailor's Apology for Bow-legs.

BOW-STRING, to strangle with a bowstring.

A sultan, having *bow-stringed* his vizier, promotes some one else to the post.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. I. ch. ix.

BOW-WOW, a dog.

Let my obedience then excuse
My disobedience now;
Nor some reproof yourself refuse,
From your aggrieved *bow-wow.*
Cowper, Beau's Reply.

It's all up with its handsome friend; he has gone to the demnition *bow-wows.*—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. lxiv.

BOX. *To box the compass* = to go round to all quarters of the compass.

After a week or so, the wind would regularly *box the compass* (as the sailors call it) in the course of every day, following where the sun should be, as if to make a mock of him. —*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xlii.

BOX. *To be in the wrong box* is to be mistaken. L. gives the expression with a quotation from Sala, but it is much older.

Sir, quoth I, if you will hear how St. Augustine expoundeth that place, you shall perceive that you are *in a wrong box.—Ridley*, p. 163 (1554).

I perceive that you and I are *in a wrong box.—J. Udall, Diotrephes*, p. 31 (1588).

But Socrates said, Laugh not, Zophirus is not *in a wrong box.—Optick Glasse of Humors* (1639).

BOXAGE, boscage; shrubbery.

The rest of the ground is made into severall inclosures (all hedge worke or rowes of trees) of whole fields, meadows, *boxages*, some of them containing divers acres.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Ap. i. 1644.

BOX-KEEPERESS, woman who keeps the boxes at a theatre.

Every time the *box-keeperess* popped in her head, and asked if we would take any refreshment, I thought the interruption odious.— *Thackeray, Miscellanies*, ii. 346.

BOY, to provide with boys; spoken of a wife who had male offspring: also to guard with boys. L. has the verb in the sense of "treat as a boy." Breton's Mavillia (p. 38), when attended merely by a page, speaks of herself as "manned but with a poore boye," which illustrates the second extract.

Nor hast thou in his nuptial arms enjoy'd
Barren embraces, but wast girl'd and *boy'd.*
Corbet, Death of Lady Haddington.

The gates were shut, and partly man'd, partly *boy'd* against him.—*Fuller, Hist. of Cambridge*, vi. 16.

BOYKIN, an endearing diminutive of boy. In the quotation Anchises is speaking to Æneas. H. says the word is to be found in *Sir John Oldcastle* and *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, but he gives no extract.

But now I'm fixt to go along
With thee, my *boykin*, right or wrong.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 80.

BRADOON, snaffle (?).

I have always made it a rule to feel his [the horse's] mouth lightly, and generally more with the *bradoon* than with the curb.—*Nimrod on Condition of Hunters*, 17.

BRAG, to challenge: this use is a Scotticism: see Jamieson.

That was one of the famous cups of Tours, wrought by Martin Dominique, an artist who might *brag* all Paris.—*Scott, Quentin Durward*, i. 60.

BRAGGARTLY, boastful.

Who ever saw true learning, wisdom, or wit, vouchsafe mansion in any proud, vainglorious, and *braggartly* spirit?—*Chapman, Iliad*, iii., Comment.

BRAGGLE. See extract.

There is a way to catch eels by "*bragging;*" thus:—Take a rod small and tough, of sallow, hazel, or such like, a yard long, as big as a bean-stalk. In the small end thereof make a nick or cleft with a knife; in which nick put your strong but little hook baited with a red worm, and made sure to a line of ten or twelve good hairs, but easily, that the eels may pull it out. Go into some shallow place of the river among the great stones, and *braggle* up and down till you find holes under the stones. There put in your hook so baited at your rod's end, and the eel under the stone will not fail to take it. Give her time to put it over; and then, if your strength will serve, she is your own.—*Lawson, Comments on Secrets of Angling* (*Eng. Garner*, i. 195).

BRAGGON, a species of drink. I suppose the same as *bragget*, mentioned by N. and L.

Beside ale and beer, the natural drink of part of this isle may be said to be metheglin, *braggon*, and mead.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 54.

BRAIN-FOOLERY, folly.

The very essence of his soule is pure villany; the substance of his *brain-foolery;* one that beleeues nothing from the starres vpward.—*Chapman, Mons. D'Olive*, Act V.

BRAIN-MILL, brain-pan.

Had the Gensdarmery of our great writers no other enemy to fight with? nothing to grind in their *brain-mill* but orts?—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 102.

BRAIN-SICK, a fool or madman (usually an adj.).

Even so, some *brainsicks* liue there now-a-daies,
That lose themselues still in contrary waies.
Sylvester, fourth day, first weeke, 150.

BRAIN-WRIGHT, creator of the brain.

In this part of the Brayn the *Brayn-wright's* skill
And wisdome infinite do most appeare.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 7.

BRAKE. H. says "an instrument for dressing hemp or flax. See *Hollyband*, s. v. *brosse*." In the extracts it is a verb or participle.

It [flax] must be watered, dried, *braked*, tew-tawed, and with much labor driuen and reduced in the end to be as soft and tender as wooll.—*Holland, Pliny*, Bk. xix. (proem).

There must be planting, cutting down, bundling, watring, rippling, *braking*, wingling, and heckling of hemp.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 14.

The sad-yellow-fly made with the buzzard's wings, bound with black *braked* hemp.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. viii.

BRAKE, a snare: the idea being connected with the tangles of a thicket (?).

Alas what should I doe
With that enchanted glasse? See diuels there?
Or (like a strumpet) learne to set my lookes
In an eternal *brake*, or practise juggling,
To keepe my face still fast, my hart still loose?—*Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois*, Act I.

BRAN, slang for a loaf. See quotation *s. v.* LUSH.

He purchased a sufficiency of ready-dressed ham, and a half-quartern loaf, or, as he himself expressed it, "a fourpenny *bran.*"—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. viii.

BRANDED, spotted. H. says "a mixture of red and black." The word in the original is *αἰόλον*.

They saw a *branded* serpent sprawl
So full amongst them from above.
Chapman, Iliad, xii. 217.

BRANDER, a gridiron.

A frying-pan, two *branders*, a flesh-hook and flaming spoon.—*Inventory*, 1708 (*Dunbar, Social Life in Former Days*, p. 212).

BRANDISH, to shine, twinkle. Sylvester uses the word in this sense, perhaps as referring to the gleam of a brandished weapon; so Heath in his translation of Horace, 1638, speaks of "the ray of a *brandished* sword."

Thine eys already (now no longer eys,
But new bright stars) doe *brandish* in the skyes.—*Sylvester, Handy-crafts*, 729.

Though waxen old in his long weary night,
He see a friendly Sun to *brandish* bright.
Ibid., The Arke, 393.

BRANDLET, a bird, probably so called from being branded or marked in a peculiar way; perhaps the mountain-finch. See *N. and Q.*, V. x. 409.

The *brandlet* saith, for singing sweete and softe,
(In his conceit) there is none such as she.
Gascoigne, Philomene.

BRANDY, to drink brandy. The verb, which, however, is not given in the Dicts., is usually applied to mixing brandy with wine.

He surely had been *brandying* it or beering,
That is, in plainer English, he was drunk.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 138.

BRANDY-BALL, a sweetmeat in favour with boys.

On one side was the gaudy riband making its mute appeal to rustic gallantry; on the other, the delicious *brandy-ball* and alluring lollipop compounded after the most approved receipt in the True Gentlewoman's Garland, and "raising the waters" in the mouth of many an expectant urchin. — *Ingoldsby Legends* (*Leech of Folkestone*).

BRANDY IS LATIN FOR A GOOSE, probably because people took a dram after eating goose. There may be a catch in this way. "What is the Latin for a goose?" "Ans(w)er, Brandy;" *anser* being the Latin word for goose.

Lord Sm. Well, but after all, Tom, can you tell me what's Latin for a goose?
Nev. O my lord, I know that; why, *brandy is Latin for a goose*, and *Tace* is Latin for a candle.
Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. ii.).

BRANDY-PAWNEE, Anglo-Indian for brandy and water.

"I'm sorry to see you, gentlemen, drinking *brandy-pawnee*," says he; "it plays the deuce with our young men in India."—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. i.

I took up natural history in India years ago to drive away thought, as other men might take to opium or to *brandy-pawnee*.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xv.

BRANK. H. says "to hold up the head affectedly; to put a bridle or restraint on anything." In the extracts it seems = to clatter, to come in with a noise. Jamieson has it = to prance.

There was a rattle of horses' feet on the stones, and the clank of a sabre, and Lieutenant Hornby of the 140th Hussars (Prince Arthur's Own) came *branking* into the yard with two hundred pounds' worth of trappings on him.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xxxii.

They came *branking* into some pot-house, half a dozen of them, and talked loud about this and that.—*Ibid.*, ch. xlvii.

BRANK. See extract. There is a picture of the *brank* in the work cited.

At the [Newcastle] town-hall I was shown a piece of antiquity called a *brank*. It consists of a combination of iron fillets, and is fastened to the head by a lock fixed to the back part of it; a thin plate of iron goes into the mouth, sufficiently strong, however, to confine the tongue, and thus prevent the wearer from making any use of that restless member. The use of this piece of machinery is to punish notorious scolds. I am pleased to find that it is now considered merely as a matter of curiosity.—*Life of J. Lackington*, Letter xliii.

BRANTLE, the brawl. N., L., and R. have *bransle*, all with the same quotation from the *Faerie Queene*, III. x. 8. Pepys spells it *bransle*, Nov. 15, 1666.

The King takes out the Duchess of York; and the Duke the Duchess of Buckingham; the Duke of Monmouth my Lady Castlemaine; and so other lords other ladies; and they danced the *Brantle*.—*Pepys*, Dec. 30, 1662.

BRASH, eruption; rash.

He is a churl with a soft place in his heart, whose speech is a *brash* of bitter waters, but who loves to help you at a pinch.—*Emerson, quoted in Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. ii.

BRASMATIAS, an earthquake consisting in violent perpendicular upheavings of the earth (βράσσειν, to boil).—*Arist. Mund.*, iv. 30. See *N. and Q.*, V. x. 409.

That kinde of earthquake which as I deeme naturall Philosophers call *Brasmatias*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 620.

BRASS, money. In the first quotation from Bp. Hall it may mean copper money, as it does in St. Matt. x. 9, &c., but in the other extracts it = money generally.

Shame that the muses should be bought and sold
For every peasant's *brass* on each scaffold.
Hall, Satires, I. iii. 58.

Hirelings enow beside can be so base,
Tho' we should scorn each bribing varlet's *brass*.—*Ibid.*, IV. v. 12.

"There'll be Fosters i' th' background, as one may say, to take t' biggest share on t' profits," said Bell. "Ay, ay, that's but as it should be, for I reckon they'll ha' to find the *brass* the first." — *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xx.

BRASS, impudence.

She in her defence made him appear such a rogue upon record, that the Chief Justice wondered he had the *brass* to appear in a court of justice.—*North, Examen*, p. 256.

BRASSY, like brass, and so, impudent. In *Merchant of Venice*, IV. i. it = hard.

No, Mister Gattle—Betty was too *brassy*.
We never keep a servant that is saucy.—
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 73.

BRAT, a north-country word for

apron or pinafore. Chaucer has *bratt* = cloak (*Cant. Tales*, 16, 349).

We had nought on but our hats, an' bits o' blue bedgowns, an' *brats;* see ye may think we cuddent be varra heeat.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xxiv.

BRATHEL, same as brothel, which was sometimes used for a harlot, and so generally as a term of reproach for a woman. Xantippe is the *brathel* referred to in the extract.

The scoldyng of *brathels* is no more to bee passed on then the squeking of wel wheles. —*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 26.

BRATTICE, to board up. See L., *s. v. bretage.*

He led me in and out the marshy places to a great round hole or shaft *bratticed* up with timber.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. lviii.

BRAVADA, a boast or fanfaronade. *Bravado* is more usual. Ital. and Span. *bravata.*

And yet all this but a mere flourish, a faint and feigned *bravada.*—*Sanderson*, ii. 340.

BRAVADE, a boast, or show of courage. Anglicized form of preceding.

My blood has often curdled in my veins, when I heard gentlemen magnify their infamous conquests, and raise cruel trophies on the ruins of women's honour: I had not patience to hear the *bravades*, nor power to hinder 'em.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 65.

Some, however, with outward *bravade*, but inward tremblings, went searching along the walls, and behind the posts, for some lurcher. —*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 101.

BRAVADO, a braggart.

We will march about like *bravadoes*,
Huffing, and puffing,
And snuffing, and calling the Spaniard.
Merry Drollerie, p. 16.

Several letters in the House about the Fanatickes in several places, coming in great bodies, and turning people out of the churches, . . . which makes them stark mad, especially the hectors and *bravadoes* of the House, who show all the zeal on this occasion.—*Pepys*, Feb. 28, 1667-68.

BRAVER, boaster.

Our countrimen . . . would carrie the bucklers full easilie from all forreine *brauers.*— *Nashe, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 16.

BRAVERY, chivalry.

The Grandees also, and others of the Castilian *Bravery* that conducted the Prince to the Seas, were feasted in our Admiral at a true English table, free, pleasant, luxuriously bountiful.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 162.

BRAVEUR, courage. Fr. *bravoure.*

It was want of judgment not to know that, if the matter of the proclamation was not defensible, as it was manifestly, yet the *braveur* of the carriage had made him friends. —*North, Examen*, p. 555.

The conversation and ordinary discourse of the club was chiefly upon *braveur* in defending the cause of liberty and property.— *Ibid.* p. 572.

BRAVO, a brave man: usually employed opprobriously of a swaggering ruffian or hired assassin.

Can you therefore think that those *bravoes* who tremble more at the shadow of a disgrace than at all the terrors of damnation will buy pardon at the expense of their honour?—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 67.

BRAWL, a bravo. *A jurgiis* in the original.

I am his swabber, his chamberlain, his footman, his clerk, his butler, his bookkeeper, his *brawl*, his errand boy.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 42.

BRAWN-FALLEN, lean; skinny.

Where *brawn-falne* cheeks, heart-scalding sighs, and dimmed eyes with teares,
Doe shewe in Life's anatomy what burthen Sorrowe beares.
Breton, Melancholike Humours, p. 8.

Poore *brawn-falne* begger, whereon dost thou feede?—*Ibid., Pilyrimage to Paradise*, p. 12.

For our women here in France, they are such lean *brawn-fall'n* jades.—*Farquhar, The Inconstant*, Act I.

BRAY, applied to the roaring of a lion, and the noise made by a buck.

A horse neigheth, a lyon *brayes*, a swine grunts.—*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xvii.

If I did not hear a bow go off and the buck *bray*, I never heard deer in my life.—*Merry Devil of Edmonton* (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, xi. 156).

BREAD-AND-BUTTER, used contemptuously of young and shy girls: the expression probably owes its currency to what Byron says of "your budding Miss":—

The Nursery still lisps out in all they utter—
Besides, they always smell of *bread-and-butter.*—*Beppo*, st. 39.

One was a middle-aged clergyman, and the other a lady at any rate past the wishy-washy *bread-and-butter* period of life.—*Trollope, Barchester Towers*, ch. xli.

BREAD AND CROW seems to be used proverbially for "every one." Perhaps there is some allusion to Æsop's fable,

as though the fox ate not only the crow's bread, but the crow herself.

The gods and goddesses, all on a rowe, *bread and crow*, from Ops to Pomona (the first apple-wife), were so dumpt with this miserable wracke that they beganne to abhorre all moysture for the sea's sake.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuff* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 168).

BREAD-BASKET, the stomach. Smollett uses *bread-room* (which seems to have been sea slang) in the same sense. See extract *s. v.* SLING.

Another came up to second him, but I let drive at the mark, made the soup-maigre rumble in his *bread-basket*, and laid him sprawling.—*Foote, Englishman in Paris*, Act I.

A heavy blow was struck on the panel from the inside, and the point of a sharp instrument driven right through, close to my knees, with the exclamation, "What do you think o' that now in a policeman's *bread-basket?*"—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxxiii.

When you can't fill the *bread-basket*, shut it. Go to sleep till the Southern Cross comes out again.—*Reade, Never too Late to Mend*, ch. lxx.

BREADLINESS, eating together, and consequent intimacy; what Sir T. Browne calls *commensation*.

If yo've any love for me because of yo'r dead mother's love for me, or because of any fellowship or daily *breadliness* between us two, put the hard thoughts of Philip away from out yo'r heart.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxxix.

BREAD-ROOM, stomach.

The waiter . . returned with a quartern of brandy, which Crowe, snatching eagerly, started into his *bread-room* at one cant.—*Smollett, L. Greaves*, ch. xvii.

BREADSTITCH, braidstitch. Cf. BREDE. The extract from Taylor is quoted from *Southey's Doctor*, ch. ciii.

Brave *bred-stitch*, fisher-stitch, Irish-stitch, and Queen-stitch.—*Taylor* (*the water poet*).

They understand their needle, *breadstitch*, cross and change, and all manner of plain work.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xi.

BREADY, of bread. *Breaden* is more usual.

Honorius the third, bishop of Rome, commanded this new *bready* god to be honoured.—*Hooper*, i. 527.

BREAK-BACK, over-weighty. Cf. BACK-BREAK.

All *breake-backe* Crosses which we vndergo
Are cast vpon us by this Euill still.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 21.

BREAK-LEAGUE, a covenant-breaker. L. has *break-promise* and *break-vow*. Dido, in Stanyhurst's version (*Æn.*, iv. 557), invokes Divine vengeance on "al faythlesse *break leages*."

BREAMBACKED, with a high-ridged back like a bream. It is a horse that is spoken of in the extract.

He was not . . . hollow-backed, *bream-backed*, long-backed, or broken-backed.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxciii.

BREAST. *In a breast* = abreast.

He then commanded his general . . . to draw up the troops in close order, and march them under me; the foot by twenty-four *in a breast*, and the horse by sixteen.—*Swift, Voyage to Lilliput*, ch. iii.

BREAST. *To make a clean breast* = to tell everything.

You know all about it; . . . I *made a clean breast* to you.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. lxvi.

BREATH. *To keep one's breath to cool one's broth or porridge* = to desist from useless argument or remonstrance. In the extract from Bailey the original is *laterem lavat*, he washes a tile, *i. e.* loses his labour.

My lord, *save your breath for your broth;* I am not now at leisure to attend you.—*Machin, Dumb Knight*, Act II.

Truly, sir, you may please, as the proverb runs, to *keep your breath to cool your pottage*, and spend it no longer upon me.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 85.

You have no reason to fear a peace for these ten years: the pope is the only man that persuades them to come to an agreement among themselves, but he had as good *keep his breath to cool his porridge*.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 312.

BREATHY SWORDS, swords of thy breath, *i. e.* killing words. The Rev. J. Mitford pronounces this "more barbaric than anything we have met with in Peele," and suggests "breathed words," but cf. Ps. lv. 22. Latham has *breathy* = sending out as breath.

O help, my David, help thy Bethsabe,
Whose heart is pierced with thy *breathy* swords.—*Peele, David and Bethsabe*, p. 485.

BREDE, braid. L. marks this word as obsolete; it has been revived by Keats and Tennyson. See quotation *s. v.* VOLCANIAN, and cf. BREADSTITCH.

Psyche ever stole
A little nearer, till the babe that by us,
Half-lapt in glowing gauze and golden *brede*,

Lay like a new-fall'n meteor on the grass
Uncared for, spied its mother.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

BREECHLOADER, a rifle that is loaded at the breech instead of the muzzle.

There are two herons just round the point, and I have my *breechloader* and a dozen cartridges here.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xxiii.

BREEDLING, a native of the fen country. L. has the word, but only with quotation from Macaulay. Pepys, describing a journey from Parson's Drove to Wisbeach, writes:

Over most sad fenns, all the way observing the sad life which the people of the place—which, if they be born there, they do call the *Breedlings* of the place—do live.—Sept. 17, 1663.

BREEZE, to blow.

At this moment the noise of the distant fight *breezed* up louder than ever.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xliv.

BRENEAGE, payment for burning reeds in the fen (?).

To Wyllm Cortys for *breneage* in the fen.—*Leverton Chwardens. Accts.*, 1535 (*Arch.*, xli. 345).

BREPHOPHAGIST, eater of children.

The writer's brother made the acquaintance in California, not a year ago, of a gentleman who affirmed that babies were excellent eating. . . . This *Brephophagist* was a well-dressed and nicely-mannered man.—*E. Rae, Land of the N. Wind*, p. 265 (1875).

BRETHREED, brotherhood.

He had a certain *breethreed* which vsed to resorte and gather together at his hous.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 377.

BREWERS, briars (?). Fuller, in the margin, calls it "an old English word."

Willhelmus Brewer. His mother, unable (to make the most charitable constructions) to maintain, cast him in *brewers* (whence he was so named) or in a bed of brakes in New Forrest.—*Fuller, Worthies, Devon* (i. 295).

BRIBBLE-BRABBLE, chattering or quarrelling.

You are a foolish *bribble-brabble* woman, that you are.—*The Committee*, Act III.

BRIBE-GROPING, corrupt; bribe-seeking.

The *bribe-groping* officer, in what court soever his dition lies, is an oppressing rider.—*Adams*, i. 87.

BRIBERYNG, robbing.

God geue her a shamefull repreefe,
For it is the moost *briberynge* thefe
That euer was, I make God a vowe.
Dyalogebetwene a Gentleman and a Husbandman, p. 137.

BRIBES-WALKING, bribery.

There was *bribes-walking*, money-making, making of hands, quoth the prophet.—*Latimer*, i. 156.

BRIBRESS, female briber.

Now, Belford, see us all sitting in judgement, resolved to punish the fair *bribress*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 66.

BRIC-A-BRAC (Fr.), odds and ends. A *bric-a-brac shop* = old curiosity shop.

Two things only jarred on his eye in his hurried glance round the room: there was too much *bric-a-brac*, and too many flowers.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xxxi.

"Haven't an affair in the world," said Hans, in a flighty way; "except a quarrel with a *bric-a-brac* man."—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxvii.

BRICCOLL, a species of warlike engine.

Here bends the *Briccoll*, while the cable cracks,
Their Crosbowes were vprent with yron Racks.—*Hudson's Judith*, iii. 109.
Here th' Enginer begins his Ram to rear;
Here mounts his Trepan, and his Scorpion there;
Bends here his *Bricol*, there his boysterous Bow.—*Sylvester, Bethulia's Rescue*, iii. 109.

BRICK, a good fellow; τετράγωνος ἀνήρ? (Aristotle, *Eth.*, i. 10). This is the derivation suggested in the first quotation.

In brief I don't stick to declare Father Dick,
So they called him for short, was a regular *brick*;
A metaphor taken, I have not the page aright,
Out of an ethical work by the Stagyrite.
Ingoldsby Leg. (*Brothers of Birchington*).

"I may say," continued Mr. Peacock emphatically, "that he was a regular trump—trump!" he reiterated with a start, as if the word had stung him—"trump! he was a *brick*."—*Lytton, The Caxtons*, Bk. XI. ch. v.

Never mind me, but mind yourself, and mind that curate; he is a noble *brick*.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xvii.

BRICKS. *Like bricks* = vehemently, quickly. See quotation *s. v.* MIDSHIPMAN.

Bump they comes agin the post, and out flies the fare *like bricks*.—*Sketches by Boz, The Last Cab-Driver.*

BRIDEWELLING, imprisoning in house of correction. Cf. NEWGATED.

Here is *bridewelling*, banishing, and selling

of people to slavery.—*H. Care's Draconica*, A.D. 1688.

BRIDGELESS, without a bridge, or that cannot be bridged.

Alone unchanged, a free and *bridgeless* tide,
Euphrates rolls along.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. v.

BRIDGEMASTER, proprietor of a bridge.

The *Bridgemasters* were obliged to exact at the Ferry there exorbitant rates for conveying passengers over the Thames, in order the better to support the said [Staines] bridge. —*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 233.

BRIDLE-CULL, a highwayman, who was usually mounted (thieves' cant). See quotation from same work, *s. v.* BUTTOCK. Cf. SNAFFLING-LAY.

A booty of £10 looks as great in the eye of a *bridle-cull*, and gives as much real happiness to his fancy, as that of as many thousands to the statesman.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. I. ch. v.

BRIDLELESS, without a bridle.

Far over the plain
Away went the *bridleless* steed.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. vi.

BRIDPORT DAGGER. See extract.

"Stab'd with a *Brydport Dagger*." That is, hang'd or executed at the Gallowes; the best, if not the most, hemp (for the quantity of ground) growing about Brydport.—*Fuller, Worthies, Dorset* (i. 310).

BRIEF, to shorten. R. says, "Dr. Jamieson gives instances of the use of *brief* as a verb. It is common among English lawyers, as to *brief* the pleadings." R. gives no example, and Jamieson's are from Scotch writers.

Thy power is confined, thy time is limited; both thy latitude and extension are *briefed* up.—*Adams*, ii. 135.

BRIG, bridge.

Look thou theer wheer Wrigglesby beck comes out by the 'ill.
Feyther run up to the farm, an' I runs up to the mill;
An' I'll run up to the *brig;* an' that thou'll live to see.
Tennyson, Northern Farmer, New Style.

BRIGADIER WIG, a species of wig used apparently by elderly men of good position — worn perhaps by senior officers in the army.

I . . . had no conception that a man of so respectable an appearance, in a *brigadier wig* and grave habit, that looked more like a justice of peace or high sheriff than a debauched rake, could be guilty of any rudeness or indecent behaviour. — *Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. III. ch. xiii.

BRIGADO, brigade. The form in the extract is due to the rhyme.

Where once they form'd their troops, *Brigados*,
Their horn-works, rampires, pallizados.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 6.

BRILLIANT, to make brilliant by polishing.

Thank you a thousand times, dear Madam, for your obliging letter and the new Bristol stones you have sent me, which would pass on a more skilful lapidary than I am for having been *brillianted* by a professed artist, if you had not told me that they came shining out of a native mine, and had no foreign diamond dust to polish them.— *Walpole, Letters*, iv. 377 (1784).

BRIMSE, gadfly. See H., *s. v.*

I vnderstand they are all in a fustian fume, they runne to and fro with a nettle in their noses, and lashe out their heeles, as they had caught the *brimse*, which is a plaine token that the gawle is rubbed, the canker toucht. —*Gosson, Apologie of Schoole of Abuse*, p. 64.

BRIMSTONE, a bad, shrewish woman.

I hate the law damnably ever since I lost a year's pay for hindering our boatswain's mate's brother from beating his wife. The *brimstone* swore I beat her husband, and so I paid for meddling.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, ii. 190.

BRINCE, to pledge in drinking, or to offer drink. N., s. v. *brinch*, quotes that word from Lyly, and says, "An unusual word having some reference to drinking. If an error of the press, I know not what the reading should be." See also H., *s. v.*

Luther first *brinced* to Germany the poisoned cup of his heresies, blasphemies, and satanisms.—*Jewel*, iii. 265.

BRINE-SEETH, a brine-pit, from the salt water of which salt is extracted by boiling.

From Chester we kept directly on East to Middlewich, . . . chiefly noted for making salt, where are two excellent *brine-seeths*.— *Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 385.

BRINGING, being brought: for a similar use of the participle see *carrying, drawing, searching.*

She only came on foot to leave more room for the harp which was *bringing* in the carriage.—*Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. vi.

BRISTLE, brisk: which is the reading in some copies.

The *bristle* mouse may feed her selfe with crumms,
Till that the greene-eyed kitling comes.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 459.

BRISTOL MILK. See extracts. Pepys (June 13, 1668) enjoyed "plenty of brave wine, and above all *Bristol milk*." Ld. Braybrooke quotes from the first edition of Byron's *Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers* (the lines are altered in later editions):

Too much in turtle *Bristol's* sons delight,
Too much o'er bowls of *rack* prolong the night.

"*Bristol Milk*." Though as many Elephants are fed as Cows grased within the Walls of this City, yet great plenty of this metaphorical *Milk*, whereby Xeres or Sherry Sack is intended.—*Fuller, Worthies, Bristol.*

The repast was dressed in the furnace, and was accompanied by a rich beverage made of the best Spanish wine, and celebrated over the whole kingdom as *Bristol milk*.—*Macaulay, Hist. of Eng.*, Vol. I. ch. iii.

BRITTANY, Britain: now confined to the district so named in France.

The isle of Albion, or great *Brittany*.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 55.

BROACH-TURNER, turnspit. Cf. TURN-BROACHER.

Dish-washer and *broach-turner*, loon! to me
Thou smellest all of kitchen as before.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

BROAD. See first extract.

A *broad* is the spread of a river into a sheet of water, which is certainly neither lake nor lagoon.—*Southey, Letters* (1812), ii. 307.

Then across the mill-pool, and through the deep crooks, out into the *broads*, and past the withered beds of weeds which told of coming winter.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. viii.

BROAD BOTTOM. See quotation.

The Tories declare against any further prosecution, if Tories there are, for now one hears of nothing but the *Broad Bottom*; it is the reigning cant word, and means, the taking all parties and people indifferently into the ministry. — *Walpole to Mann*, i. 93 (1741-2).

BROAM, apparently some sort of spirit or goblin.

The approach of the sun's radiant beams expelleth goblins, bugbears, hob-thrushes, *broams*, screech-owl mates, night-walking spirits, and tenebrions.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv.

BROCADO. Swift in the annexed quotation uses the Spanish form of this word to suit his metre; elsewhere he has *brocade*.

Brocados, and damasks, and tabbies, and gawses,
Are by Robert Ballantine lately brought over.
Swift, Song on a Seditious Pamphlet.

BROCATALL. See extract.

The Vice Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Doctors, being seated in magisterial seates, the Vice Chancellor's chaire and deske, Proctors, &c., cover'd with *Brocatall* (a kind of brocade) and cloth of gold, the Universitie Register read the founder's grant. —*Evelyn, Diary*, July 9, 1669.

BROCH STEEPLE, a pyramidical spire. H. gives the reference, but not the words of the subjoined. *Broche* by itself is also used for steeple. See N.

Acuminato erat capite, his [Thersites'] head was made like a *broch steeple*, sharpe and high crown'd, which among all physiognomers imports an ill affected minde.—*Optick Glasse of Humors*, p. 41 (1639).

BROGGER. In the *Commons Journals*, i. 108 (1575), mention is made of a "Bill against *broggers* and drovers." H. explains *brogger* as "a badger [*i. e.* a huckster or hawker] who deals in corn." He refers to Holinshed; but in the extract it may mean one who *brogs* or prods on cattle; another name for drover. See *N. and Q.*, V. x. 410.

BROKE, breach.

Broke for *broke*, eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.—*Becon*, ii. 94.

BROKERESS, a female broker or go-between.

Now beldam *Brokresse* must bee with moonye rewarded.—*Stanyhurst, Conceites*, p. 140.

BRONSEWING, a small insect.

You know you've no more fight in you than a *bronsewing*. — *H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxvi.

BRONZIFY, to bronze, or cast in bronze.

St. Michael descending upon the Fiend has been caught and *bronzified*, just as he lighted on the castle of St. Angelo. . . . He is as natural as blank verse, that bronze angel, set, rhythmic, grandiose.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxxv.

BROOM, to sweep.

He had . . to yell at the woodman for clearing not enough or too much, to rail at the poor old work-people *brooming* away the fallen leaves.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lviii.

BROOM. The proverb in the extract is still in constant use to express the zeal of one new to an office.

I will hence to the court with all hast I may,
I think the king be stirring, it is now bright day;
To wayte at a pinch, still in sight I meane,
For wot you what? *a new broome sweepes cleane.*
Edwards, Damon and Pithias (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, i. 233).

BROOM-SQUIRE. See quotation.

"Did you ever," said Tom, "hear the story of the two Sandhurst *broom-squires?*" "*Broom-squires?*" "So we call in Berkshire squatters on the moor who live by tying heath into brooms."—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv.

BROOMSTICK. To be married *over the broomstick* = to live as man and wife without being married. In some parts of England this is called "jumping the besom."

Young ladies had fain single women remain,
And unwedded dames to the last crack of doom stick,
Ere marry by taking a jump *o'er a broomstick.*
Ingoldsby Legends (*S. Romwold*).

This woman in Gerrard-street here had been *married* very young, *over the broomstick* (as we say), to a tramping man.—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. xlviii.

BROTHER, to stand in the relation of brother, or to address a person as brother.

Had it not been for the prudent advice of that admirable somebody (whose principal fault is the superiority of her talents, and whose misfortune to be *brother'd* and sister'd by a couple of creatures who are not able to comprehend her excellences), I might at one time have been plunged into difficulties.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 407.

By such missions and such *brothering* and sistering he kept up his influence among his people.—*Southey, Letters*, 1818 (iii. 97).

BROW, effrontery. Cf. CHEEK.

They were men of more *brow* than brain, being so ambitious to be known, that they had rather be hiss'd down than not come upon the stage.—*Fuller, Holy State*, Bk. IV. ch. xi.

Some of them . . . have . . audacious *brows* and seared consciences.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 162.

BROW-BENDING, frowning.

With matrimonie cometh . . . the soure *browbendyng* of your wifes kinsfolkes, the tattelyng toungue of your wifes mother.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 18.

BROWN, a penny (slang).

Two or three chimney-sweeps, two or three clowns,
Playing at pitch and toss, sport their *browns.*
Ingoldsby Legends (*Netley Abbey*).

BROWN BESS, the old regulation musket with a brown barrel: it is no longer in use.

Religion Jack did never profess,
Till he had shoulder'd old *Brown Bess.*
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. ii.

BROWN-BREAD, ordinary; homely.

He's a very idiot and *brown-bread* clown, and one I know the wench does deadly hate. — *Wily Beguiled* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 313).

They drew his *brown-bread* face on pretty gins,
And made him stalk upon two rolling-pins.
Bp. Corbet on Great Tom of Ch. Ch.

BROWNETTA, a brunette.

In bodye fine fewterd, a brave *Brownetta.*—*Stanyhurst, Conceites*, p. 141.

BROWN GEORGE. See extract, and cf. L., s. v. *George.*

He looked disdainfully at the wig; it had once been a comely jazey enough, of the colour of over-baked ginger-bread, one of the description commonly known during the latter half of the last century by the name of a *brown George.*—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Jarvis's Wig*).

BROWN GEORGE, a brown loaf. See L., s. v. *George*, and the extract he gives from Dryden. The original in the extract is *boussin de pain.*

The devil of one musty crust of a *brown George* the poor boys had to scour their grinders with.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. iv. Author's Prologue.

BROWN GEORGE. See extract, and L., s. v. *George.*

He . . stood behind his oak, holding his *brown George*, or huge earthenware receptacle, half full of dirty water, in which his bedmaker had been washing up his tea-things. —*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxiv.

BROWNIE, an elf or sprite of a benevolent character.

You talk of my being a fairy, but I am sure you are more like a *brownie.*—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxvii.

BROWNING, perhaps a form of Brownie: winds were supposed to be raised by witches. See *s. v.* LAPLAND.

Man is so wicked and vngratious, his wit so inventiue, that he will be sowing, tending, and plucking that with his own hand that calls for nothing else at sea but winde; and neuer rests till *Browning* be come.—*Holland, Pliny*, Bk. xix. (proem).

BRUCKLE, brittle (?). *Brickle* is used in Auth. Vers., 1611. H. has "*Bruckeled*, wet and dirty;" and Herrick, i. 96,

speaks of "*bruckel'd* children." It is just possible that the word in Puttenham may bear this meaning, but the other seems more likely.

Goe now and giue thy life vnto the winde,
Trusting unto a piece of *bruckle* wood,
Foure inches from thy death, or seaman good,
The thickest planke for shipboord that we find.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, Bk. III. ch. xix.

BRUMMAGEM, applied to what is false, Birmingham having a reputation for spurious manufactures. In the first quotation halfpenny is understood.

He picked it up, and it proved to be a *Brummejam* of the coarsest and clumsiest kind, with a head on each side.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxl.

Uncle Sam . . . had the brutality to tell his nephew in very plain terms, that if ever he found that *Brummagem* gent in Poole's rooms again, Poole would never again see the colour of Uncle Sam's money.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. IV. ch. xvi.

BRUSH. See extract, which is given at greater length, *s. v.* PIMP.

Small light bavins . . . are called in the taverns a *Brush.* — *Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 138.

BRUSH, hasty departure.

I reminded him, not without blushing, of my having no money. He answered, "That signifies nothing; score it behind the door, or make a bold *brush*, and take no notice."—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. xii.

BRUSHMAN, a painter.

How difficult in artists to allow
To brother *brushmen* even a grain of merit!
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 138.

BRUSQUE, abrupt. A French word now naturalized. See L., s. v. *brusk.*

You rap out a round rejoinder, which, if not blunt, is at least *brusque.*—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xiv.

BRUSQUERIE, bluntness. A Fr. word Anglicized.

Dorothea looked straight before her, and spoke with cold *brusquerie.*—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. ii.

BRUTE, applied without any ill meaning to a human being. See extract *s. v.* HEELS IN NECK. Friar Bacon, having in his magic glass seen two scholars kill each other, soliloquizes—

Bacon, thy magic doth effect this massacre:
This glass prospective worketh many woes;
And therefore seeing these brave lusty *Brutes*,
These friendly youths, did perish by thine art,
End all thy magic and thine art at once.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 175.

BRUTERER, prophesier, or soothsayer. This is Tyndale's explanation of the word (i. 445), which he uses in Deut. xviii., where "a *bruterer*, or a maker of dismal days" = "that useth divination, or an observer of times," in our version. *Bruterer*, I suppose, therefore = one who sends forth, under real or pretended inspiration, reports or bruits. "Who hath believed our *report?*" (Isa. liii. 1).

BUBBLEABLE, capable of being duped.

If the winner is *bubbleable*, they will insinuate themselves into his acquaintance.—*The Nicker Nicked*, 1669 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 109).

BUBBLE AND SQUEAK, fried beef and cabbage; used also contemptuously, like gammon and spinach.

Such is the sound (the simile's not weak)
Formed by what mortals *bubble* call *and squeak*,
When midst the frying-pan in accents savage,
The beef so surly quarrels with the cabbage.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 29.

Rank and title! *bubble and squeak!* No! not half so good as *bubble and squeak;* English beef and good cabbage. But foreign rank and title! foreign cabbage and beef! foreign *bubble* and foreign *squeak.*—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. VIII. ch. viii.

BUBONIC, swollen; inflated.

Rouse opposition, roared a tipsey cook,
With hands a-kimbo, and *bubonic* look.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 29.

BUCCINATORY, blowing or trumpeting.

My uncle Toby instantly withdrew his hand from off my father's knee, . . . and then directing the *buccinatory* muscles along his cheeks, and the orbicular muscles around his lips to do their duty, he whistled Lillabullero.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, ii. 121.

BUCK.

Half the river fell over a high weir, with all its appendages of *bucks*, and hatchways, and eel-baskets, into the Nun's-pool.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. iii.

BUCKEEN, an inferior sort of *squireen*, q. v.

There were several squireens or little squires, a race of men who have succeeded to the *buckeens* described by Young and Crumpe.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. vii.

The spalpeen! turned into a *buckeen*, that would be a squireen, but can't.—*Ibid., Love and Law*, i. 4.

BUCKET, to use a bucket; also to drench.

Like Danaides' Sieve-like Tub is filling ever,
But never full for all their *bucketing*.
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 23.

Wo be to him whose head is *bucketed* with waters of a scalding bath.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 194.

BUCKET. *To kick the bucket* = to die (slang).

Chieftain, if thou canst at all
For a shipwreck'd Lady angle,
Clew me up thy Castle wall;
Near thee doth a *Bucket* dangle.
Chieftain, leave me not to drown;
Save a Maid without a smicket.
If the *Bucket* come not down,
Soon shall I be doom'd to *kick it*.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 55.

"Fine him a pot," roared one, "for talking about *kicking the bucket;* he's a nice young man to keep a cove's spirits up, and talk about 'a short life and a merry one.' "—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. ii.

BUCKET. *To give the bucket* = to dismiss, or give the sack. In the extract it refers to the rejection of an offer of marriage.

He were sore put about because Hester had *gi'en him the bucket*.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxi.

BUCKING, jumping up high and suddenly.

"He can sit some *bucking* horses which very few men will attempt to mount." "And that same *bucking*, Miss Brentwood," said Halbert, "is just what puzzles me utterly. I got on a *bucking* horse in Sydney the other day, and had an ignominious tumble in the sale-yard, to everybody's great amusement." —*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxviii.

BUCKISH, dandified.

Mr. Musgrave, a *buckish* kind of young man of fashion.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, ii. 182.

But it so hap'd, among the rest
The farmer's landlord was a guest;
A *buckish* blade, who kept a horse
To try his fortune on the course.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. xvii.

BUCKLE, to submit; to bend (see 2 *Hen. IV.*, I. i., quoted by L.): still in use among shipwrights, &c.

Teach this body
To bend, and these my aged knees to *buckle*,
In admiration and just worship to you.
Jonson, Staple of News, II. i.

The Dutch, as high as they seem, do begin to *buckle*.—*Pepys*. Dec. 17, 1664.

[I] took up, which I keep by me, a piece of glass so melted and *buckled* with the heat of the fire like parchment.—*Ibid.* Sept. 5, 1666.

A brave man scorns to *buckle* to fortune.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 171.

BUCKLERS. *To bang, snatch, take, or hold up bucklers* = to fight or contend; *to yield bucklers* = to submit; *to carry bucklers from* = to conquer. See *s. v.* BRAVER. Cf. L. and N., *s. v.*

These great undertakers have *snatched up the bucklers*, as if they would make it good against all comers.—*Sanderson*, i. 289.

Let any Papist or Precisian in the world give instance but in any one single thing doctrinally maintained by the Church of England, which he can with any colour of truth except against as a commandment of men, ... we will *yield the bucklers*, and confess her guilty.—*Ibid.* ii. 159.

A rank coward may *take up the bucklers*, and brave it like a stout champion.—*Ibid.* ii. 339.

Were it not for God's marvellous blessing on our studies, and the infinite odds of truth on our side, it were impossible, in human probability, that we should *hold up the bucklers* against [the Papists].—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. iii. 20.

They found the king to be well affected [to Bp. Andrewes] for *taking up the bucklers* for him against Cardinal Bellarmine.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, Bk. i. p. 64.

Their servants at market, or where they met (in that slashing age), did commonly *bang one another's bucklers*.—*Aubrey, Misc.*, p. 214.

BUCK-LOG, a beech log. See L., *s. v. buckwheat.* Beech is the best firing-wood, and is called in France *bois du Seigneur*.

A brutal cold country this for a man to camp out in; never a *buck-log* to his fire, no, nor a stick thicker than your finger for seven mile round.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. v.

BUCKRAM, to stiffen or swell out.

His most holy Book . . .
Was never meant, was never used before,
To *buckram* out the memory of a man.
Cowper, Winter Walk at Noon, 652.

BUCKRAMIZE, to stiffen, as with buckram.

But who would then have heard of, by the by,
The Vice-suppressing starch'd Society?
That tribe of self-erected Prigs, — whose leaven
Consists in *buckramizing* souls for Heaven.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 126.

BUFF. *In buff* = naked.

The slaves . . had stripped the commissary to his *buff*.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. viii.

"I have got as many clothes and things of all kinds as would serve to set up a Monmouth-street merchant: if the place had held out but a few days longer, the poor devils must have done duty *in their buff;* ha! ha! ha!" "And the properest dress for them," returned the admiral; "who wants any clothes in such a climate as this?"—*Johnston, Chrysal*, ii. 235.

Titian's famed Goddess, in luxurious *buff*,
Was the first piece the Parson thrust his nose on.—*Colman, Poetical Vagaries*, p. 145.

BUFF, fellow, or, as we now say, buffer.

Mayhap old *buff* has left my kinsman here his heir.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. iv.

BUFF-COAT, a soldier; or, as an adjective, military.

Schismatical pravity will grow up under the licentiousness of war; some profane *buff-coats* will authorize such incendiaries.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 170.

'Tis a *buff-coat* objection that his Majesty consum'd as much in embassies to settle differences by accord, and did no good, as would have maintain'd a noble war, and made him sure of his demands.—*Ibid.* ii. 224.

BUFFER, fellow (slang). Cf. BUFF.

I'll merely observe as the water grew rougher,
The more my poor hero continued to suffer,
Till the sailors themselves cried in pity,
"Poor *buffer!*"
Ingoldsby Legends (Bagman's Dog).

BUFFOONISH, like a buffoon; ridiculous.

All their actions are so *buffoonish* and mimical, that any would judge they had learned all their tricks of mountebanks and stage-players.—*Kennet's Erasmus, Praise of Folly*, p. 120.

BUFF-STOP. See extract.

Fat flattens the most brilliant thoughts,
Like the *buff-stop* on harpsichords or spinnets—
Muffling their pretty little tuneful throats,
That would have chirped away like linnets.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 122.

BUGABOO, a hobgoblin; but in the extract it seems = a magistrate, as being a terror to evil-doers.

We have done many a mad prank together, which I should not like the *bugaboos* and bulkies to know.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxxix.

BUGGISH, terrifying.

Of father Anchises theé goast and grislye resemblaunce,
When the day dooth vannish, when lights eke starrye be twinckling,
In sleep mee monisheth, with visadge *buggish* he feareth.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 372.

BUGLE. This word is explained in the Dicts. a bull or buffalo, and this seems to be its proper meaning; but Fuller uses it for fallow deer, which is also the word in our Bible in Deut. xiv. 5; 1 Kings iv. 23, where the older version gives *bugle*. For more about *bugle*, especially as an Isle of Wight word and tavern-sign, see *N. and Q.*, II. viii. 423, 461; x. 493.

Venison both red and fallow, for so we find in Solomon's bill of fare, harts, bucks, and *bugles.—Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, I. v. 2.

BUGLE, a ghost. See Jamieson, *s. v. bogill*. The extract occurs in a letter to Aubrey from "a learned friend in Scotland."

They assigned it [second sight] to *Bugies* or Ghosts.—*Aubrey, Misc.*, p. 192.

BUGLE-BEARD, shaggy beard, like a buffalo. N. has *bugle-browed*.

Who with his bristled, hoarie, *bugle-beard*,
Comming to kiss her, makes her lips afeard.
Sylvester, fourth day, first weeke, 708.

BUGS. *To swear by no bugs* = to swear earnestly, *i. e.* by no mere empty things. N., s. v. *beggars*, gives the phrase "to swear by no beggars."

Caligula . . . bid his horse to supper, gave him wine to drink in cups of estate, set barly graines of golde before him to eate, and *swore by no bugs* that hee would make him a Consul.—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 33.

BUILDRESS, female builder.

Sherah, the daughter of Ephraim the younger, the greatest *buildress* in the whole Bible.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, II. ix. 8.

BULIMY, a diseased craving for food; hunger like that of an ox; or, as Bailey also explains it, hunger keen enough to eat an ox. Sylvester has *boulime*. See extract, *s. v.* ANOREXIE.

I do not mean the *helluo librorum*, ... nor those first cousins of the north who labour under a *bulimy* for black letter.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xvii.

BULK, to be prominent; to occupy space. L. has it as an active verb.

At the date when Johnson was a poor rusty-coated scholar . . . were there not chancellors and prime-ministers enough; graceful gentlemen, the glass of fashion; honour-giving noblemen, dinner-giving rich men; renowned fire-eaters, swordsmen, gownsmen; quacks and realities of all hues; any one of whom *bulked* much larger in the world's eye than Johnson ever did?—*Carlyle, Misc.* iii. 57.

BULK, to belch.

His own commendation rumbles within him, till he hath *bulked* it out, and the air of it is unsavoury.—*Adams*, i. 500.

BULKER, prostitute.

He is the treasurer of the thieves' exchequer, the common fender of all *bulkers* and shop-lifts in the town.—*Four for a Penny*, 1678 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 147).

For all your majors scarce will make
Me think what's past for Virtue's sake;
Or that this *bulker* of the town
Came only here to rub ye down.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. 4.

In comparison of whom (cheating gamesters) the common *bulkers* and pickpockets are a very honest society.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 60.

BULKY, a constable (thieves' cant).

We have done many a mad prank together, which I should not like the bugaboos and *bulkies* to know.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxxix.

BULL, a blunder. The earliest example of this word in the Diets. is from Milton's *Apology for Smectymnuus*, 1642. The following, from Selden's *Table Talk*, p. 230, might possibly be a little earlier, though of course its exact date cannot be assigned.

Predestination is a point inaccessible, out of our reach; we can make no notion of it, 'tis so full of intricacy, so full of contradiction; 'tis in good earnest, as we state it, half a dozen *bulls* one upon another.

BULL, a crown (slang).

"But what did he do with you?" "Put me in a horsepittle," replied Jo, whispering, "till I was discharged; then giv' me a little money, four half *bulls*, wot you may call half-crowns, and ses, 'Hook it!'"—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xlvi.

BULL, a bubble.

This life is as a vapour, as a shadow passing and fleeing away, as a fading flower, as a *bull* rising on the water.—*Dean Nowell (Liturgical Services, Eliz. Parker Soc.*, p. 501).

BULL-DOG, a pistol. Cf. BARKER. Beau Clincher provides himself with a case of pocket pistols when meaning to go to the Jubilee, and thus anticipates a rencontre with an Italian bravo;

He whips out his stiletto, and I whips out my *bull-dog*.—*Farquhar, Constant Couple*, iii. 2.

"I have always a brace of *bull-dogs* about me." ... So saying, he exhibited a very handsome, highly-finished, and richly-mounted pair of pistols.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 191.

BULL-DOGISM, the bull-dog character, such as tenacity, courage, &c.

He possessed the element of *bull-dogism* also.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. II. ch. vi.

BULL-DOGS, bailiffs; also the men who attend upon the Proctors at the Universities when making their rounds, and who pin unruly undergraduates.

Mock. But pray what's the matter, Mr. Lyric?

Lyric. Nothing, sir, but a shirking bookseller that owed me about forty guineas for a few lines. He would have put me off, so I sent for a couple of *bull-dogs*, and arrested him.—*Farquhar, Love and a Bottle*, iii. 2.

We unworthier told
Of college: he had climb'd across the spikes,
And he had squeezed himself betwixt the bars,
And he had breath'd the Proctor's *dogs*.
Tennyson, Princess, Prologue.

BULLETED, hard and rounded like a bullet.

Thee clowne stout standeth with a leshe of *bulleted* hard stoans.—*Stanyhurst, Conceites*, p. 143.

BULLET-HEADEDNESS, stolid obstinacy; a quality usually found with a head of that shape.

The great defect of "Ellen Middleton," lies in the disgusting sternness, captiousness, and *bullet-headedness* of her husband.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, lxxiv.

BULLFINCH, a corruption of bull-fence; a stiff fence able to keep bulls in or out of a field.

Sit down in your saddles and race at the brook,
Then smash at the *bullfinch*.
C. Kingsley (Life, ii. 56).

BULLION, a measure of capacity; an English form of *bouillon*, a boiling. Each boiling in a salt-pan was limited to twenty-four gallons, which were expected to produce three and a half pecks of salt. See *N. and Q.*, V. x. 410.

In the very King's booke which we call Domesday we read thus. In Wich the King and Earle have eight salt pits, which in the whole weeke wherein they boiled and wrought, yeelded on the Friday sixteene *Bullions*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 575.

BULLOCK, used derisively for a papal brief.

I send you here a *bullock* which I did find amongst my bulls, that you may see how closely in time past the foreign prelates did practise about their prey.—*Latimer*, ii. 378.

BULLOCK, to bully.

You have charged me with *bullocking* you into owning the truth; it is very likely, an't please your worship, that I should *bullock* him; I have marks enow about my body to show of his cruelty to me.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. II. ch. vi.

BULL PLUM, *prunus spinosa*.

We own it was a plum-tree indeed, but not of the kind Mr. Sergeant sets forth, a damascen plum; our proofs say loudly a *bull-plum*.—*Foote, The Lame Lover*, Act III.

BULL'S-EYE, a policeman's lantern.

We don't see but half the *bull's-eye* yet, and don't see at all the policeman which is a-going on his beat behind the *bull's eye*.—*C. Kingsley, Letter*, May 1856.

BULL'S-EYE, a coarse sweetmeat.

He had just arranged a master-piece; half-a-dozen of the prettiest children sitting beneath a broken boat, ... while the black-bearded sea-kings round were promising them rock and *bull's-eyes*, if they would only sit still like "gude maids."—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xv.

BULL'S FEATHER, a horn. *To bestow the bull's feather* = to make a cuckold. One of the pieces in *Merrie Drollerie*, p. 264, is called *The Bull's-Feather*. Cuckolds are styled "knights of the *bull's feather*" in *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. vii.

A good whimsical instrument, take it altogether! But what, thinkest thou, are the arms to this matrimonial harbinger? ... Three crooked horns, smartly top-knotted with ribands; which being the ladies' wear, seem to intimate that they may very probably adorn, as well as bestow, the *bull's feather*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 295.

BULLY, some sort of fish.

On a narrow spit of sand between the rocks a dozen little girls are laughing, romping, and pattering about, turning the stones for "shannies" and "*bullies*," and other luckless fish left by the tide.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. ii.

BULLY, a name given to the larger sloe.

"Dick and I be come hither to pick haws and *bullies*." ... "I found them plucking haws and *sloes* to appease their hunger."—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. iii.

BULLY, used adjectivally, fine; heroic. "That's bully" is an Americanism, and means "that's grand, or fine."

So when Troy chairmen bore the wooden steed,
Pregnant with Greeks, impatient to be freed
(Those *bully* Greeks, who, as the moderns do,
Instead of paying chairmen, run them thro'),
Laocoon struck the outside with his spear,
And each imprison'd hero quak'd for fear.
Swift, Description of a City Shower.

BULLY DAWSON. See quotations. The references to this worthy in Tom Brown are numerous. One of the *Letters from the dead to the living* is from Bully Dawson to a kindred spirit.

Homer not only makes Achilles invulnerable everywhere but in his heel, but likewise bestows a suit of impenetrable armour upon his invulnerable body. *Bully Dawson* would have fought the Devil with those advantages. —*T. Brown, Works*, i. 72.

I never saw such a bouncing, swaggering puppy since I was born; *Bully Dawson* was but a fool to him.—*Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer*, III. i.

What is remembered now of *Bully Dawson?* all I have read of him is that he lived three weeks on the credit of a brass shilling, because nobody would take it of him.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxv.

BUMB BLADES, heavy or large swords.

My little rapier
Against your *bumb blades!* I'll one by one dispatch you.
Massinger, City Madam, i. 2.

BUMBELOES. See extract; the country referred to is India.

We were met by above a hundred girls carrying on their heads to market baskets of dried fish, which in this country are called *bumbeloes*.—*Archæol.*, viii. 262 (1787).

BUMBLE FOOT, a club foot.

She died mostly along of Mr. Malone's *bumble foot*, I fancy. Him and old Biddy were both drunk a-fighting on the stairs, and she was a step below he; and he, being drunk and *bumble-footed* too, lost his balance, and down they came together.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xli.

BUMBO is explained by Smollett in a note to be "a liquor composed of rum, sugar, water, and nutmeg."

[He] returned to his messmates, who were making merry in the ward-room, round a table well stored with *bumbo* and wine.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxxiv.

BUM-BRUSHER, an elegant name for a schoolmaster.

I [Dionysius] was forced to turn *bum-brusher* in my own defence, a condition which best suited with a man that delighted in tyranny and blood.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 86.

BUMMERY BOND, bottomry bond; bond of insurance on a ship's bottom.

There was a scrivener of Wapping brought to hearing for relief against a *bummery-bond*. —*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 118.

BUMPTIOUS, conceited. See quotation *s. v.* GUMPTION.

No, my dearest Padre; *bumptious!* no, I deny the charge *in toto;* I had not such a thought, or rather such a feel, in the world. —*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 324.

BUM-TRAP, bailiff.

The noble *bum-trap*, blind and deaf to every circumstance of distress, greatly rises above all the motives to humanity, and into the hands of the jailor resolves to deliver his miserable prey. — *Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. VII. ch. iii.

BUN, a dried stalk.

But what shall be done with all the hard refuse, the long *buns*, the stalks, the short shuds or shives?—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 1.

BUNGALOW, a one-storied house is so called in India.

He had found her so friendless that he took her into the vacant place, and installed her there, as he would have received a traveller into his *bungalow*.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. v.

BUNGERLY, clumsy; slow.

Oftentimes the more shallow in knowledge the more *bungerly* in wickedness.—*Adams*, ii. 43.

BUNK, berth.

If I knew my business properly, I should at this point represent Charles as falling down the companion-ladder and spraining his ankle, or as having over-eaten himself, and so pass over the rest of his voyage by saying that he was confined to his *bunk*, and saw no more of it.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. li.

BUNKUM, empty declamation, an American expression said to be derived from an orator who persisted in speaking, though he had few or no listeners, alleging that he was speaking to Buncombe, a place in N. Carolina, which he represented.

Talk plain truth, and leave *bunkum* for right honourables who keep their places thereby.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxv.

BUNTING LAMB. To *bunt* is to push with the head as a ram. See *N. and Q.*, V. x. 410.

And I have brought a twagger for the nones
A *bunting lamb*.
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, I. i.

BUR, twang, or roughness.

Their honest and ingenuous natures coming to the universities to store themselves with good and solid learning, and there unfortunately fed with nothing else but the scragged and thorny lectures of monkish and miserable sophistry, were sent home again with such a scholastic *bur* in their throats as hath stopped and hindered all true and generous philosophy from entering, [and] cracked their voices for ever with metaphysical gargarisms.—*Milton, Reason of Ch. Govt.*, Conclusion.

I have a damned fine original for thee, an aunt of my own, just come from the North, with the true Newcastle *bur* in her throat.—*Foote, The Minor*, Introduction.

BUR, sweetbread of a calf. The extract is from a bill which Lackington says was put up in a shop in Petticoat-lane.

Rumps and *burs* sold here, and baked sheep's-heads will be continued every night, if the Lord permit.—*Life of J. Lackington*, Letter xxviii.

BURDOCK, a weed, belonging to the genus Arctium. See quotation from H. Kingsley *s. v.* BUT.

I had lain so many nights
A bedmate of the snail, and eft, and snake,
In grass and *burdock*.
Tennyson, The Holy Grail, p. 67.

BUREAUCRAT, an administrative official; a red-tapist. See quotation *s. v.* PLUTOCRAT.

It was whispered that he had in old times done dirty work for Dublin Castle *bureaucrats*.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xx.

BURGUNDY, a species of head-dress.

Sir, I was running to Mademoiselle Furbelo, the French milliner, for a new *burgundy* for my lady's head. . . . Oh, sir, that's the prettiest fashion lately come over! so airy, so French, and all that! The pinners are double ruffled with twelve plaits of a side, and open all from the face; the hair is frizzled all up round the head, and stands as stiff as a bodkin. Then the favourites hang loose upon the temples, with a languishing lock in the middle. Then the caul is extremely wide, and over all is a coronet raised very high, and all the lappets behind.—*Farquhar, Sir Harry Wildair*, i. 1.

BURKE, to stifle: from Burke, who was hung in 1829 for various murders by suffocation of people, whose bodies he afterwards sold to the surgeons. See *s. v.* BISHOP.

Although neither *Burke* nor Bishop had then [A.D. 1800] gained a horrible notoriety, his own observation might have suggested to him how easily the atrocities to which the former has since given his name might be committed. — *Sketches by Boz* (*The Black Veil*).

The last new novel seem'd tame and flat,
The leg, a novelty newer than that,
Had tripp'd up the heels of fiction,
It *burked* the very essays of Burke.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

BURN DAYLIGHT, said of having candles in before it is dark. Scott makes it = take a long time. I do not understand Neverout's remark.

Hearsay. Her nose the candle . . .
Shape. How bright it flames! Put out your nose, good lady, you *burn daylight.*—*Cartwright, The Ordinary*, i. 2.

Lady Sm. Here, take away the tea-table, and bring up candles.
Lady Ans. O, Madam, no candles yet, I beseech you; don't let us *burn daylight.*
Nev. I dare swear, Miss for her part will never *burn daylight*, if she can help it.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. iii.).

"Your story," said the stalwart Churchman; "*burn* not *daylight* about it; we have short time to spare."—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, ii. 364.

BURN-GRAIN, destructive of grain.

Turning our seed-wheat-kernel
To *burn-grain* thistle and to vapourie darnel.
Sylvester, The Furies, 165.

BURNOUS, a long cloak with a hood at the back, like that worn by Arabs.

She immediately moved towards her seat, saying, "I want to put on my *burnous.*" No sooner had she reached it than Mr. Lush was there, and had the *burnous* in his hand.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xi.

BURR, an onomatopœous word = to murmur. See another instance from Wordsworth, *s. v.* DOR-HAWK.

Burr, burr,—now Johnny's lips they *burr,*
As loud as any mill, or near it.
Wordsworth, The Idiot Boy.

BURREL, a kind of coarse cloth. See H., s. v. *borel*, and *N. and Q.*, V. x. 409. Fr. *bure* or *bureau;* the termination *eau* is frequently found as *el* in old Fr.: cf. *agnel, agneau;* Span. *buriel;* Ital. *burello.*

His white mantle was shaped with severe regularity, according to the rule of Saint Bernard himself, being composed of what was then called *burrel* cloth.—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, ii. 213.

BURST, a stretch; expanse.

Here is a fine *burst* of country.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. viii.

BUSBY, cap worn by hussars, artillery, &c.

The gleaming helmet or the imposing *busby* may surmount the feeblest sort of brain that could with decency have been put within a human skull.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxiv.

BUSH. The bush is the box of the nave of a wheel; to *bush* is to put in or renew this.

Nay, a new pair of wheels are made
(The old ones being much decay'd),
For which he makes such lasting tire
As all the Black-Smiths do admire:
Bushes the naves, clouts th' Axle-trees,
And twenty finer things than these.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 233.

BUSH, to beat about as for game; unless it be the same as *busk* (q. v.), to make ready (as in dressing).

They are forced to *bush* about for ways and means to pay their rent and charges.—*North, Life of Ld. Guilford*, ii. 81.

BUSH. *To beat about the bush* = to go to work in a roundabout way; the metaphor is taken from shooting.

Stand not too long in *beating of a bush,*
For feare the bird beguile thee with her flight.—*Breton, Mother's Blessing*, st. 12.

Then have ye the figure Periphrasis . . . as when we *go about the bush*, and will not in one or a few words expresse that thing which we desire to have knowen, but do choose rather to do it by many words.—*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xviii.

You must know *I went round the bush, and round the bush*, before I came to the matter.—*Vanbrugh, Confederacy*, iii. 2.

BUSH-DRAINING. In some parts of England, as in the fen-land of Norfolk, when a road is made, large bushes are thrown down some few feet below the level, and then covered with earth and stones, thus making a rough sort of drain.

These last cold and wet lands have been within these forty years greatly improv'd by draining off the rain-water, which stagnated on the clayey surface as in a cup, and chilled the roots of the corn; an invention called *Bush-draining.*—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 173.

BUSHED, wigged.

Pan. A hall thrust full of bare heads,
some bald, some *bush'd,*
Some bravely branch'd.
Ron. That's the university,
Larded with townsmen.
Albumazar, i. 3.

BUSHEL, used adjectivally for large.

When judges a campaigning go,
And on their benches look so big,
What gives them consequence, I trow,
Is nothing but a *bushel* wig.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 226.

The snowy linen and delicate pantaloon alternates with the soiled check-shirt and *bushel* breeches.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. xi.

BUSHING. Bushes are sometimes planted at irregular distances in places where game is preserved, so that poachers cannot draw a net over the ground.

With what degree of wholesome rigour his rents were collected, we hear not; still less by what methods he preserved his game, whether by "*bushing*" or how.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

BUSHLESS, bare; free from bushes.

Meanwhile the new companions past away
Far o'er the long backs of the *bushless* downs.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

BUSK. See extract.

This fly, and two links, among wood, or close by a bush, moved in the crust of the water, is deadly in an evening, if you come close [*i. e.* hidden]. This is called *Busking* for trout.—*Lawson, Comments on Secrets of Angling*, 1653 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 194).

BUSK, to prepare or make ready (as in dressing), and so to beat about. See BUSH.

The ship was found *busking* on the seas without a mast or rudder.—*The Successful Pyrate*, i. 1.

Go *busk* about, and run thyself into the next great man's lobby.—*Wycherley, Plain Dealer*, iii. 1.

When this shew of suicide had in their minds filled the place of a defence, . . . the parties would be less industrious to *busk* about for any other.—*North, Examen*, p. 203.

My lord Rochester was frighted, and was inclined to fall off from this, and to *busk* for some other way to raise the supply.—*Ibid., Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 198.

BUSS, omnibus: oftener spelt now with a single *s*, as in extract from Barham *s. v.* SLIP-SLOPPY.

Rumours were rife on the hackney-coach stands that a *buss* was building to run from Lisson-Grove to the Bank, down Oxford Street and Holborn.—*Sketches by Boz* (*The Last Cabdriver*).

BUSTLE, to dispute.

Above 200 yeeres since when Edward the Third King of England and Philip Valois *bustled* for the very kingdome of France.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 261.

BUSTUARY, incendiary.

They are the firebrands and *bustuaries* of kingdoms.—*Adams*, ii. 32.

The kindler of this fire is principally Satan. . . . He is the great *bustuary* himself, and hath other deputed inflamers under him.—*Ibid.* ii. 157.

BUSY-BODINESS, meddling disposition.

If I chance to make an excursion into the matters of the Commonwealth, it is not out of curiosity or *busybodinesse* to be medling in other men's lines.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. ix. 23.

BUSY-HEAD, a busy-body.

Many a *busie-head* by words and deeds
Put in their heads how they may compasse crownes.—*Davies, Microcosmos*, p. 57.

BUT, a conical basket used for catching fish.

The old gentleman had got hold of a fish, and a big one. The next twenty minutes were terrible. The old gentleman gave him the *but*, and moved slowly down along the camp-shooting. . . After a time the old gentleman began to wind up his reel, and then the lad, topboots and landing-net and all, slipped over the camp-shooting (will anybody tell me how to spell that word? camps-heading won't do, my dear sir, all things considered), and lifted the fish (he was nine pound) up among the burdocks at the old gentleman's feet.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lxii.

BUTCH, to butcher or kill.

Go, pudding-heart!
Take thy huge offal and white liver hence,
Or in a twinkling of this true-blue steel
I shall be *butching* thee from nape to rump.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. II. iii. 1.

BUTCHERESS, female butcher.

At length the *butcheress* informed us . . . that she still had a leg of veal.—*Havard's Dead Cities of Zuyder Zee*, translated by A. Wood, p. 75.

BUTCHER-WOMAN, female butcher.

A woman that goes much to market told me t'other day that the *butcher-women* of London, those that sell fowls, butter, eggs, &c., and in general most trades-people, have a particular esteem for what they call Handsel; that is to say, the first money they receive in a morning, they kiss it, spit upon it, and put it in a pocket by itself.—*Misson, Travels in England*, p. 130.

BUTLER, to act as butler.

Nobody is more a gentleman than my master; but the calling he is of allows of no catering nor *butlering*.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. vii.

BUTT, a hassock. See *s. v.* BUTT-WOMAN.

BUTTER, to flatter.

I'll *butter* him, trust me. Nothing comforts a poor beggar like a bit of praise when he's down.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxv.

BUTTER. One who looks as if *butter would not melt in his mouth* = a de-

mure or (sometimes) hypocritical person. N. gives the phrase with extract of the date of 1687, but he does not notice the fuller form illustrated in the extracts.

She looks as if butter would not melt in her mouth, but I warrant cheese won't choak her.—Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. i.).

I am beginning to think ye are but a queer ane—*ye look as if butter wadna melt in your mouth, but I sall warrant cheese no choke ye.—Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 153.

BUTTER-WEIGHT, over full weight. It was, perhaps still is, the custom in many places to allow eighteen ounces, or even more, to the pound in weighing butter.

They teach you how to split a hair,
Give —— and Jove an equal share;
Yet why should we be lac'd so strait,
I'll give my M—— *butter-weight.*
Swift, Rhapsody on Poetry.

BUTTOCK AND FILE, a shop-lifter (thieves' cant).

The same capacity which qualifies a millben, a bridle-call, or a *buttock and file* to arrive at any degree of eminence in his profession would likewise raise a man in what the world esteem a more honourable calling.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. I. ch. v.

BUTTWOMAN. See quotation.

A *buttwoman* is one who cleans the church, and in service time assists the verger or pew-opener in showing persons into seats. . . In the west of England *butt* is an old word for hassock; hence the woman who has charge of these *butts* and other such furniture of the pews is known as the *buttwoman.—Free and Open Church Advocate*, June 1, 1878.

BUYABLE, capable of being bought; to be obtained for money.

The spiritual fire which is in that man, which, shining through such confusions, is nevertheless conviction, and makes him strong, and without which he had not strength, is not *buyable* nor saleable.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. ii.

BUZ-WIG, big-wig, *q. v.*; perhaps the idea of pompous stupidity is also conveyed by the word. Cf. BUZZ.

All was upset by two witnesses, whom the reader . . . will at once know to be false witnesses, but whom the old Spanish *buz-wigs* doated on as models of all that could be looked for in the best.—*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. 21.

BUZZ, to pour out the last drops from a decanter.

"Get some more port, Bowls, old boy, whilst I *buzz* this bottle here. What was I a saying?" "I think you were speaking of dogs killing rats," Pitt remarked mildly, handing his cousin the decanter to *buzz.—Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xxxiv.

BUZZ. See extract. The Antijacobin having spoken of "P—r's [Parr's] *buzz* prose," adds in a note—

The learned reader will perceive that this is an elegant metonymy, by which the quality belonging to the outside of the head is transferred to the inside. *Buzz* is an epithet usually applied to a large wig. It is here used for swelling, burly, bombastic writing. —*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 58.

BUZZARD, a coward: more usually applied to a blockhead. Breton prays to be delivered

From a conspiracie of wicked knaues,
A flight of *buzzards*, and a denne of theeues.
Pasquil's Precession, p. 8

An old wise man's shadow is better than a young *buzzard's* sword.—*G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.*

BUZZE-MIXT, confused noise.

The noyse in it is like that of bees, a strange humming or *buzze-mixt* of walking, tongues, and feet.—*Earle, Microcosmographie* (*Paul's Walk*).

BYCHOP, a bastard; one who chops in on the bye, or in an irregular fashion. Cf. BY-SLIP; the Dicts. have *by-blow.*

First I have sent
By-chop away; the cause gone, the fame ceaseth.—*Jonson, Magnetic Lady*, IV. ii.

BY-FOUNDER, a second founder, or one who has something, but not all, of the credit attaching to the actual founder.

As for the bounty of Sir Francis Clerk, it exceeded the bounds of Benefaction, and justly entitled him to be a *By-founder.—Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, vii. 27.

BYGONES, the past. L. notices the substantival use of this word in the phrase, "*Let bygones be bygones*," but gives no example.

"Don't let us rake up *bygones*," said Tom; "if I ever offended you, forgive me."—*Dickens, M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvii.

Nor is it
Wiser to weep a true occasion lost,
But trim our sails, and let old *bygones* be.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

I told Kew that *bygones* had best be *bygones.* —*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lii.

BY-JOB, a job out of the ordinary course of business.

Dorothy kept the cash, and by that means kept Jerry within tolerable bounds, unless when he could secrete a tester for some *by-job.—Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. II. ch. ii.

BY-NAMED, nicknamed.

Sir Henry Percy, for his overforward spirit and youthfull heat *by-named* Hot-Spurre, who had the leading of the English.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 803.

BY-PAPER, a slip of paper.

His manner was, as any abuse or regulation came in his mind . . . he set it down upon some *by-paper*, or book, used for noting.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 209.

BY-PLACE, a secluded place.

Theirs was but a *by-place*, and no great thoroughfare.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. II. ch. xii.

BY-POINT, a side issue.

The Court of Rome meddled not with the merits of the cause, but fell upon *by-points* therein of lesser concernment.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. ii. 7.

BY-SLIP, a bastard. Cf. BY-CHOP; SIDE-SLIP.

As Pope Paul the third carried himself to his ungracious *by-slips* (an Incubus could not have begot worse), who made no further inquisition after their horrid facts but to say, They learnt it not of him.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 37.

BY-WIT, craft.

She neuer taught him how to crowch, nor creepe,
Nor scorn, nor scoffe, nor hang the head aside,
Nor sigh, nor sob, nor wipe the eye, and weepe,
Nor hatefull thoughts in louing lookes to hide:
No, no, she is of a more heuenly nature,
Then with such *by-wit* to abuse a creature.
Breton, Soul's Immortal Crowne, 1st day.

C

CAB, a cavalier.

Shall not his bloud be doubly avenged upon the heads of such barbarious, worse than bruiting villaines? But the misery is there is no bloud amongst the *Cabs* worthy to be named in the same day . . . as the gallant Rainsborough's bloud.—*Mercurius Militaris*, Nov. 8, 1648.

CABBY, a trowel, or small spade.

Little mattocks, pick-axes, grubbing hooks, *cabbies* (*bêches*), pruning knives, and other instruments requisite for herborising.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxiii.

CABINET, secret or confidential. In this sense *cabinet council* was in use long before what we now understand by that word. Milton, *Eikonoklastes*, ch. iv., speaks of a *cabinet letter* of Charles I., *i. e.* a private letter.

Those are *cabinet councils*,
And not to be communicated.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

You are still my *cabinet counsellors*, my bosom Lies open to you.—*Ibid., Guardian*, ii. 3.

These persons [in 1640] made up the committee of state, which was reproachfully after called the junto, and enviously then in the Court, the *Cabinet Council*.—*Clarendon, Hist. of Rebellion*, i. 211 (ed. 1849).

He was one of the *Cabinet Council*, and privy to the Prince's going into Spain.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 105.

Others (being only of Truth's Councell) had not received such private instructions as themselves, being *Cabinet Historians*.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, I. v. 28.

Others still gape t' anticipate
The *Cabinet Designs* of Fate.
Hudibras, II. iii. 24.

CABLEGRAM, a message by the electric cable: the word, it may be hoped, is not likely to be generally adopted.

Mr. George Francis Train writes to us from the Langham Hotel under date Wednesday:—"This libel appears in your journal as a *cablegram*:—'New York, 20th.—George Francis Train has been sent to a lunatic asylum.' Will you please make the *amende honorable*. — GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, the coming Dictator." In answer to this appeal, we can only say we have pleasure in admitting that the fact of Mr. Train being now in London is complete evidence that he is not in an American lunatic asylum.—*The Times*, 1873.

CABLE-HANGER. See extract. Rochester is the place spoken of.

Persons who dredge or fish for oysters, not being free of the fishery, are called *Cable-hangers*, and are presented and punished by the Court.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 150.

CABOOSE, the cooking cabin of a boat.

Fog creeping into the *cabooses* of collier-brigs; fog lying out on the yards, and hovering in the rigging of great ships.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. i.

CABRIOLET, a sort of cap.

All we hear from France is that a new madness reigns there, as strong as that of *Pantins* was. This is *la fureur des cabriolets*

Anglicè, one-horse chairs, a mode introduced by Mr. Child. They not only universally go in them, but wear them; that is, everything is to be *en cabriolet*. The men paint them on their waistcoats, and have them embroidered for clocks to their stockings; and the women, who have gone all the winter without anything on their heads, are now muffled up in great caps with round sides, in the form of, and scarce less than, the wheels of chaises.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 100 (1755).

I have bespoken two *cabriolets* for her instead of six, because I think them very dear, and that she may have four more if she likes them.—*Ibid., Letters*, iii. 376 (1771).

CACAM, a wise man (Heb. חָכָם), synonymous with Rabbin, and still current among the Jews as an official designation.

They have it [the Law] stucke in the jambs of their doores, and couered with glasse; written by their *cacams*, and signed with the names of God.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 146.

The Talmud is stuffed with the traditions of their Rabbins and *Cacams*.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 8.

CACODEMONISE, to turn into an evil demon.

Take the most beautiful angel that ever painter designed, or engraver copied, put him on a beard, and the celestial character will be so entirely destroyed that the simple appendage of a tail will *cacodemonise* the Eudemon.—*Southey, The Doctor, Fragment on Beards.*

CACOGASTRIC, having a deranged stomach.

Diderot writes to his fair one that his clothes will hardly button, that he is thus stuffed, and thus; and so indigestion succeeds indigestion. Such narratives fill the heart of sensibility with amazement; nor to the woes that chequer this imperfect *cacogastric* state of existence is the tear wanting.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 221.

CACO-ZELOT, a wicked zealot.

Some spitefull *Caco-zelots* . . . have not so much modesty as to conceale their malice.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 62.

CACOZELOTRY, evil zeal.

Those holy Bishops . . have been cast upon Dunghills, as Lazarus and Job, by the *cacozelotry* of some men in our times.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 623.

CAD, a low person; a menial; especially an omnibus conductor. Some make it an abbreviation of *cadger*, others of *cadet*, others refer it to the Scotch *cadie*. The weakest of a brood or a litter or a flock is called a *cad* provincially. Cf. CADE-LAMB.

The spirited proprietor, knowing Mr. Barker's qualifications, appointed him to the vacant office of *cad* on the very first application. The buss began to run.—*Sketches by Boz* (*The First Omnibus Cad*).

Not to forget that saucy lad
(Ostentation's favourite *cad*),
The page, who looked so splendidly clad,
Like a page of the "Wealth of Nations."
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

Thirty years ago, and even later, the young men of the labouring classes were "the *cads*," "the snobs," "the blackguards," looked on with a dislike, contempt, and fear which they were not backward to return.—*Kingsley, Alton Locke*, Preface (1862).

CADATOR, a beggar who assumes the character of a decayed gentleman.

You . . sot away your time in Mongo's fumitory among a parcel of old smoak-dry'd *cadators*.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 179.

CADDLE, fuss.

Ther wur no sich a *caddle* about sick folk when I wur a bwoy.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxxiii.

CADDOWE, a coverlet.

They have . . . many goodly flockes of sheepe, which they sheare twice a yeere, and make of their course wooll, rugges or shagge mantles, *caddowes* also or coverlets, which are vented into forraine countries.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 63.

CADE, to barrel or put in a cask: the word is given in the Dicts. as a substantive.

The rebel, Jack Cade, was the first that devised to put redde-herrings in *cades*, and from hym they have their name. Nowe as wee call it the swinging of herrings when hee [we ?] *cade* them, so in a halter was hee swung, and trussed uppe as hard and round as any *cade* of herring he trussed uppe in his tyme; and perhaps of his being so swung and trussed up, havyng first founde out the trick to *cade* herring, they woulde so much honour him in his death as not onely to call it swinging but *cading* of herring also.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 179).

CADE-LAMB, a house lamb, and so a pet child. See CAD.

Eh, she'd fine work wi' ye, I'll warrant, bringin' ye up from a babby, an' her a lone woman; it's ill bringin' up a *cade lamb*.—*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. x.

CADGE, to beg.

I've got my living by casting fortins, and begging, and *cadging*, and such like.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xv.

CADGER, the bearer or carrier of hawks. Bailey, and after him H., give

"*Cadje*, a circular piece of wood on which hawks are carried when exposed to sale."

The expected pleasure of the first day's hawking was now bright in his imagination; the day was named, the weather promised well, and the German *cadgers* and trainers who had been engaged . . . came down.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xvii.

CADUCAL, liable to fall.

Nought therefore but vain sensibles we see *caducall*.—*H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, I. iii. 24.

CADUCE, a rod or *caduceus*.

Heralds in blew velvet semée with fleurs de lys, *caduces* in their hands aud velvet caps on their heads.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Sept. 7, 1651.

CÆSAR, to make like Cæsar; to raise to supreme power.

Crowned, he villifies his own kingdom for narrow bounds, whiles he hath greater neighbours; he must be *Cæsared* to a universal monarch.—*Adams*, i. 491.

CÆSARIZE, to rule.

This pow'r hath highest vertue of Desire,
And *Cæsarizeth* ore each appetite.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 25.

CAGE-WORK, a defence to conceal or protect men in time of action. See quotation, *s. v.* COBRIDGE-HEAD.

CAGELING, small cage-bird.

At last she let herself be conquered by him,
And as the *cageling* newly-flown returns,
The seeming-injured simple-hearted thing
Came to her old perch back and settled there.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Am I as a child perhaps, chasing a flown *cageling*, who among the branches free plays and peeps at the offered cage (as a home not to be urged on him), and means to take his time of coming, if he come at all?—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xx.

CAIRNED, crowned with a cairn.

When the lake whiten'd, and the pinewood roar'd,
And the *cairn'd* mountain was a shadow.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

CAITIFF, stingy.

To be reserved and *caitiff* in this part of goodness is the sordidest piece of covetousness, and more contemptible than the pecuniary avarice.—*Brown, Rel. Med.*, Pt. ii. sect. 3.

CAJOLE. The foreign form of this word in the extract seems to intimate that in 1660 it was not naturalized, and the earliest instance of the verb in the Dicts. is from *Hudibras* (1674). L., however, has *cajolery*, with a quotation from *Montayn's Devout Essays* (1654).

I can neither cogg, *cageòle*, nor complement.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 76.

CALAIS MARKET.

He that bids most (like *Calais market*), whatsoever be the cause, shall be sure of the sentence.—*W. Patten, Exped. to Scotl.*, 1548 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 70).

CALANDER, a kind of lark. H. gives the word with one or two references, but no extract.

He was a Triton of his time, and a sweete-singing *calander* to the state.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 176).

CALCINIZE, to calcine; reduce to ashes.

God's dread wrath, which quick doth *calcinize*
The marble mountains, and the ocean dries.
Sylvester, The Trophies, 1200.

CALCITRATE, to kick.

The filly was soon scared out of her seven senses, and began to . . *calcitrate* it, to wince it, to frisk it.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xiv.

CALCULATE, calculation.

Nor were these brothers mistaken in their *calculates*, for the event made good all their prognostics.—*North, Examen*, p. 602.

They, as was noted, had *calculates* of elections, and knew by their rule of progression how much the next sessions of Parliament must be more averse to the Court than the last was.—*Ibid.* p. 609.

CALEFACTORY, perhaps the silver ball filled with hot water, placed on the altar in winter for the priest to warm his hands on, lest from their being numbed any accident should happen: it was also called the pome.

A *calefactory* silver and gilt, with leaves graven, weighing nine ounces and half.—*Inventory of Lincoln Cath.*, 1536.

CALENDS. The Greeks did not reckon by calends; *Greek Calends* therefore = never. Suetonius mentions that it was a favourite expression with the Emperor Augustus, to denote, as in the second quotation, the period when some people might be expected to pay their debts (*Octavius*, cap. 87).

The judgment or decree shall be given out and pronounced at the next *Greek Calends*, that is, never.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xx.

"But," quoth Pantagruel, "when will you be out of debt?" "At the next ensuing term of the *Greek Kalends*," answered Pan-

urge, "when all the world shall be content." —*Ibid.* Bk. III. ch. iii.

CALF. *To eat the calf in the cow's belly* = to count one's chickens before they are hatched.

I ever made shift to avoid anticipations: I never would *eat the calf in the cow's belly*, as Lord M.'s phrase is.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 135.

I'll have no more such doings, let me tell ye; No, no, no *eating calves in the cow's belly*.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 258.

CALF-BED, a word formed jocosely on the model of child-bed.

Tom has lost a cow in *calf-bed*.—*Southey, Letters*, iii. 305 (1822).

CALF-LOLLY, a term of reproach.

Jobbinol goosecaps, foolish loggerheads, flutch *calf-lollies*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxv.

CALF-LOVE, a youthful fancy, as distinguished from a serious attachment.

It's a girl's fancy, just a kind o' *calf-love;* let it go by.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xx.

CALICO, thin. Cf. TIFFANY.

In such a place as that your *callico* body (*tenui corpusculo*) had need have a good fire to keep it warm.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 37.

CALIGINOSITY, darkness. Sir T. Browne has *caligation*.

I dare not ask the oracles; I prefer a cheerful *caliginosity*, as Sir Thomas Browne might say.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxvii.

CALIGRAPHER, a good writer.

I would have taught him in three weeks a firm, current, clear, and legible hand; he should have been a *caligrapher*.—*Scott, Guy Mannering*, i. 260.

An affection sprung up between the old painter and the young *caligrapher*.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. i.

CALIGULISMS, extravagances like those of Caligula. Walpole says of Frederick Prince of Wales—

Alas! it would be endless to tell you all his *Caligulisms*.—*Letters to Mann*, ii. 103 (1745).

CALINO. Bailey gives *call* as an old word for bravery: it is just possible that *calino* may be connected with this, and = a gallant.

Amongst our English harmonious *calinos*, one is up with the excellence of the brown bill and the long bowe; another playes his prizes in print in driving it home with all weapons in right of the noble science of defence; a third writer passing enamorately of the nature of white-meates.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 158).

Hor. O, oh!

Tul. Nay, your o, oh's! nor your *callin-oes* cannot serve your turn.—*Dekker, Satiromastix* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 191).

CALOR (Lat.), heat.

The one dries up the Humour Radicall,
The other drowns the *Calor* Naturall.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered, 517.

CALOTYPIST, a photographer: the calotype is a particular photographic process. See L.

Having and holding, till
I imprint her fast
On the void at last,
As the sun does whom he will
By the *calotypist's* skill.
Browning, Mesmerism.

CALUMNIZE, to calumniate.

And tho' he strips us to our skins,
We'd have it thought 'tis for our sins,
And make Heav'n guilty of the thing,
Rather than *calumnize* the king.
D'Urfey, Athenian Jilt.

CALUMNY, to calumniate.

Whereas before he was an enemy, and almost a persecutor of Christ, he was now an earnest seeker after him, changing his old manner of *calumnying* into a diligent kind of conferring both with Master Bilney and others.—*Foxe, Acts and Monuments*, p. 1298, ed. 1563.

CALVAR, a large ship.

Calvars and magars, hulks of burden great, Which Brandimart rebated from his coast, And sent them home, ballass'd with little wealth.—*Greene, Orl. Fur.*, i. 1.

CALVINISTICATE, to imbue with Calvinism.

Cotton Mather is such an author as Fuller would have been, if the old English worthy, instead of having been from a child trained up in the way he should go, had been *Calvinisticated* till the milk of human kindness with which his heart was always ready to overflow had turned sour.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xlvi.

CAMBIO (Ital.), bill of exchange.

I commend them for their plain downright dealing, and punctuality in payment of *cambios*, contracts, and the souldiers' salary.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 20.

CAMELIONIZE, to change colour, like the chameleon.

In your kingshipe I must leave you, and repeate how from white to redde you *camelionized*.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 171).

CAMEL-KNEED, having knees hardened like those of a camel. Southey remarks in a note, that when he used this epithet he was not aware that the likeness had been seriously applied to St. James, of whom Hegesippus says, "His knees were after the guise of a *camel's knee*, benumbed and bereft of the sense of feeling by reason of his continual kneeling in supplication to God, and petition for the people."

I have led
Some *camel-kneed* prayer-monger through the cave.—*Southey, Thalaba*, Bk. v.

CAMELLER, camel-driver.

Our Companions had their cradles strucke downe through the negligence of the *Camellers*.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 137.

CAMENES, Muses; the *Camœnæ*.

Deuyne *Camenes*, that with your sacred food
Haue fed and fosterde vp from tender yeares
A happye man that in your fauour stoode.
Googe, Sonette of Edwardes of the Chappell.

CAMISOLE (Fr.), a loose jacket. Spenser and others have *camis*.

Mrs. O'Dowd, the good housewife, arrayed in curl-papers and a *camisole*, felt that her duty was to act, and not to sleep, at this juncture.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xxx.

CAMPAIGNED, employed in campaigns.

"Here," said I, to an old soldier with one hand, who had been *campaign'd*, and worn out to death in the service, "here's a couple of sous for thee." — *Sterne, Sent. Journey, Montriul.*

CAMPANALIAN, pertaining to a bell. Panurge's fancy sometimes hears the bells bidding him marry, and sometimes dissuading him.

This *campanalian* oracle fretteth me to the guts.— *Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xxviii.

CAMPE-SQUIRE, groom.

. . . a base *campe-squire* that sometimes knowne to be,
Had now usurped five yeares past, and ruled with tyrannie.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 83.

CANAGLIA (Ital.), dregs of the people: the French form *canaille* has become naturalized among us. See quotation, *s. v.* RATTLE-HEADED.

And what is the subject matter? Low plebeian invention, proper only for a *canaglia* of poltroons over ale to babble one to another.—*North, Examen*, p. 306.

CANASTER, a kind of tobacco; properly, the rush basket in which it was packed.

But a plain leg of mutton, my Lucy,
I pr'ythee get ready at three;
Have it smoking, and tender, and juicy,
And what better meat can there be?
And when it has feasted the master,
'Twill amply suffice for the maid;
Meanwhile I will smoke my *canaster*,
And tipple my ale in the shade.
Thackeray, Imitation of Horace (Misc. i. 76).

CANCER, to crawl like a crab.

Other things advance *per saltum*—they do not silently *cancer* their way onwards.—*De Quincey, Roman Meals.*

CANCERED, eaten as by cancer.

The strulbrug of Swift . . . was a wreck, a shell, that had been burned hollow and *cancered* by the fierce furnace of life.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 95.

CANCRO, an Italian imprecation; the cancer take you.

Not a word but ah and oh, and now and then rise off his bed in a rage, knitting his brows with *cancro*, and then he spake Italian. —*Breton, Phisition's Letter*, p. 63.

Agn. I haue a bodie here which once I lou'd
And honour'd above all; but that time's past . . .
That shall supply at so extreme a need the vacant gibbet.
Lys. Cancro! what, thy husband's bodie?
Chapman, Widdowes Teares, Act V.

CANDID, usually = fair, unprejudiced; in extract, however, it means favourable.

King Charles and Queen Mary came to Cambridge, were entertained at Trinity College with comedies, and expressed *candid* acceptance thereof.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, viii. 22.

CANDIDATE, white.

See'st thou that cloud that rides in state,
Part ruby-like, part *candidate?*
It is no other than the bed
Where Venus sleeps, half smothered.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 288.

CANDLE. *To light a candle to the devil* is to be a subservient assistant in some evil. The expression refers to a belief that witches used to burn candles in token of adoration before an image of the devil. See *N. and Q.*, II. ix. 29.

Though not for hope of good,
Yet for the feare of euill,
Thou maist find ease so proffering up
A *candell to the deuell.*
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 148.

Some will offer to kisse the hands which they wish were cut off, and would be content to *light a candle to the devil*, so they may compasse their owne ends. — *Howell, Forraine Travell*, sect. 8.

Here have I been *holding a candle to the devil*, to show him the way to mischief.—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, ii. 213.

CANDLE. *Not to be able to hold a candle* to another = to be far inferior.

I used to say no one could *hold a candle* to our Grace, but she—she looked like a born queen all the time.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xv.

A Frenchman is conceited enough, but, by George, he can't *hold a candle* to a Scotchman.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxxii.

CANDLE. *To burn the candle at both ends* = to expend strength or life or money, &c., recklessly.

Pay the debts that you owe, keep your word to your friends.
But don't *set your candles alight at both ends.*
Ingoldsby Legends (St. Cuthbert).

To double all your griefs, and *burn life's candle,*
As village gossips say, *at either end.*
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, iii. 1.

CANDLE. The proverb in the extract explains itself. Compare the expression, "The game is not worth the candle." Gosson confesses that in times past he had written comedies, but adds—

I gaue myself to that exercise in hope to thriue, but I *burnt one candle to seek another*, and lost both my time and my trauell, when I had doone.—*School of Abuse*, p. 41.

CANDLE. *Not worth the candle* = not worth the cost or trouble: the proverb is a French one.

Let him not trot about to view rare collections of cockle-shells, or skeletons, or tadpoles and spiders; for, after all, these discoveries are *not worth the candle.*—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 556.

CANDLE-FLY, Bailey's translation of *pyralis*, a winged insect supposed to live in fire. Bailey, no doubt, was thinking of the moth attracted by the candle.

Why should an owl be an enemy to small birds, a weasel to a crow, a turtle-dove to a *candle-fly?*—*Bailey's Erasmus Colloq.*, p. 392.

CANDLE-RENTS, perhaps originally some tenure under which certain altars or shrines were to be supplied with candles (?).

The Dean and Chapter of Paul's in giving up their accounts to the King's Commissioners pretended themselves yearly losers by some of these chanteries. For generally they were founded on *candle-rents* (houses are London's land), which were subject to casualtie, reparations, and vacations.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VI. vi. 16.

The redeeming and restoring of [Lay impropriations] was these Feoffees' designe, and it was verily believed (if not obstructed in their endeavours) within fifty yeers rather purchases than money would have been wanting unto them, buying them generally (as *candle-rents*) at or under twelve yeers' valuation.—*Ibid.* XI. ii. 6.

CANDLE, SALE BY INCH OF. The biddings were made while the inch of candle was burning; the last bidder at the time of its going out was the purchaser. The custom is not altogether obsolete (see *N. and Q.*, IV. xi. 276).

Pleasant to see how backward men are at first to bid; and yet when the *candle* is going out how they bawl, and dispute afterwards who bid the most first. And here I observed one man cunninger than the rest that was sure to bid the last man, and to carry it; and inquiring the reason, he told me that just as the flame goes out the smoke descends, which is a thing I never observed before, and by that he do know the instant when to bid last.—*Pepys*, Sept. 3, 1662 (see also Nov. 6, 1660).

On a sudden it turns exchange, or a warehouse for all sorts of commodities, where fools are drawn in by *inch of candle*, as we betray and catch larks with a glass.—*Character of a Coffee-house*, 1673 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 469).

Sell not favours by *inch of candle;* there is no depending on bought friendship.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 211.

I intend to sell my pains by *inch of candle;* I'll not venture one single pulse but upon good security and high interest.—*Ibid.* p. 526.

CANDLES, a term for the pendulous produce "*madidi nasi.*"

The inveterate culprit was a boy of seven, vainly contending against *candles* at his nose by feeble sniffing.—*G. Eliot, Amos Barton*, ch. ii.

CANDLESTICK. Breton seems to mean that some will say he is *sworn to the candlestick* because he praises women, though I do not understand the connection. A page was said to be "sworn to the pantofle" (see N.) because he had to carry his master's slippers. Can "sworn to the candlestick" mean addicted to flattery, shedding brightness and light on objects?

Some will say that I am *sworne to the candlestick;* such I wish their noses in the socket. And this I say further, my faith was not yet so much had in question to bee called to the *candlesticke;* but if he that say so have been

brought to the like booke oath, I wish hee had eaten the strings for his labour.—*Breton, Praise of Vertuous Ladies*, p. 57.

CANDY, to whiten: generally used of ice, or snow, or sugar.

The end of all is to shew that his party were not so much to blame in seeking to cover and protect such an egregious offender as Fitzharris was, and thereby to *candy* them up to posterity.—*North, Examen*, p. 305.

CANE, a telescope.

Them not transpiercing, lest our eyes should be
As theirs that Heav'n through hollow *Canes* doe see,
Yet see small circuit of the Welkin bright,
The *Cane's* strict compass doth so clasp their Sight.
Sylvester, sixth day, first weeke, 545.

CANEL COAL. See extracts. L. has it with quotations from Encyclopædias.

He staid some days with Sir Roger Bradshaw, whose lordship is famous for yielding the *Canel* (or *Candle*) *coal*. It is so termed, as I guess, because the manufacturers in that country use no *candle*, but work by the light of their *coal* fires.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 278.

Between Wigan and Bolton is found great Plenty of what they call *Canel* or *Candle Coal*, the like of which is not to be seen in Britain, or perhaps in the World. By putting a lighted Candle to them they are presently in a Flame, and yet hold Fire as long as any Coals whatever, and burn more or less as they are placed in the Grate, flat or edgewise. They are smooth and sleek where the pieces part from one another, and will polish like Alabaster. A Lady may take them up in a Cambrick Handkerchief, and they will not soil it, tho' they are as black as the deepest Jet. They make many curious Toys of them. —*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Brit.*, iii. 248.

CANGEANT. N. gives this word with the extract, and explains it "changing" (?); but there is no question about it, as Sylvester himself explains it in the margin "changeable." He may have meant it as a French word, *changeant*.

The vpper garment of the stately Queen
Is rich gold tissu, on a ground of green;
Where th' artfull shuttle rarely did encheck
The *cangeant* colour of a mallard's neck.
Sylvester, The Decay, 107.

CANK, to cackle.

The *canking* of some Spanish geese .... threw poor Jerry into the utmost consternation.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. IV. ch. iii.

CANKER-EAT, to eat as a canker.

Those corruptions which Tyme has brought forth to fret and *canker-eate* the same.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 222.

CANNELL, kennel.

It was pretty to see how hard the woman did work in the *cannells*, sweeping of water, but then they would scold for drink, and be as drunk as devils.—*Pepys*, Sept. 6, 1666.

CANNIBALIC, pertaining to eaters of human flesh.

Tom's evil genius did not lead him into the dens of any of those preparers of *cannibalic* pastry, who are represented in many standard country legends as doing a lively retail business in the metropolis; nor did it mark him out as the prey of ring-droppers, pea and thimble riggers, duffers, touters, or any of those bloodless sharpers, who are perhaps a little better known to the police.—*Dickens, M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvii.

CANNING, power.

Why would I not but because I could not? I mean because my *canning* is taken away by sin.—*Bradford*, ii. 28.

CANT, to toss up or upset.

The inn-keeper, who was here this very day, held a corner of the blanket, and *canted* me toward heaven with notable alacrity.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, ii. 140.

The best swimmer *canted* out of a boat capsized must sink ere he can swim.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxvii.

A mischievous black imp *canted* her over, and souse she went into the river.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xx.

CANT, a turn over.

The waiter ... returned with a quartern of brandy, which Crowe, snatching eagerly, started into his bread-room at one *cant*.—*Smollett, L. Greaves*, ch. xvii.

CANTAB, a Cambridge man.

As for the young *Cantabs*, they, as was said, had wandered a little over the south border of romantic Spain.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. xiii.

CANTABANK, a common ballad singer: used disparagingly. Cf. MOUNTEBANK, SALTIMBANK.

He was no tavern *cantabank* that made it,
But a Squire minstrel of your Highness' court.—*Taylor, Ph. van Art.*, Pt. I. iii. 2.

CANTABRIZE, to imitate Cambridge.

Know also that this university [Dublin] did so *Cantabrize*, that she imitated her in the successive choice of her Chancellours.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IX. vii. 47.

CANTALOON, some species of stuff.

Western Goods had their share here also; and several booths were filled with Serges, Duroys, Druggets, Shalloons, *Cantaloons*,

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Devonshire Kersies, &c.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 94.

CANTANKEROUS, ill-natured; cross-grained. See extract, *s. v.* JOWDER.

I hope, Mr. Faulkland, as there are three of us come on purpose for the game, you won't be so *cantankerous* as to spoil the party by sitting out.—*Sheridan, The Rivals*, v. 3.

I never knew such a *cantankerous* fellow as you are; you are always fancying I am finding fault with. Sheila.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xv.

CANTERBURY RACK, a gentle pace, like that used by Canterbury pilgrims; hence *canter*. See *s. v.* RACK.

For his grace at meat, what can I better compare it to than a *Canterbury rack*, half pace, half gallop.—*Character of a Fanatic*, 1675 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 637).

CANTERBURY TALE, an idle story. See first extract; also *s. v.* FULL-MOUTH.

Canterbury Tales. So Chaucer calleth his Book, being a collection of several Tales pretended to be told by Pilgrims in their passage to the Shrine of Saint Thomas in Canterbury. But since that time *Canterbury Tales* are parallel to *Fabulæ Milesiæ*, which are characterized, *nec veræ, nec verisimiles.*—*Fuller, Worthies, Canterbury* (i. 527).

What, to come here with a *Canterbury tale* of a leg and an eye, and Heaven knows what, merely to try the extent of his power over you!—*Colman, The Deuce is in him*, ii. 1.

CANTICK, a canticle.

[He] gave thanks unto God in some fine *canticks* made in praise of the Divine bounty.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxiii.

CANTING HERALDRY. See quotation.

Sir Hew Halbert . . was so unthinking as to deride my family name, as if it had been *quasi*, Bear-warden; a most uncivil jest, since it . . . seemed to infer that our coat-armour had not been achieved by honourable actions in war, but bestowed by way of *paranomasia*, or pun, upon our family appellation,—a sort of bearing which the French call *armoires parlantes*, the Latins, *arma cantantia*, and your English authorities *canting heraldry*, being indeed a species of emblazoning more befitting canters, gaberlunzies, and such like mendicants, whose gibberish is formed upon playing upon the word, than the noble, honourable, and useful science of heraldry.—*Scott, Waverley*, i. 141.

CANTONERS, Swiss, as living in cantons.

Those poor *cantoners* could not enjoy their own in quiet.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 67.

CANTY, cheerful.

Then at her door the *canty* dame
Would sit as any linnet gay.
Wordsworth, Goody Blake.

CANVASSADO, a fencing term (see H.); but in the extract it clearly stands for *camisado* (q. v. in N.), a sudden assault.

To marke the ordering of a *court de garde*,
To note the rules in walking of the rounde,
The scintenils, and euery watch and warde,
And of the mines, and working vnder grounde:
To marke the planting of their ambuscados,
And in the night their sodaine *canuassados.*
Breton, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 19.

CAP. A woman is said to *set her cap* at a man when she shows an inclination to marry him before she has been asked; the allusion perhaps is to her desire to look her best when the favoured one is present.

I know several young ladies who would be very happy in such an opportunity of *setting their caps* at him.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. III. ch. xi.

When Lord Buckram went abroad to finish his education, you all know what dangers he ran, and what numbers of *caps were set* at him.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. v.

CAP, to pay respect to, or to be obsequious. The word is common in this sense, but the following is curious, from being applied to the knee:

But if a smoothing tongue, a fleering face,
A *capping* knee, with double diligence
By close colloging creepe into thy grace.
Breton, Mother's Blessing, st. 62.

CAP. *To fall under the cap* = to come into the head.

It *fell not under every one's cap* to give so good advice.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 84.

If the reasons of his decree were special, and such as *came not under every cap*, he cared not to leave the expression of them to the precipitate dispatch of a blundering registrar.—*Ibid.* ii. 32.

CAP THE GLOBE, to beat everything, *i. e.* to be extremely surprising.

"Well," I exclaimed, using an expression of the district, "that *caps the globe*, however."—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

CAPE-MERCHANT, wholesale dealer; one who had vessels of his own which went round the Cape in the way of trade.

[I] in this history have fetch'd my wares from the storehouse of that reverend prelate [Usher], the *Cape-merchant* of all learning, and here in little remnants deliver them out to petty country chapmen.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. vi. 43.

CAPERNAITICAL, belonging to Capernaum. Bp. Hall, I suppose, is referring to St. John vi. 52, 59, 60. It is observable that, if the reprint be correct, he does not begin the word with a capital letter.

What an infatuation is upon the Romish party, that, rather than they will admit of any other than a gross, literal, *capernaitical* sense in the words of our Saviour's sacramental supper, *This is my body*, will confound heaven and earth together.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 521.

CAPER-WITTED, flighty.

Surely then, whatsoever any *caper-witted* man may observe, neither was the king's chastity stained, nor his wisdom lull'd asleep.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 227.

CAPILOTADE, a hash. This French word has not been naturalized among us, yet Vanbrugh puts it into the mouth of a valet in the first extract, and of a waiting-woman in the second, as though it were then common.

Ah, the traitor! what a *capilotade* of damnation will there be cooked up for him. —*The False Friend*, iii. 2.

What a *capilotade* of a story's here! The necklace lost, and her son Dick, and a fortune to marry, and she shall dance at the wedding!—*The Confederacy*, iii. 2.

CAPITALISM, possession of capital.

The Prince de Montcontour took his place with great gravity at the Paris board, whither Barnes made frequent flying visits. The sense of *capitalism* sobered and dignified Paul de Florac.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xlvi.

CAPITALLED, headed.

Beauteous as the white column, *capitalled* with gilding, which rose at her side. — *C. Bronte, Villette*, ch. xx.

CAPON, to geld.

Had I been discover'd
I had been *capon'd*.
Massinger, Renegado, I. i.

CAPON. This bird, like the goose, is taken for an emblem of stupidity.

Metellus was so shuttle brained that euen in the middes of his tribuneship he left his office in Rome, and sailled to Pompeius into Syria, and by then he had ben with him in a whyle, came flynging home to Rome again as *wyse as a capon*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 341.

CAPON JUSTICE, a corrupt magistrate, as bribed by gifts of capons, &c. Shakespeare perhaps is alluding to the venality as well as the good living of "the justice with fair round belly with fat capon lined" (*As You Like It*, II. vii.).

Judges that judge for reward, and say with shame, "Bring you," such as the country calls *capon justices*.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 128.

They have many things of value to truck for which they always carry about 'em; as *justice* for fat *capons* to be delivered before dinner.—*Tom Brown, Works*, iii. 26.

In England, during the reign of Elizabeth, a member of Parliament defined a *justice of peace* to be "an animal who for half a dozen *chickens* will dispense with half a dozen penal statutes."—*Miss Edgeworth, Ennui*, ch. viii.

CAPON'S FEATHERS. See quotation. Heylin had previously said that Salcot was otherwise called Capon.

Salcot of Salisbury, knowing himself obnoxious to some court displeasures, redeems his peace, and keeps himself out of such danger, by making long leases of the best of his farms and manors; known afterwards most commonly by the name of *Capon's feathers*.—*Heylin, Reformation*, i. 212.

CAPRICORN, chamois. The Dicts. only give the word as signifying the zodiacal sign.

He shew'd two heads and hornes of the true *capricorne*, which animal, he told us, was frequently kill'd among the mountaines. —*Evelyn, Diary*, 1646 (p. 189).

CAPRINY, goatish. L. has *caprine*.

This moment I am as grave and formal in my gate as a Spanish Don, or a Reader of a Parish marching in the front of a Funeral; the next, as frolicksome as a *capriny* Monsieur, leaping and frisking about.—*Cotton, Scarronides*, Preface.

CAPS. *To pull caps* = to quarrel.

Behold our lofty duchesses *pull caps*,
And give each other's reputation raps,
As freely as the drabs of Drury's school.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 140.

CAPTAINESS, a female captain.

. . . darest thou counsel me
From my dear *Captainess* to run away?
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, 88.

CAPTATE, to catch, ensnare.

Condescending oft below himself in order to *captate* the love and civil favour of people. —*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 255.

CAPTE, capacity.

To some apophthegmes (where Erasmus saied nothing) in case my so doyng might anything helpe the weake and tender *capte* of the vnlearned reader, I have put addicions. —*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.* (Translator's Pref., p. vi.).

A mery conceipt to those that are of *capte* to take it.—*Ibid.* p. 357.

CARANT, to run. See extract, *s. v.* APPLEDRANE, where the word is spelt *currant*. Both extracts are in the Devonshire dialect.

If everybody's *caranting* about to once each after his own men, nobody 'll find nothing in such a scrimmage as that.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxx.

CARBAGE, shreds and clippings of cloth: usually spelt *cabbage*.

Lupes for the outside of his suite has paide;
But, for his heart, he cannot have it made;
The reason is, his credit can not get
The inward *carbage* for his cloathes as yet.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 324.

CARBONATED, reduced to carbon; burnt.

Antiepiscopall Preachers . . being loth to be *Carbonated* or Crucified Christians, if they can help it.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 580.

CARBONED, broiled.

Supped with them and Mr. Pierce the purser, and his wife and mine, where we had a calf's head *carboned*; but it was raw; we could not eat it.—*Pepys*, Jan. 1, 1660-61.

CARBUNCULAR, liable to or productive of carbuncles.

He returned more distempered, and fell into a succession of boils, fevers, and St. Anthony's fire; indeed, I think, into such a *carbuncular* state of blood as carried off my brother.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 67 (1754).

CARCASS, a hollow bomb or vessel filled with combustibles. L. has *carcass-shell*.

Here also is the House where the Firemen and Engineers prepare their Fire-works, charge Bombs, *Carcasses*, and Granadoes for the public service.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 135.

CARD, a character (slang).

Mr. Thomas Potter, whose great aim it was to be considered as a "knowing *card*," a "fast goer," and so forth, conducted himself in a very different manner.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Making a Night of it*).

"The fact is," said Lavender, with good-natured impatience, "you are the most romantic *card* I know."—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. x.

CARDER. This name was applied to some Irish rebels because they cruelly punished their victims by driving a card or hackle into their backs, and dragging it down the spine. See Wilde's *Irish Popular Superstitions*, p. 79. In i. 4 of the drama quoted, a woman is spoken of as sure not to betray a secret, even if she was *carded*.

It's in terror of his life he lives, continually draming day and night, and croaking of *carders*, and thrashers, and oak boys, and white boys, and peep-o'-day boys.—*Miss Edgeworth, Love and Law*, ii. 3.

This shall a *Carder*, that a Whiteboy be,
Ferocious leaders of atrocious bands.
Hood, Irish Schoolmaster.

CARDINAL. R. and L. have a quotation from Ayliffe, who says they are so called as being the hinges of the Church, but Fuller, agreeing in the derivation from *cardo*, differs as to the application.

Cardinals are not so called because the hinges on which the Church of Rome doth move, but from *Cardo*, which signifieth the end of a tenon put into a mortais, being accordingly fixed and fastened to their respective Churches.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. iv.

CARDINALIZE, to redden like the hat or stockings of a cardinal. L. has the word as meaning to make a cardinal.

The redness of meats being a token that they have not got enough of the fire, whether by boiling, roasting, or otherwise, except shrimps, lobsters, crabs, and cray-fishes, which are *cardinalized* with boiling.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxxix.

CARDOPHAGI, thistle-eaters, *i. e.* donkeys.

Kick and abuse him, you who have never brayed; but bear with him, all honest fellow-*cardophagi*; long-eared messmates, recognize a brother donkey!—*Thackeray, Virginians*, ch. xix.

CARE, mountain ash.

You must know that of old Dart Moor was a forest—its valleys filled with alder and hazel, its hill-sides clothed with birch, oak, and '*care*,' mountain ash.—*C. Kingsley*, 1849 (*Life*, i. 173).

CAREAWAY, a reckless person. In the extract from Adams there is a pun on *carraway*.

But as yet remayne without eyther forcast or consideration of any thinge that may afterward turn them to benefite, playe the wanton yonkers, and wilfull *Careawayes*.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 99.

If worldly troubles come too fast upon a man, he hath a herb called *care-away*.—*Adams*, ii. 466.

CARKLE, to crinkle.

The blades of grass . . turned their points a little way, and offered their allegiance to wind instead of water. Yet before their *carkled* edges bent more than a driven saw, down the water came again.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xix.

CARLINGS. "Timbers lying fore and aft, along from one beam to another, bearing up the ledges on which the planks of the deck are fastened" (*Bailey's Dict.*).

There are *carlings* at the sides and scores in the beams in midships.—*Archæol.*, xx. 556 (1824).

CARLING SUNDAY. See extracts; though H. gives Palm Sunday as Carling Sunday, but says the dish referred to is sometimes eaten on the previous Sabbath.

Passion Sunday was that which intervened between mid Lent and Palm Sunday. It is called to this day, in the north of England, *Carling Sunday.—Archæol.*, xv. 356 (1806).

Carling Sunday or *Carl Sunday*. Carlings or Carls are gray peas steeped in water, and fried the next day in butter or fat. . . They are eaten on the second Sunday before Easter, formerly called *Carl Sunday*. The origin of the custom seems forgotten.—*Robinson's Whitby Glossary*, 1875 (E. D. S.).

CARLIP, a species of firearm.

The *carlip* is but short, wanting some inches of a yard in the barrel.—*The Unhappy Marksman*, 1659 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 7).

CARMOSEL. Bailey gives "*Carmousal*, a Turkish merchant-ship."

I and six more . . . were sent forth in a galliot to take a Greek *Carmosel.—Sanders, Voyage to Tripoli*, 1587 (*Eng. Garner*, ii. 20).

CARNAGED, bearing the marks of carnage or slaughter.

Look yonder to that *carnaged* plain.—*Southey, Joan of Arc*, Bk. ix.

CARNATE, in the flesh. In the extract incarnate is used as though the *in* were privative.

I fear nothing . . . that devil *carnate* or incarnate can fairly do against a virtue so established.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 46.

CAROSSE (Fr.), carriage.

The number of *carosses* is incredible that are in this city.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 259.

CARPENTER, to do carpenter's work.

He drew, he varnished, he *carpentered*, he glued.—*Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. xi.

The Salle des Menus is all new *carpentered*, bedizened for them.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. IV. ch. iii.

Here he took to gardening, planting, fishing, *carpentering*, and various other pursuits of a similar kind. . . . On all such occasions Mr. Grimwig plants, fishes, and *carpenters* with great ardour.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. liii.

CARPESE. "The stifning *Carpese*" is mentioned by Sylvester among "venemous plants" (*The Furies*, 172).

CARPET. When a subject or plan is mooted, it is sometimes said to be brought *upon the carpet*, i. e. on the table: *carpet* was formerly used for table-cloth.

This is the family relation of these three brothers whose lives are upon the *carpet* before me.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, Preface, p. xv.

A word unluckily dropping from one of them introduced a dissertation on the hardships suffered by the inferior clergy; which, after a long duration, concluded with bringing the nine volumes of sermons on the *carpet.—Fielding, Jos. Andrews*, Bk. I. ch. xvi.

He shifted the discourse in his turn, and (with a more placid air) contrived to bring another subject upon the *carpet.—Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. X. ch. xi.

CARPET-BAGGER, a slang term, introduced from America, for a man who seeks election in a place with which he has no connection.

Other "*carpet-baggers*," as political knights-errant unconnected with the localities are called, have had unpleasant receptions.—*Guardian Newspaper*, April 7, 1880.

CARPET GENTRY, effeminate gentry.

Which [strength and manhood] our strait-buttoned, *carpet*, and effeminate *gentry* wanting, cannot endure to hold out a forenoon or afternoon sitting without a tobacco bait, or a game at bowls.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 119.

CARPETLESS, without a carpet.

The well-scoured boards were *carpetless*.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xli.

CARPET-MONGER, a carpet knight.

To any other *carpet-munger* or primerose knight of Primero bring I a dedication.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 144).

CARPET-SWAB, carpet-bag (slang).

That sailor-man he said he'd seen that morning on the shore
A son of something—'twas a name I'd never heard before;
A little gallows-looking chap—dear me! what could he mean?
With a *carpet-swab* and mucking togs, and a hat turned up with green.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Misadv. at Margate*).

CARP-FISH, a punning name for a critic or caviller.

But I waigh it not, since the tongue of an adversary cannot detract from verity. If any like like *carp-fish* whatsoever chance to nibble at my credite, hee may perchaunce swallow down the sharp hook of reproach

and infamie ere he be aware.—*Optick Glasse of Humours*, p. 10 (1639).

CARRIAGEABLE, fit for carriages.

The mules would do four or five times as much work if they were set to draw any kind of cart, however rough, on a *carriageable* road.—*E. Tylor, Mexico and Mexicans*, p. 84 (1861).

CARRIAGE-COMPANY, people who keep their carriages; so in the first quotation *carriage-lady*.

No *carriage-lady*, were it with never such hysterics, but must dismount in the mud roads, in her silk shoes, and walk.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. v.

There is no phrase more elegant and to my taste than that in which people are described as "seeing a great deal of *carriage-company*." —*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. ix.

CARRIAGED, behaved.

The mistress of the house a pretty, well-*carriaged* woman, and a fine hand she hath. —*Pepys*, June 20, 1662.

One that hath not one good feature in her face, and yet is a fine lady, of a fine *taille*, and very well *carriaged*, and mighty discreet. —*Ibid.* June 14, 1664.

CARRIAGES, behaviour: the plural is peculiar.

My *carriages* also to your father in his distress is a great load to my conscience.— *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. ii. p. 11.

CARRIONERE, stinkard.

Fie, quoth my lady, what a stink is here!
When 'twas her breath that was the *carrionere*.—*Herrick, Hesperides*, p. 227.

CARROTS, red hair.

In our village now, thoff Jack Gauge the exciseman has ta'en to his *carrots*, there's little Dick the farrier swears he'll never forsake his bob, though all the college should appear with their own heads. —*Sheridan, Rivals*, i. 1.

CARROTY, red: applied to hair. See quotation from Scott, *s. v.* PEERY.

Kitty. This is a strange head of hair of thine, boy; it is so coarse and so *carotty*.

Lovel. All my brothers and sisters be red in the poll. —*Townsend, High Life Below Stairs*, Act I.

Tom is here with a fine *carrotty* beard, and a velvet jacket cut open at the sleeves, to show that Tom has a shirt.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxii.

CARRY-CASTLE, an elephant.

The scaly dragon being else too lowe
For th' Elephant, vp a thick tree doth goe,
So, closely ambusht almost every day.
To watch the *Carry-Castle* in his way.
Sylvester, sixth day, first weeke, 65.

CARRYING, being carried. Cf. BRINGING, SEARCHING for similar construction.

[Wolsey] died at Leicester Abbey, as he was *carrying* to London, where he was buried.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 29.

How Don Quixote set at liberty several unfortunate persons, who were *carrying*, much against their wills, to a place they did not like.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. viii. (heading).

The trunks were fastened upon the carriages, the imperial was *carrying* out.—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. xxv.

CART. To put the *cart before the horse* = to reverse the proper order.

While she liued she had a school and taughte; and when she was dedde, she had maisters her self. . . The tale in apparence bothe is standyng against all naturall reason, and also setteth the *carte before the horses*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 359.

CARTED, drawn in a cart to execution; it was usually applied to those who were flogged at the cart's tail.

Nor as in Britain let them curse delay
Of law, but borne without a form away,
Suspected, tried, condemned, and *carted* in a day.—*Crabbe*, Tale i.

CARTERLY, pertaining to the cart, and so rustic, clownish.

Thence sprouteth that obscene appellation of Sarding Sandes, with the draffe of the *carterly* hoblobs thereabouts.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 150).

CARYATID, a female figure dressed in long robes, supporting an entablature. When the Greeks subdued the Carians they introduced these architectural figures, dressed after the Cariatic manner, in memory of their triumph.

Two great statues, Art,
And Science, *Caryatids*, lifted up
A weight of emblem.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

CASCADE, to fall in a cascade.

In the middle of a large octagon piece of water stands an obelisk of near seventy feet, for a *Jet-d'-Eau* to *cascade* from the top of it.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 218.

CASE, suppose; in case.

What if he staggers? nay, but *case* he be
Foil'd on his knee?
That very knee will bend to Heav'n, and woo
For mercy too.—*Quarles, Emblems*, ii. 14.

CASE, a garment.

Doubtless [Job] had his wardrobe, his change and choice of garments. Yet now how doth his humbled soul contemn them, as if he threw away his vesture, saying, I

have worn thee for pomp, given countenance to a silken *case.—Adams*, i. 57.

Finding thirty Philistines, he [Samson] bestowed their corps on the earth, and their *cases* on their fellow countrymen.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, II. xi. 21.

Their shooes waxed not old, but their feet did; their *cases* were spared, and persons spilled.—*Ibid.* IV. iii. 8.

CASEINE. Kingsley more than once uses the expression in the extract = the correct thing, the *cheese*, *caseine* being the basis of cheese.

Horn minnow looks like a gudgeon, which is the pure *caseine.* — *C. Kingsley, Letter*, May, 1856.

CASQUETEL, small casque or helmet.

She to her home repair'd,
And with a light and unplumed *casquetel*
She helm'd her head.
Southey, Joan of Arc, Bk. ix.

CASSAKIN, a little cassock.

Inhumane soules, who toucht with bloudy Taint,
Ill Shepheards, sheare not, but even flay your fold,
To turn the Skin to *Cassakins* of Gold.
Sylvester, St. Lewis, 544.

CASSATION, annulling. See N., *s. v. casse*, which verb is used a few lines lower down in the place whence the first extract is taken.

Who sees not in this overture an utter *cassation* of that Liturgy which is pretended to be left free.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, x. 302.

The first election for being made in the night, out of due time, and without solemne ceremony, is oppugned by the king's procurators: the last was argued by some of the monkes to be ill by reason there was no *cassation* of the first.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 112.

CASSINO, a game at cards.

Lady Middleton proposed a rubber of *Cassino.—Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxiii.

"Two whist, *cassino*, or quadrille tables will dispose of four couple." . . "Great *cass*, little *cass*, and the spades, Ma'am."—*Nares, Thinks I to myself*, ii. 132.

CASSOCK, now confined to ecclesiastical dress, but once applied to the dress not only of soldiers, but of women.

Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing to see a lady in her milke-house with a veluet gown, and at a bridall in her *cassock* of mockado?—*Puttenham, Art. of Eng. Poesie*, Book III. ch. xxiv.

Her taff'ta *cassock* might you see
Tucked up above her knee.
Greene, p. 302.

She wore a chaplet on her head,
Her *cassock* was of scarlet red.
Ibid. p. 305.

CASSON, cant term for beef.

Here's ruffpeck and *casson*, and all of the best,
And scraps of the dainties of gentry cofe's feast.—*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act II.

CAST, "a second swarm of bees from one hive" (H).

Such as hope that Mariners will hold up if Fishermen be destroyed, may as rationally expect plenty of hony and wax, though only old stocks of Bees were kept, without either *casts* or swarmes.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. viii.

CAST, to throw the thrashed corn from one side of the barn to the other, so as to cleanse it from dust, &c.

Some winnow, some fan,
Some *cast* that can.
In *casting* provide,
For seede lay aside.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 53.

CAST, a portion of bread: perhaps applied to the loaves joined together on being taken out of the oven. See H.

An elephant in 1630 came hither ambassador from the great Mogul (who could both write and read), and was every day allowed twelve *cast* of bread, twenty quarts of Canary sack, besides nuts and almonds—*B. Jonson, Discoveries* (*Hear-say news*).

CASTELLAR, pertaining to a castle.

It was a curious sample of ancient *castellar* dungeons, which the good folks the founders took for palaces. — *Walpole, Letters*, iv. 480 (1789).

CASTELLET, a little castle.

The erection of a *castellet* at this point would then become desirable. — *Archæol.*, xxix. 30 (1841).

CASTLE-MONGER, a builder or proprietor of castles.

His subjects, but especially the Bishops (being the greatest *castle-mongers* in that age), very stubborn, and not easily to be ordered.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. ii. 53.

CASURE, cadence.

Some of the Catholics, allured with the pleasant *casure* of the metre, and sweet sound of their rhyme, should go to their assemblies.—*Calfhill*, p. 298.

CAT. See quotation.

At the edge of the moat opposite the wooden tower, a strong pent-house, which

they called a *cat*, might be seen stealing towards the curtain, and gradually filling up the moat with fascines and rubbish, which the workmen flung out of its mouth.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xliii.

CAT. *Enough to make a cat speak* = something astonishing or out of the way: often applied, as in three of the subjoined extracts, to astonishingly good liquor.

Come on your ways, open your mouth here is that which will *give language to you, cat.*—*Tempest*, ii. 2.

I have spoken for ale that will *make a cat speak.*—*Breton, Packet of Mad Letters*, p. 50.

A spicy pot,
Then do's us reason,
Would *make a cat*
To talk high treason.
D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, Act I.

Then I came to large ropes stretched out from the mast, so that you must climb them with your head backwards. The midshipman told me these were called the cat-harpings, because they were so difficult to climb that *a cat would expostulate* if ordered to go out by them.—*Marryatt, Peter Simple*, ch. vii.

Talk, miss! it's *enough to make a Tom cat speak* French grammar, only to see how she tosses her head.—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xii.

CAT, cat of nine tails; the lash.

Rash coalised kings, such a fire have ye kindled; yourselves fireless, your fighters animated only by drill-sergeants, mess-room moralities, and the drummer's *cat.*—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. VII. ch. iii.

The cat was purring about the mat,
But her mistress heard no more of that
Than if it had been a boatswain's *cat.*
Hood, Tale of a Tempest.

CATACLYSMIC, pertaining to a cataclysm or deluge.

What if the method whereon things have proceeded since the Creation were, as geology as well as history proclaims, a *cataclysmic* method?—*C. Kingsley, Yeast* (Epilogue).

CATAMARAN (*Tamil. Katta*, tied; *maram*, trees), properly a small raft, in which sense, *i. e.* a floating stage, it is sometimes employed even in England. It seems also to have been used at the beginning of this century for a sort of fire-ship; hence perhaps its application to a cross or cantankerous old woman; or perhaps this use was simply suggested by the first syllable. See *N. and Q.*, V. vi. 318, 437, from which the first and last extracts are taken.

Great hopes had been formed at the Admiralty [in 1804] of certain vessels which were filled with combustibles and called *catamarans.*—*Lord Stanhope, Life of Pitt*, iv. 218.

"The cursed drunken old *catamaran*," cried he; "I'll go and cut her down by the head."—*Marryatt, Peter Simple*, ch. vi.

"What a woman that Mrs. Mackenzie is!" cries F. B.; "what an infernal tartar and *catamaran.*"—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lxxv.

The fan of her screw propeller came in contact with a floating *catamaran*, and both blades of her screw were bent.—*Times*, Oct. 25, 1876.

CAT AND DOG LIFE, a quarrelsome life.

He that compareth our instruments with those that were vsed in ancient times, shall see them agree like *dogges and cattes*, and meete as jump as Germans lippes.—*Gosson, School of Abuse*, p. 27.

They keep at Staines the old Blue Boar,
Are *cat and dog*, and rogue and whore.
Swift, Phyllis.

Married he was, and to as bitter a precisian as ever eat flesh in Lent; and a *cat and dog life* she led with Tony, as men said.—*Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. ii.

CATA-PHYSICAL, infra-natural.

A visual object, falling under hyper-physical or *cata-physical* laws, loses its shadow.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 337.

CATA-PRESBYTER, one opposed to the priesthood, or an opposition preacher. Gauden seems to apply the term to the ministers of dissenting sects who were opposed to the Anglican priesthood, and to each other.

Various factions . . have each their Anti-Ministers, their *Cata-Presbyters*. or counter-preachers bandying one against the other.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 429.

CATAPULTIER, the worker of a catapult.

The besiegers . . sent forward their sappers, pioneers, *catapultiers*, and crossbowmen.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xliii.

CATCH, a strongly-built vessel of small burden: now more often spelt *ketch*.

One of the ships royal with the *catch* were sent under the command of Captain Love.—*Howell, Letters*, I. iv. 1.

The fleete did sail, about 103 in all, besides small *catches.*—*Pepys*, April 25, 1665.

CATCHER, one who sings a catch.

"But where be my *catchers?* Come, a round, and so let us drink." (*Stage Direction:* This catch sung and they drink about.)—*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act IV.

CATCHPOLE-SHIP, office of a publican or tax-collector.

This *catchpole-ship* of Zacchæus carried extortion in the face.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 386.

CATCH SHILLING, something of no great value, but meant to be of a popular character, so as to sell.

The other article is upon a catch penny or rather *catch shilling* "Life of Wellington."—*Southey, Letters*, ii. 402 (1815).

CATECHISE, to chastise or reprove: often so used by the poor, not without some authority for it in literature. *Per contra*, I have been informed by a Gloucestershire clergyman that there *chastise* sometimes = to question.

Your father has deserved it at my hands,
Who, of mere charity and Christian truth,
To bring me to religious purity,
And as it were in *catechising* sort,
To make me mindful of my mortal sins,
Against my will, and whether I would or no,
Seized all I had.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

They might have been reclaimed, if used with gentle means, not *catechised* with fire and fagot.—*Fuller, Holy War*, Bk. III. ch. xx.

He did not fail of *catechizing* his young friend on this occasion. He said he was sorry to see any of his gang guilty of a breach of honour; that without honour priggery was at an end.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. III. ch. vi.

CATECHISE, catechism: the word occurs frequently in Gauden, *e. g.* pp. 316, 549.

The Articles, Creeds, Homilies, *Catechise*, and Liturgy, with which they were, or might have been, well acquainted.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 55.

CATERBRALL, a sort of dance; a brawl danced by four persons. In Davies's *Wit's Bedlam* p. 3, the word is spelt *quarter-braules*, and is applied to the music appropriated to the dance.

Angell-fac'd fairies (clad in vestures white)
Shal come in tripping blithsom Madrigalls
And foote fine horne-pipes, jigges, and *caterbralls*.—*Davies, An Extasie*, p. 94.

CATERPILLAR, an extortioner.

They that be the children of this world, as covetous persons, extortioners, oppressors, *caterpillars*, usurers, think you they come to God's storehouse?—*Latimer*, i. 404.

Near of kin to these *caterpillars* [pawnbrokers] is the unconscionable tallyman.—*Four for a Penny*, 1678 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 148).

Burton in his sermon on Prov. xxiv. 22 . . . abused the text and the Bishops sufficiently, calling them instead of fathers, step-fathers, for pillars, *caterpillars*.—*Barnard, Life of Heylin*, sect. 61.

CATHEDRATICALS, dues paid by the clergy to the Bishop.

You do not pay your procurations only, but your *cathedraticals* and synodals also.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 54.

CATHOOD, the state of being a cat.

Were I endowed with the power of suspending the effect of time upon the things around me, . . . decidedly my kitten should never attain to *cathood*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xxv.

We have a face with a certain piquancy, the liveliest glib-snappish tongue, the liveliest kittenish manner (not yet hardened into *cathood*), with thirty pounds a year and prospects.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. v.

CATS AND DOGS. *To rain cats and dogs* = to pour with rain. Two or three derivations of this phrase have been suggested, but perhaps the true one is still to seek: κατὰ δόξας = surprisingly, or corruption of Fr. *catadoupe*, waterfall?

I know Sir John will go, though he was sure it would *rain cats and dogs*.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

It was as dark as pitch, and metaphorically *rained cats and dogs*. — *Ingoldsby Legends* (*Grey Dolphin*).

CAT'S-PELLET, a game, perhaps the same as tip-cat.

Who beats the boys from *cat's-pellet* and stool-ball?—*British Bellman*, 1648 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 625).

CATTERY, an establishment of cats.

An evil fortune attended all our attempts at re-establishing a *cattery*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, p. 684.

CAUCUS. See quotation, though I think Lord Lytton has not given the usual meaning of the word, which signifies a meeting of one particular party to select candidates, &c. The term appears to have arisen in America in the earlier half of the last century. The first meetings of this kind were held in ship-yards in Boston; hence called caulker's meetings. See *N. and Q.*, 1st S., vol. xi.; 3rd S., vols. xi., xii.

"I think of taking a hint from the free and glorious land of America, and establishing secret *caucuses*: nothing like 'em." "*Caucuses?*" "Small sub-committees that spy on their men night and day, and don't suffer them to be intimidated to vote the other way."—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. XII. ch. xii.

CAUDATION, the possession of a tail.

Crawley . . . no sooner felt his hand encounter a tail, slight in size, but stiff as a

pug's and straight as a pointer's, than he uttered a dismal howl, and it is said that for a single moment he really suspected premature *caudation* had been inflicted on him for his crimes.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. lxxvi.

CAULIFLOWER, a name given to a wig which resembled that vegetable.

Of battles fierce and warriors big,
He writes in phrases dull and slow,
And waves his *cauliflower* wig,
And shouts, "St. George for Marlborow!"
Thackeray, The Drum.

CAULKER, a dram, as distinguished from the heavy, which is beer or porter.

Take a *caulker?* Summat heavy then? No? Tak a drap o' kindness yet for auld langsyne.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxi.

CAUPONATION, tricks of adulteration, such as innkeepers (*caupones*) practised with their liquors.

Better it were to have a deformity in preaching, so that some would preach the truth of God, and that which is to be preached, without *cauponation* and adulteration of the word, ... than to have such a uniformity that the silly people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance.—*Latimer*, ii. 347.

CAUSEWAY, to pave.

The stripped hawthorn and hazel bushes were as still as the white worn stones which *causewayed* the middle of the path.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xii.

CAUSEY, to pave as a causey or causeway.

These London kirkyards are *causeyed* with through-stanes.—*Scott, Nigel*, i. 54.

CAUTIONER, bail. Among the canons approved by Charles I. for the Church of Scotland was the following:—

That no Presbyter should hereafter become surety or *cautioner* for any person whatsoever, in civil bonds and contracts, under pain of suspension.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 299.

CAVALCADE, to go in procession.

He would have done his noble friend better service than *cavalcading* with him to Oxford.—*North, Examen*, p. 112.

CAVE IN, to sink in or give in, like an abandoned mining-shaft.

A puppy, three weeks old, joins the chase with heart and soul, but *caves in* at about fifty yards, and sits him down to bark.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxviii.

CAVIES, cavaliers.

In the meane while . . . were at least sixty great gunnes shot off, which beat up the dirt bravely about the *Cavies* eares.—*True Relation of a brave defeat given by the forces in Plimouth to Skellum Greenvile*, 1645, p. 4.

CELIBATAIRE, bachelor.

His hard-hearted betrayer seemed to drop tears, while the despairing *celibataire* descanted on his "whole course of love."—*Godwin, Mandeville*, ii. 268.

CELICAL, heavenly.

By stars I crave you, by the ayre, by the *celical* houshold,
Hoyse me hence.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 610.

CELLAR, a case or box (we still have *salt-cellar*); more especially a case for liquors; a cellaret.

Run for the *cellar* of strong waters quickly.—*Jonson, Magnetic Lady*, III. i.

His wife afterwards did take me into my closet, and give me a *cellar* of waters of her own distilling.—*Pepys*, April 1, 1668.

CELLAROUS, belonging to a cellar.

A little side-door, which I had never observed before, stood open, and disclosed certain *cellarous* steps.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, ix.

CENSORESS, female censor.

"This is not very politic in us, Miss Burney; to play at cards and have you listen to our follies." "There's for you! I am to pass for a *censoress* now."—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 157.

CENTENARY, a centenarian; it usually means a period of a hundred years, or a hundredth anniversary.

Centenaries, he thought, must have been ravens and tortoises.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxxii.

CENTRE BIT, a tool for boring large circular holes: much used by housebreakers.

And Sleep must lie down arm'd, for the villainous *centre-bits*
Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights.
Tennyson's Maud, I. i. 11.

His intelligence bored like a *centre-bit* into the deep heart of his enemy.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. ii.

CENTRICAL, central.

I knew the church, however; it had occasionally formed a *centrical* point in my rambles.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, i. 186.

To me wealth and ambition would always be unavailing; I have lived in their most *centrical* possessions, and I have always seen that the happiness of the richest and the greatest has been the moment of retiring from riches and from power.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, v. 431.

"It is time then," said Fitzurse, "to draw

our party to a head, either at York, or some other *centrical* place."—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, i. 202.

CENTRONEL, a sentinel.

These milk-white doves shall be his *centronels*,
Who, if that any seek to do him hurt,
Will quickly fly to Cytherea's fist.
Marlowe, Dido, II. i.

CENTUMVIRATE, a body of a hundred men.

A cause . . . might reasonably have lasted them as many years, finding food and raiment all that term for a *centumvirate* of the profession.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, ii. 198.

CENTURIE, I suppose the common and corrupt pronunciation of sanctuary.

Sanctuarium or the *Centurie*, wherein debtours taking refuge from their creditours, malefactours from the judge, lived, the more the pity, in all security.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. 286 (*Hist. of Abbeys*).

CEREBROSITY, brain: the word is put into the mouth of an ignorant pedant.

Attend and throw your ears to mee . . . till I have endoctrinated your plumbeous *cerebrosities*.—*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 622.

CEREMONIZE, to practise ceremonies.

They suspected lest those who formerly had outrunne the canons with their additionall conformitie (*ceremonizing* more than was enjoyned) now would make the canons come up to them, making it necessary for others what voluntarily they had prepractised themselves. — *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. iii. 14.

CEREMONY, to marry; to join by a ceremony.

Or if thy vows be past, and Hymen's bands
Have *ceremonied* your unequal hands,
Annul, at least avoid, thy lawless act
With insufficiency, or pre-contract.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 8.

CERTS, certainly: usually written *certes*.

But *certs* I know that such mistake their ground.
Fuller, David's Heavie Punishment, st. 27.

For *certs* I know their labour was but lost.
Ibid. st. 38.

CEST, a girdle; or, as Sylvester explains it in the margin, "spouse-belt." Richardson and Latham have the same single quotation from Collins.

Thou trimm'st the trammels of thy golden hair
With myrtle, thyme, and roses; and thy brest
Gird'st with a rich and odoriferous *cest*.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 949.

CESTON, girdle; especially the girdle of Venus.

Mer. Venus, give me your pledge.
Ven. My *ceston*, or my fan, or both?
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, iii. 2.

As if love's sampler here was wrought,
Or Citherea's *ceston*, which
All with temptation doth bewitch.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 177.

CHAFF, to banter.

A dozen honest fellows grinned when their own visages appeared, and *chaffed* each other about the sweethearts who were to keep them while they were out at sea.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xv.

CHAINLESS, free; unfettered.

If the free Switzer yet bestrides alone
His *chainless* mountains, 'tis but for a time.
Byron, Ode, 130.

CHAINLET, little chain.

"If you condemn a bow of ribbon for a lady, monsieur, you would necessarily disapprove of a thing like this for a gentleman," holding up my bright little *chainlet* of silk and gold. — *Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxviii.

CHAIRED, installed or enthroned. The word more usually applies to that ceremony formerly undergone by a newly-elected M.P., of being carried in procession in a chair, as depicted by Hogarth.

Aldwyth. And when doth Harold go?
Morcar. To-morrow — first to Bosham, then to Flanders.
Aldw. Not to come back till Tostig shall have shown
And redden'd with his people's blood the teeth
That shall be broken by us,—yea, and thou *Chair'd* in his place.—*Tennyson, Harold*, i. 2.

CHALDER, a chauldron.

The quantity of coals which, one year with another, are burnt and consumed in and about this City, is supposed to be about 500,000 *Chalders*, every *Chalder* containing thirty-six bushels, and generally weighing 3000 weight.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 144.

CHALK, to run up a score, that being marked with chalk.

I shall be better than my word, and prosecute you more constantly than a city vintner does a country parliament man that *chalk'd* it plentifully last winter session.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 182.

CHALK. Old maids who wished to be married were said to eat chalk, which, with oatmeal, lime, &c., seems to have been a remedy for the green-sickness.

How can any man in his right wits believe that ten thousand green-sickness maidens .. would rather die martyrs to oatmeal, loam, and *chalk* than accept such able doctors and such pleasant physick for their recoveries in that only *elixir vitæ*, man and matrimony?—*Reply to Ladies' and Bachelors' Petition*, 1694 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 438).

As for your part, Madam, you might have had me once; but now, Madam, if you should by chance fall to *eating chalk* or gnawing the sheets, 'tis none of my fault.—*Farquhar, Constant Couple*, v. 3.

Before that any young, lying, swearing, flattering, rakehelly fellow should play such tricks with me, I would wear my teeth to the stumps with lime and *chalk*.—*Ibid., The Inconstant*, ii. 1.

Discouler'd, pale, as bastard pearl,
Or oyster, or *chalk-eating* girl
That oatmeal with it chew'd.
D'Urfey, Plague of Impertinence.

CHALKS. *By long chalks* = by many degrees.

They whipp'd and they spurr'd, and they after her press'd,
But Sir Alured's steed was *by long chalks* the best.—*Ingoldsby Leg.* (*S. Romwold*).

As regards the body of water discharged ... the Indus ranks foremost *by a long chalk*.—*De Quincey, System of the Heavens.*

CHALKS. To *walk one's chalks* is a slang expression to signify going away. Corruption of *calx* (?).

In a few minutes Tom came in. "Here's a good riddance! The prisoner has fabricated his pilgrim's staff, to speak scientifically, and perambulated his calcareous strata." "What?" "Cut his stick, and *walked his chalks*, and is off to London."—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. i.

CHALOUPE, a shallop; a small craft. Bailey here uses the French form of the word, though in his Dict. he only gives the English one.

There was a pretty many of us upon the shore of Calais, who were carried thence in a *chaloupe* to a large ship.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 255.

CHAMBER is used adjectivally for effeminate or wanton: so *chambering* (κοίταις) in Rom. xiii. 13.

The good Kalander; .. loved the sport of hunting; .... in the comparison thereof he disdained all *chamber-delights*.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 33.

Will you
Forbear to reap the harvest of such glories,
Now ripe and at full growth, for the embraces
Of a slight woman, or exchange your triumphs
For *chamber-pleasures?*
Massinger, Bashful Lover, v. 3.

Thou shalt not neede to fear the *chamber-scapes*,
The sinnes 'gainst Nature, and the brutish rapes.—*Davies, An Extasie*, p. 92.

CHAMBER, home; dwelling-place.

London .... the seat of the British Empire, and the kings of England's *chamber*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 421.

CHAMBER-STEAD, a place for a chamber. Cf. GIRDLE-STEAD, MARKET-STEAD, &c.

But if love be so dear to thee, thou hast a *chamber-stead*,
Which Vulcan purposely contriv'd with all fit secrecy;
There sleep at pleasure.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 286.

CHAMBRIER, a chamberlain.

And thou shalt have with thee the Graces,
. . . . . .
For they, to grace thee not despising,
Shall daily wait upon thy rising,
(And never Asian cavaliers
Could boast they had such *chambriers*).
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 270.

CHAMPERTOUS. *Champerty*, a legal term, is in the Dicts.: it refers to parting or dividing the land. In the extract Bp. Hall refers to his controversy with five dissenting ministers, who wrote under the name of Smectymnuus. He probably calls their combination *champertous* on account of this division of labour.

This *champertous* combination hath gone about by mere shews of proof to feed the unquiet humours of men.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, x. 372.

CHAMPION, the tenant of open, unenclosed land, who by custom allows the incoming tenant to summer-fallow such ground as is meant for wheat. The occupier of woodland or enclosures keeps the whole until the end of his term.

New fermer may enter (as *champions* say)
On all that is fallow at Lent ladie day:
In woodland, old fermer to that will not yeeld,
For loosing of pasture, and feede of his feeld.—*Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 34.

CHAMPIONIZE, to play the champion.

With reed-like lance, and with a blunted blade,
To *championize* vnder a tented shade.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 359.

CHANCEL, applied to a sacred division in a heathen temple.

The priest went into the priue *chauncell*, and (as though he had spoken with God) came forth againe, and aunswered that Jupiter did by assured promisse make him a graunt of his boune that he asked.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 233.

Fierce Mars flew through the air,
. . . . . .
. . . . and then his own hands wrought,
Which from his fane's rich *chancel*, cur'd, the true Æneas brought.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 507.

CHANCY, uncertain.

By a roundabout course even a gentleman may make of himself a *chancy* personage, raising an uncertainty as to what he may do next.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxviii.

CHANGE. To *put the change upon* a person = to deceive or mislead.

I have so contriv'd that Mellefont will presently in the chaplain's habit wait for Cynthia in your dressing-room; but I have *put the change upon her*, that she may be otherwise employed.—*Congreve, Double Dealer*, v. 17.

Those enchanters who persecute me are perpetually setting shapes before me as they really are, and presently *putting the change upon me*, and transforming them into whatever they please.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. ix.

You cannot *put the change on me* so easy as you think, for I have lived among the quick-stirring spirits of the age too long to swallow chaff for grain.—*Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. iii.

CHANGE-CHURCH, one who holds various ecclesiastical preferments in succession.

Boso . . . was a great *Change-Church* in Rome.—*Fuller, Worthies, Hertfordshire* (i. 429).

CHANGE-HOUSE, a Scotch public-house.

When the Lowlanders want to drink a cheerupping cup, they go to the public-house called the *change-house*, and call for a chopin of twopenny.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 69.

CHANGES. To ring changes is to direct or regulate variations, or to repeat certain formulæ in various order. L. has illustrations of the literal use of this phrase in regard to bells, but not of its metaphorical meaning.

She considereth how quickly mutable all things are in this world, God *ringing the changes* on all accidents, and making them tunable to His glory.—*Fuller, Holy State*, IV. xiii. 12.

If it had been necessary to exact implicit and profound belief by mysterious and horisonant terms, he could have amazed the listener, . . . and have astounded him by *ringing changes* upon Almugea, Cazimi, &c.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxxxvi.

CHANNELLIZE, to hold as in a channel.

His Vaines and Nerues that *channellize* His Blood,
By violent conuulsions all confracted.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 20.

CHANT, to deal dishonestly in horses.

Jack Firebrace and Tom Humbold of Spotsylvania was here this morning *chanting* horses with 'em.—*Thackeray, Virginians*, ch. x.

CHAP, a fellow: an abbreviation of *chapman:* merchant was used in the same contemptuous way. Bonner speaks of Latimer and Hooper as *merchants* (see *Maitland's Essays on the Reformation*, p. 369, note). The earliest authority for *chap* in the Dicts. is Byrom.

Those crusty *chaps* I cannot love,
The Diuell doo them shame.
Breton, Toyes of an Idle Head, p. 55.

CHAPEL IS THE KITCHEN, "*Ganeo*, &c., a glutton, such an one whose *chappel is the kitchen*, and his bellye his god" (*Nomenclator*, p. 526).

CHAPERON, to take charge of a young unmarried lady at balls or in public places. Fr. *chaperon*, hood.

I shall be very happy to *chaperon* you at any time, till I am confined, if Mrs. Dashwood should not like to go into public.—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xx.

My godmother, knowing her son, and knowing me, would as soon have thought of *chaperoning* a sister with a brother as of keeping anxious guard over our incomings and outgoings.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxi.

CHAPLETED, garlanded; filleted.

His forehead *chapleted* green with wreathy hop.—*Browning, Flight of the Duchess.*

CHAPLINARY, chaplaincy.

There also passed some other Acts . . . . for enabling Lay-Patrons to dispose of their Prebendaries and *Chaplinaries* unto Students.—*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 297.

CHAPMANABLE, marketable; fit for selling.

In the craft of catching or taking it, and smudging it (marchant and *chapmanable* as it should be), it sets a worke thousands.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 159).

CHAPMANRY, traffic or custom.

He is moderate in his prices, . . . which gets him much *chapmanry*.—*Document dated* 1691 (*Archæol.*, xii. 191).

CHAPTER, to divide into chapters.

Notwithstanding this general tradition of Laugton's *chaptering* the Bible, some learned men make that design of far ancienter date. —*Fuller, Worthies, Canterbury* (i. 528).

CHAPTER, head. L. has the verb *chapter* = to take to task, bring to chapter and verse. Fr. *chapitrer*. In the first three extracts the noun seems to have something of this meaning.

He forgetting all playes fast and loose with me to y^e^ sum of 350 l. . . . . an hard *chapter*, you'll say, for me.—*Bp. Frampton*, 1699 (*Life of Ken*, p. 766).

This was yet a harder *chapter* (*concio*) than the former.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 144.

Necessity is a hard *chapter* (*telum*).—*Ibid.* p. 209.

There are some *chapters* on which I still fear we shall not agree.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 150 (1766).

On that charming young woman's *chapter* I agree with you perfectly.—*Ibid.* iv. 508 (1791).

CHARACTER, a cipher: in the extract from Richardson it = short-hand.

I interpreted my lord's letter by his *character*.—*Pepys*, Jan. 18, 1660.

Sir H. Bennet's love is come to the height, and his confidence, that he hath given my lord a *character*, and will oblige my lord to correspond with him.—*Ibid.* July 15, 1664.

She found no other letter added to that parcel; but this, and that which I copied myself in *character* last Sunday whilst she was at Church, relating to the smuggling scheme, are enough for me.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 296.

CHARACTERISTIC. See quotation. But does it not mean the mention of the reigning sovereign *by name?* When Lord Weymouth at last took the oaths to Queen Anne, and had her prayed for by name in his chapel, Ken ceased to attend there.

In another letter addressed to Lloyd, he [Ken] says, "I never use any *characteristic* in the prayers myself, nor am present when any is read." By this expression he meant that he never attended any solemn days of thanksgiving or public fasts appointed by the Government.—*Life of Ken by a Layman*, p. 653.

CHARE-FOLK, people hired to do domestic work by the day. See R., s. v. *chare*.

Such who, instead of their own servants, use *chair-folke* in their houses, shall find their work worse done, and yet pay dearer for it.—*Fuller, Worthies, Kent* (i. 481).

CHARI CHRIST. See extract.

They [the Irish] take unto them Wolves to be their godsibs, whom they tearme *Chari Christ*, praying for them and wishing them well, and so they are not afraid to be hurt by them.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 146.

CHARIOTEER, to drive a chariot.

Therefore to me be given
To roam the starry path of Heaven,
To *charioteer* with wings on high,
And to rein-in the Tempests of the sky.
Southey, Ode to Astronomy.

CHARIVARI, rough music; disturbance; riot; a French word, but almost naturalized among us.

We . . . played a *charivari* with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

CHARLEY, a fox.

A nice little gorse or spinney where abideth poor *Charley*, having no other cover to which to betake himself for miles and miles, when pushed out some fine November morning by the Old Berkshire.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, ch. i.

"And all after a poor little fox!" "You don't know *Charley*, I can see," said Halbert. "Poor little fox indeed! why it's as fair a match between the best-tried pack of hounds in England and an old dog-fox as one would wish to see."—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxviii.

CHARLEY. The old watchmen were called Charlies; some say because Charles I. in 1640 extended and improved the watch system in the metropolis.

No bumpkin makes a poke the less
At the back or ribs of old Eleanor S.
As if she were only a sack of barley;
Or gives her credit for greater might
Than the Powers of Darkness confer at night
On that other old woman, the parish
Charley.—Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

Bludyer, a brave and athletic man, would often give a loose to his spirits of an evening, and mill a *Charley* or two, as the phrase then was.—*Thackeray, Sketches in London* (*Friendship*).

CHARMER, some sort of fashionable dance.

We march'd up a body of the finest, bravest, well-dressed fellows in the Universe; our commanders at the head of us, all lace and feather, and like so many beaux at a ball. I don't believe there was a man of 'em but could dance a *charmer*.—*Farquhar, The Inconstant*, i. 2.

CHART, to map out.

What ails us who are sound
That we should mimic this raw fool the world,
Which *charts* us all in its coarse blacks or whites.—*Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.*

CHART, the mariner's compass. *Card* is so used by Shakespeare, &c., from the card on which the various points are marked.

The discovery of the *chart* is but of late standing, tho' of great importance.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 412.

CHASED. A man was said to be chased when the bottle was pushed towards him that he might help himself.

Why, when I fill this very glass of wine, cannot I push the bottle to you, and say, "Fairford, you are *chased?*"—*Scott, Redgauntlet*, Letter i.

CHASTED, kept chaste.

Ah, *chasted* bed of mine, said she, which never heretofore couldest accuse me of one defiled thought, how canst thou now receive this disastred changling?—*Sidney, Arcadia*, Bk. II. p. 160.

CHASTELING, one who is chaste. Becon says (iii. 568) that in St. Matt. xix. we are told of "three kinds of *chastelings.*"

CHASULE, chasuble. See CHESIL. Fuller says a priest was formally degraded

By taking from him the patin, chalice, and plucking the *chasule* from his back.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IV. ii. 6.

CHAT, point; state of the case (slang).

Has the gentleman any right to be in this room at all, or has he not? Is he commercial, or is he—miscellaneous? That's the *chat*, as I take it.—*Trollope, Orley Farm*, ch. vi.

CHATMATE, companion; one who chats with another.

The toothlesse trotte her nurse . . was her only *chatmate* and chambermaide.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 167).

CHATTATION, chat; conversation.

Miss Baldwin would have dinner served according to order, and an excellent dinner it was, and our *chattation* no disagreeable sauce.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 219.

CHATTERIST, chatterer. The extract occurs in a letter supposed to be written by Hugh Peters, from the other world, to Daniel Burgess—both being dissenting preachers of note and fluency.

You are the only modern *chatterist* that I hear has succeeded me.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 204.

CHATTERY, light conversation.

She then would not sit herself, but came and stood by me at the window, and entered into an easy and cheerful *chattery*, till the return of the Queen.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iii. 273.

All Windsor, and almost all Berkshire, assembled on this occasion; of course there was no lack of *chattery* and chatterers.—*Ibid.* v. 17.

Her continued and unmeaning *chattery* made the short term of her stay appear long.—*Ibid., Camilla*, Bk. VIII. ch. ii.

CHAUCERISMS, expressions such as were used by Chaucer.

The many *Chaucerisms* used (for I will not say affected by him [Spenser]) are thought by the ignorant to be blemishes.—*Fuller, Worthies, London* (ii. 80).

CHAUD, heat: a French word employed as English, one would think, unnecessarily.

The over-hot breathings of Ministers, like the *chaud* of Charcoale, stifle and suffocate the vital spirits of true Religion.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 574.

CHAUMBERDAKYNS. See quotation.

At the Commons' petition to the King in Parliament that all Irish begging-priests called *Chaumberdakyns* should avoid the Realm before Michaelmas next, they were ordered to depart.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IV. ii. 29.

CHAVEL, to chew.

Disarm'd of teeth, this *chavells* with his gums.—*Stapylton's Juvenal*, x. 231.

CHAWBACON, peasant, or country labourer. Cf. BACON-SLICER.

The *chawbacons*, hundreds of whom were the Earl's tenants, raised a shout that well-nigh brought down the roof of the Court-house.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. II. ch. x.

CHEAP JACK, an itinerant vendor of hardware, &c., who puts up his articles at a certain price, and gradually cheapens them until he gets a purchaser. He also recommends his wares with a good deal of patter or oratory.

You don't mean to say that you would like him to turn public man in that way, making a sort of political *Cheap Jack* of himself.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. vi.

CHEAT, the gallows (thieves' cant). Cf. NUBBING-CHEAT.

See what your laziness is come to; to the *cheat*, for thither will you go now, that's

infallible.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild,* Bk. IV. ch. ii.

CHEATEE, a dupe.

In this city
(As in a fought field, crows and carkasses)
No dwellers are but cheaters and *cheateez.*
Albumazar, I. i.

CHECKLE, to chuckle.

Some things are of that nature as to make
One's fancie *checkle* while his heart doth ake.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, Pt. ii., Introd.

CHECK-STRING, a string held by the coachman, the end of which passes into the carriage, and so enables any one inside to signal the driver to stop.

The young man was in the high road to destruction, and driving at such a rate that he must soon have overset the whole undertaking—it was time to pull the *check-string.*—*Colman, Man of Business,* Act III.

CHEEK, impudence. So we speak of having the *face* to do a thing. In the old play or Morality called *Hycke-Scorner* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.,* i. 101), Freewill says to Perseverance, who has rebuked him, "I take hyt in full grete scorne that thou shouldest thus *cheke* me;" perhaps, however, *cheke* in this place = check. Cf. BROW.

"You don't happen to know why they killed the pig, do you?" retorts Mr. Bucket, with a steadfast look, but without loss of temper. "No!" "Why, they killed him," says Mr. Bucket, "on account of his having so much *cheek:* don't you get into the same position."—*Dickens, Bleak House,* ch. liv.

She told him, with a raised voice and flashing eyes, she wondered at his *cheek,* sitting down by that hearth of all hearths in the world.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth,* ch. xlviii.

CHEEK BALL, "*Gena, Mala, the cheeke balle*" (*Nomenclator,* p. 28).

Large *balls of cheeks,* taper to chin,
From ear to ear she's mouth'd.
Ward, England's Reformation, cant. i. p. 13.

CHEEKY, impudent.

"You will find, Sir," said Lee, "that these men in this here hut are a rougher lot than you think for; very like they'll be *cheeky.*"—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn,* ch. xxvi.

"I will say this for you," remarked Ingram slowly, "that you are the *cheekiest* young beggar I have the pleasure to know."—*Black, Princess of Thule,* ch. xvii.

CHEESE. See first extract, and so any low curtsey.

What more reasonable thing could she do than amuse herself with making *cheeses?* that is, whirling round ... until the petticoat is inflated like a balloon, and then sinking into a curtsey.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches,* ch. vi.

It was such a deep ceremonial curtsey as you never see at present: she and her sister both made these "*cheeses*" in compliment to the new-comer, and with much stately agility.—*Thackeray, Virginians,* ch. xxii.

CHEESE. *The cheese* = the right or best thing. Cf. CASEINE. Some have thought it a corruption of *la chose* = the thing. There is, however, an old proverb. "After *cheese* comes nothing"—cheese being the crown and completion of dinner.

"You look like a prince in it, Mr. Lint," pretty Rachel said, coaxing him with her beady black eyes. "It *is* the *cheese,*" replied Mr. Lint.—*Thackeray, Codlingsby.*

CHEESE-TOASTER, a jocular name for a sword. See quotation from Smollett, *s. v.* FLUSTRATION. Cf. TOASTING-IRON.

I'll drive my *cheese-toaster* through his body.—*Thackeray, The Virginians,* ch. x.

CHEQUER, to pay in, as into the exchequer; to treasure up.

There stayèd Wisdom's matcht to nimble Wit,
And Nature *chequers* up all gifts of grace.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimaye, p. 32.

There were some dawnings of this in the question which was not carried for *chequering* the disbanding money into the Chamber of London.—*North, Examen,* p. 506.

CHEQUIN, a sequin. The Turkish sequin is worth from six to seven shillings; it appears, however, from the second quotation that coining among the Turks is of late introduction.

I am sorry to hear of the trick that Sir John Ayres put upon the Company by the box of hail-shot, ... which he made the world believe to be full of *chequins* and Turkey gold.—*Howell, Letters,* I. iv. 28.

In Turkey .. the government coins only pence and halfpence, which they call parraws, for the use of the poor in their markets; and yet vast sums are paid and received in trade, and dispensed by the government; but all in foreign money, as dollars, *chequeens,* pieces of eight, and the like.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford,* ii. 14.

CHERMEZ, *Coccus ilicis,* an insect from which a scarlet dye is procured.

There lives the Sea-Oak in a little shell,
There grows untill'd the ruddy Cochinel;
And there the *Chermez,* which on each side arms
With pointed prickles all his precious arms.
Sylvester, Eden, 600.

CHERRY, to redden.

Close in her closet, with her best complexions,

She mends her face's wrinkle-full defections ;
Her cheek she *cherries*, and her ey she cheers,
And fains her (fond) a wench of fifteen yeers.
Sylvester, The Decay, 122.

CHERRYLET, little cherry.

What fresh Buds of scarlet Rose
Are more fragrant sweet then those,
Then those Twins thy Strawberry teats,
Curled-purled *Cherrylets ?*
Sylvester, Ode to Astræa.

Then Nature for a sweet allurement setts
Two smelling, swelling, bashful *cherelettes.*
Herrick, Appendix, p. 434.

CHERUBIMIC, pertaining to cherubs: the adjective *cherubic* formed from the singular is the usual form.

So saying, Mr. Robinson he quitted
With *cherubimic* smiles and placid brows.
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 6.

CHERUBINS. To be *in the cherubins* = to be in the clouds ; unsubsfantial.

Diogenes mocking soch quidificall trifles, that were al *in the cherubins*, said, Sir Plato, your table and your cuppe I see very well, but as for your tabletee and your cupitee I see none soche.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 139.

CHESHIRE CAT. I have not met with any satisfactory explanation of the phrase.

Lo! *like a Cheshire cat* our court will *grin.*
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 91.

Mr. Newcome says to Mr. Pendennis in his droll, humorous way, "That woman *grins like a Cheshire cat.*" Who was the naturalist who first discovered that peculiarity of the *cats in Cheshire?—Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxiv.

CHESIL, chasuble or chesible. See CHASULE.

How is it meet or comely that those shavelings with their stoles and *chesils* should have more souldiers or richer armour and artillery than we?—*Fuller, Holy State*, Bk. I. ch. xiii.

CHEST-WORM, *angina pectoris* (?).

How then wilt thou bear universal tortures . . . such as of which the pangs of childbirth, burnings of material fire and brimstone, gnawings of *chest-worms*, drinks of gall and wormwood, are but shadows?—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 60.

The approofs and reproofs of it [conscience] are so powerful and terrible, the one cheering more than any cordial, the other gnawing more than any *chest-worm*, tormenting worse than hot pincers.—*Ibid.* p. 98.

CHEVAL-GLASS, a large swing-glass in a frame.

In the places of business of the great tailors, the *cheval-glasses* are dim and dusty for lack of being looked into.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xvi.

CHICANEUR, a dishonest or shifty man. An attempt has been made to introduce this word in an English form, and *chicaner* is used by Locke and Burke, but it cannot be said to be naturalized.

His lordship was sensible of the prodigious injustice and iniquitable torment inflicted upon suitors by vexatious and false adversaries, assisted by the knavish confederating officers, and other *chicaneurs* that belong to the court.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 73.

CHICKEN. To be *no chicken* = to be old.

Then, Cloe, still go on to prate
Of thirty-six and thirty-eight ;
Pursue your trade of scandal picking,
Your hints that Stella is *no chicken.*
Swift, Stella's Birthday, 1720.

I swear she's *no chicken ;* she's on the wrong side of thirty if she be a day.—*Ibid., Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

CHICKEN-PECKED, under the rule of a child, as *hen-pecked* = under the rule of a woman.

What am I the better for burying a jealous wife? To be *chicken-peck'd* is a new persecution more provoking than the old one.—*Burgoyne, The Heiress*, Act III. sc. i.

CHICKEN STAKE, a small stake.

These dignified personages seem to have played for what would not at present be called a *chicken stake.*—*Archæol.*, viii. 133 (1787).

CHIEFERY, body of chiefs.

Much about this time, he, together with the *chiefery* or greatest men of Ulster, by secret parties combined in an association that they would defend the Romish religion.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 123.

CHIEFLET, a petty chief.

The Chief or *chieflet* . . came out and interchanged a few words of masonic lacouism with Salem.—*W. G. Palgrave, Arabia*, i. 22 (1865).

CHIEFNESS, superiority.

Some have said that the first in the seniorilie of admition was accounted the principall ; but . . . their *chiefnesse* was *penes Regis arbitrium.*—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. vi.

CHIFFONIERE, a cupboard (etymologically where rags may be stowed away, but usually applied to an ornamental cupboard in a drawing-room). A French word, but naturalized.

Adèle was leading me by the hand round

the room, showing me the beautiful books and ornaments on the consoles and *chiffonieres.*—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre,* ch. xiii.

The box was found at last under a *chiffonier.*—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch,* ch. lxxx.

CHILD. To *be with child* is used for being eager or longing for anything.

I sent my boy, who, like myself, is *with child* to see any strange thing.—*Pepys,* May 14, 1660.

I went to my lord and saw his picture, very well done, and am *with child* till I get it copied out.—*Ibid.* Oct. 9, 1660.

I am *with child* to hear what it was he said ("*Aveo scire quid dixerit*").—*Bailey's Erasmus,* p. 355.

CHILDKIND, children spoken of collectively.

During the Carnival all mankind, womankind, and *childkind* think it not unbecoming to play the fool.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling,* Pt. II. ch. vii.

CHILDLY, in a child-like manner. R., L., and H. give the word as an adjective, with reference to Gower, Lydgate, and Hoccleve respectively. Latimer used it later on (i. 537): "a *childly* love." In the extract it is an adverb.

Then she smiled around right *childly,* then she gazed around right queenly. — *Mrs. Browning, Lady Geraldine's Courtship.*

CHILDSHIP, relationship as a child.

Concluding Christ as the first effect of God's ordination, a mediator, in some sort of God's actual choice, and our potential *childship.*—*Adams,* iii. 101.

CHILD'S PART, portion of inheritance pertaining to a child.

[A hospital] which one of the said sisters built and enriched with her own patrimony and *child's part.*—*Holland's Camden,* p. 574.

CHILL-COLD, icy cold.

A *chill-cold* Bloud (still flowing from Dismay)
Fleets through my veines.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 49.

CHIM-CHAM, crooked; awkward. In all the examples in the Dicts. the word is *kim-kam;* but see L., s. v. *cam.*

The reason of all this *chim-cham* stuff is the ridiculous undertaking of the author to prove Oates's plot (before he comes at it) out of Coleman's papers, that are nothing to the purpose.—*North, Examen,* p. 151.

CHIN, to put chin to chin, and so to embrace.

She shewed me a troupe of faire ladies, every one her lover colling and kissing, *chinning* and embracing, and looking babies in one another's eyes. — *Breton, Dreame of Strange Effects,* p. 17.

CHINCLOTH, a muffler or band round the chin. The Dicts. have *chinclout.*

Upon the head they put a cap, which they fasten with a very broad *chincloth.*—*Misson, Travels in Eng.,* p. 90.

CHIN-CUSHION, a name given to cravats which were puffed out under the chin. See extract, *s. v.* BID AND BEADS.

CHINK, to chuckle.

He *chinked* and crowed with laughing delight.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth,* ch. 18.

CHINK, the sound of the grasshopper.

Because half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate *chink,* whilst thousands of great cattle reposed beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud, and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field.—*Burke, Fr. Revolution,* p. 68.

CHINK, fit or burst (of laughter).

My lord and lady took such a *chink* of laughing that it was some time before they could recover.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality,* i. 35.

His kind face was all agape with broad smiles, and the boys around him were in *chinks* of laughing.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford,* ch. ix.

CHINKERS, money; coins.

Are men like us to be entrapp'd and sold
And see no money down, Sir Hurly-Burly?
We're vile crossbow-men, and a knight are you,
But steel is steel, and flesh is still but flesh,
So let us see your *chinkers.*
Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, Pt. II. iii. 1.

CHIP, tasteless. See next entry.

His appetite was gone, and cookeries were provided in order to tempt his palate, but all was *chip.*—*North, Life of Lord Guilford,* ii. 205.

CHIP IN PORRIDGE. See second extract; also preceding word.

If *Porridge* were my only cheer,
Thy Praise or Blame must both appear
Two tasteless *chips* thrown in't.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 5.

The Burials Bill . . will be passed—if passed at all—because it is thought by the majority to resemble the proverbial *chip in porridge,* which does neither good nor harm. —*Church Times,* June 25, 1880.

CHIPEENER, a high-heeled shoe. See N., s. v. *chioppine,* who gives several forms of the word, but not this.

I do not love to endanger my back with stooping so low; if you would wear *chipeeners,* much might be done. — *Revenge; or, A Match in Newgate,* Act III.

CHIQUANCERY, chicanery.

I shall not advise this honourable house to use any *chiquancery* or pettifoggery.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 151.

CHIROGRAPHOSOPHIC, a judge of handwriting.

"But what sort of handwriting was it?" asked I, almost disregarding the welcome coin. "Ou then—aiblins a man's, aiblins a maid's: he was no *chirographosophic* himsel'." —*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxiv.

CHIROMACHY, a hand-to-hand fight.

Things came to dreadful *Chiromachies*, such scufflings and fightings with hands and arms of flesh.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 544.

CHISELMANSHIP, carving or sculpture of an unartistic sort. Mr. Peacock tells me that he got the word out of one or other of Mr. Ruskin's books.

No climbing plant was permitted to defile this elaborate piece of *chiselmanship*.—*Peacock, Ralf Skirland*, i. 86 (1870).

CHIT, to chirp. N. has *chitter*.

He soars like an eagle, not respecting the *chitting* of sparrows.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 108.

CHITTERLING, a little chit, or child.

For Theseus, like a boist'rous Suiter,
To spirit her away made bold,
When she was but poor ten years old,
A little snotty *chitterling*,
But now she's quite another thing.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 268.

CHITTES. See extract.

Lenticula is a poultz called *chittes*, whiche (because wee here in England haue not in vse to eate) I translate peason.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 101.

CHIVALRESQUE, pertaining to chivalry. Godwin uses it as a French word, italicizing it.

His misanthropy, therefore, had a strange mixture in it of the gallant and the *chevalеresque*.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, ii. 71.

His account of the Duke of Wellington might almost have seemed an exaggerated panegyric, if it had painted some warrior in a *chivalresque* romance.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vii. 169.

CHIVY, to chase (slang).

I've been a *chivied* and a *chivied*, fust by one on you and nixt by another on you, till I'm worritted to skins and bones.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xlvi.

CHOCK, quite. *Chock full* is common = quite full, or choke full.

I drew a shaft
Chock to the steel.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. II. iii. 1.

CHOICE-FULL, offering plenty of choice.

For costly toys, silk stockings, cambrick, lawn,
Heer's *choice-full* plenty.
Sylvester, The Colonies, p. 681.

CHOIRED, assembled in choir.

Then, his eye wild ardours glancing,
From the *choired* gods advancing,
The Spirit of the Earth made reverence meet.
Coleridge, To the Departing Year.

CHOISED, selected; chosen.

Choised seede to be picked and trimly well fide,
For seede may no longer from threshing abide.—*Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 133.

CHOKE-BAIL, a *choke-bail* action = one in which bail was not admissible?

Bailiff. We arrest you in the King's name, at the suit of Mr. Freeman, guardian to Jeremiah Blackacre, Esquire, in an action of ten thousand pounds.
Widow. How? how? in a *chokebail* action. —*Wycherley, Plain Dealer*, v. 3.

CHOKEY, causing to choke; also inclined to choke, as one who is ready to cry.

It is the Heart but not the core of England, having nothing course or *choaky* therein. —*Fuller, Worthies, Warwick* (ii. 402).

The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *chokey*.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School Days*, Pt. I. ch. iv.

CHOOSE, as you like; an expression of indifference.

Boy. They will trust you for no more drink.
Mer. Will they not? let 'em *choose*.—*Beaum. and Fl., Knight of B. Pestle*, iv. 5.

Nev. Miss, Pray be so kind to call a servant to bring me a glass of small beer: I know you are at home here.
Miss. Every fool can do as they're bid: make a page of your own age, and do it yourself.
Nev. Chuse, proud fool; I did but ask you. —*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).
Nev. Miss, shall I help you to a pigeon? . . .
Miss. No, Sir, I thank you.
Nov. Why then you may *chuse*.
Ibid. (Conv. ii.).

CHOOSE. *To choose* = by choice.

The sluggard saith, There is a lion in the way; and then he steppeth backward, and keepeth aloof off. But the worthy magistrate would meet with such a lion, *to choose*, that he might win awe to God's ordinance, and make the way passable for others, by tearing such a beast in pieces.—*Sanderson*, ii. 260.

The Scots, *to chuse*, prefer a monarchy before any other government, so they may govern their monarch. — *Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 222.

Widow. Wilt thou choose him for guardian, whom I refuse for husband?

Jerry. Ay, *to choose*, I thank you.— *Wycherley, Plain Dealer*, iv. 1.

Ben. One of two things I must choose—either to be a lord or a beggar.

Mrs. M. Be a lord *to choose*—though I have known some that have chosen both.—*Farquhar, Twin Rivals*, ii. 2.

"Oh then," said Miss Darnford, "pray let us hear it, *to choose*."—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 136.

CHOP, an exchange.

The Duke had made it his humble request, and drew on the King hardly to make a *chop* with those demeasnes.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 187.

CHOP. *First chop* = first-rate. A slang expression, which seems to come from the Anglo-Chinese, in which language *chop* is a word of very varied meaning.

"As for poetry, I hate poetry." "Pen's is not *first chop*," says Warrington.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. iv.

You like to be master, there's no denying that; you must be *first chop* in heaven, else you won't like it much.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xiii.

CHOP. At the *first chop* = immediately, or, as we say, at a blow.

Let them look on God's word, and compare their judgment with the Scripture, and see whether it be right or no, and not believe them at the *first chop*, whatever they say.—*Tyndale*, i. 241.

While Philippus in the daye time toke his reste and slepe, a sorte of the Grekes (whiche had in a great nombre assembled about his doore) toke peper in the nose, and spake many wordes of reproch by the King, for that by reason of his slugging they might not at the *first chop* be brought to his speche. —*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 199.

CHOPLOGE, chopper of logic, and so, sharp answerer.

Mery. Well, dame Custance, if he heare you thus play *choploge;*

Cust. What will he?

Mery. Play the deuill in the horologe.
Udal, Roister-Doister, iii. 2.

He . . with lacke of vitailles brought those *choploges* or greate pratlers as lowe as dogge to the bow.—*Ibid., Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 250.

CHOP-LOGIC, argument.

Cloth-Breeches, as breefe as he was proud, swore by the pike of his staffe that his *chop-logicke* was not worth a pinne, and that he would turne his own weapon into his bosome. —*Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 399).

Your *chop-logike* hath no great subtilty, for simply you reason of foysting, and appropriate that to yourselves (to you men I mean) as though there were not women-foysts and nips as neate in that trade as you. — *Ibid., Theeves Falling Out* (*Ibid.* viii. 385).

CHOPOLOGICAL, a contemptuous and ludicrous substitute for *tropological*. Cf. CRAZIOLOGIST, FUTILITARIAN.

So, say they, the literal sense killeth, and the spiritual sense giveth life. We must therefore, say they, seek out some *chopological* sense.—*Tyndale*, i. 308.

CHOPPIMOR, same as chipeener, q. v.?

Which judges, upon every encounter, gave reward to the best deserver, as scarfs, gloves, *choppimors*, ribbons, and such like.—*Journey of E. of Nottingham*, 1605 (*Harl. Misc.*, iii. 433).

CHORIC, like or belonging to a chorus (in a Greek tragedy).

He painted to himself what were Dorothea's inward sorrows, as if he had been writing a *choric* wail. — *G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xxxvii.

CHORUS, to speak together; to join in chorus.

Let ev'ry song be *chorus't* with his name;
And music pay her tribute to his fame.
Defoe, True-Born Englishman, Pt. II.

Then they all *chorus'd* upon me—"Such a character as Miss Harlowe's," cried one—"A lady of so much generosity and good sense," another.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 228.

CHOUSE, to cheat. De Quincey proposes a curious etymology for this word. See extract s. v. JOWSER. The correct derivation is given in the Dicts.

CHOWDER. The *Imp. Dict.* says: "In New England, a dish of fish boiled with biscuit, &c. In Spanish, *chode* is a paste made with milk, eggs, sugar, and flour. In the West of England *chowder-beer* is a liquor made by boiling black spruce in water, and mixing with it molasses." It is probably the last that is referred to in the extract.

My head sings and simmers like a pot of *chowder*.—*Smollett, L. Greaves*, ch. xvii.

CHREMATISTIC. "The art of getting wealth is so called by Aristotle in his *Politics*" (note by Fielding *in loc.*). See L. s. v. *chrematistics*.

I am not the least versed in the *chrematistic* art, as an old friend of mine called it. I know not how to get a shilling, nor how to keep it in my pocket if I had it.—*Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. IX. ch. v.

CHRESTOMATHIC, learning good things.

The second belongs to a science which Jeremy, the thrice illustrious Bentham, calls Phthisozoics, or the art of destruction applied to noxious animals, a science which the said Jeremy proposes should form part of the course of studies in his *Chrestomathic* school.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxxviii.

CHRIST-CROSS-ROW TO MALACHI. Was there some primer beginning with the alphabet, and ending with a list of the Old Testament books?

Five years with a bib under his chin; four years in travelling from *Christ-cross-row to Malachi*.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iv. 133.

CHRISTDOM, the rule of Christ "whose service is perfect freedom."

They know the grief of men without its wisdom;
They sink in man's despair without its calm;
Are slaves without the liberty in *Christdom*,
Are martyrs, by the pang without the palm.
Mrs. Browning, Cry of the Children.

CHRISTED. Made one with Christ is, I suppose, the meaning. Gauden says that the sectaries amused the silly vulgar "with their new notions and strange expressions of being Godded with God, *Christed* with Christ, Spirited with the Spirit, and the like affectations" (*Tears of the Church*, p. 196).

CHRISTENTEE, Christendom.

Would God this same word might not be without a lye saide of some publique officers of *Christentee*, by whome sometimes is trussed vp and hanged on the galoes a poore sely soule that hath percase pielfed away tenne grotes, where theimselfes by great pielage ... do growe daily and encrease in welth and richesse, no manne saying blacke is their eyen.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 118.

CHRISTIANIZE, to adopt in part the Christian religion. This neuter sense of the verb L. notes as rare, but gives no example.

Prester John (though part he Judaize)
Doth in some sort devoutly *Christianize*.
Sylvester, Colonies, 379.

CHRISTLE, to cry.

"And I've seed mun do what few has; I've seed mun *christle* like any child." "What! cry?" said Amyas; "I shouldn't have thought there was much cry in him."—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxx.

CHROMOLITHIC (Gr. χρῶμα, colour; λίθος, stone). See extract.

An impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colours, by the process termed *Chromolithic*.—*Proc. of Soc. of Antiq.*, i. 22 (1844).

CHRONICLER, to chronicle.

Take the original thereof out of an anonymal *croniclering* manuscript. — *Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln* (ii. 9).

CHRYSELEPHANTINE, formed of gold and ivory.

She stood motionless, gazing upon the sky, like some exquisite *chryselephantine* statue, all ivory and gold.—*C. Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. ix.

CHRYSOCOLL, carbonate of copper (Gr. χρυσός κόλλα), as found with or adhering to gold.

Now as with Gold grows in the self-same Mine
Much *Chrysocholle*, and also Silver fine,
So supreme Honour and Wealth (matcht by none)
Second the Wisdom of great Salomon.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 601.

CHUBBED, chub-faced; fat.

Young Skinker, eldest son to a wealthy squire, a *chubbed* unlucky boy, about the age of Lord Richard, put one hand within the other, and desired Harry to strike thereon.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 22.

CHUCK, to throw.

Yes, faith, as I've a soul to save,
I will for nothing dig her grave;
Yes, I would do it too as willing
As if her hand had *chuck'd* a shilling.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. i.

Her toilet was simple. She had merely to "*chuck*" her bonnet and shawl upon the bed.—*Dickens, Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlix.

Opinions gold or brass are null.
We *chuck* our flattery or abuse
Called Cæsar's due, as Charon's dues,
I' the teeth of some dead sage or fool,
To mend the grinning of a skull.
Mrs. Browning, "*Died.*"

CHUCK-FARTHING, trifling.

Two neighbouring sovereigns were at war together about some pitiful *chuck-farthing* thing or other.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 340.

CHUCKLE. *Chuckle chin* = double chin.

The dewlaps from his *chuckle chin*
That had with gorging pampered been.
D'Urfey, Athenian Jilt.

CHUCKLE, to mix, throw together.

Between eight and nine in comes my lady's

woman to range in order and method all the little trinkets of the toilet. She *chuckles* together a whole covy of essences and perfumes.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 117.

CHUCKLEHEAD, a fool.

Is not he much handsomer and better built than that great *chucklehead*.—*Smollett, Rod. Random*, ch. iii.

CHUFFINESS, churlishness; morose clownishness.

In spite of the *chuffiness* of his appearance and churlishness of his speech, this waggoner's bosom being "made of penetrable stuff," he determined to let the gentleman pass.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. xvi.

CHUM, properly a chamber-fellow, and so an intimate friend.

As it was plain that the person who had robbed him had possessed himself of his key, he had no doubt, when he first missed his money, but that his *chum* was certainly the thief.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. xi.

CHUMP-END, thick end: usually applied to the thick end of a joint of meat.

Biddy . . . distributed three defaced bibles (shaped as if they had been unskilfully cut off the *chump-end* of something), more illegibly printed at the best than any curiosities of literature I have since met with.—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. x.

CHUMPISH, sullen; ill-tempered.

He made the simple wench his wrath abide;
With *chumpish* looks, hard words, and secret nips,
Grumbling at her when she his kindness sought.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 391.

CHURCH. This verb is only used now in regard to a woman returning public thanks after childbirth; she is then said to be *churched*, and the officiating clergyman is said to *church* her; but Gauden, speaking of the schisms made by sectaries, calls them "strange methods of new *churching* men and women" (*Tears of the Church*, p. 39).

CIENT, scion. Did this spelling come from an idea that the word was derived from Lat. *ciens*, moving, and so shooting forth?

He had a numerous and beautiful female kindred, so that there was hardly a noble stock in England into which one of these his *Cients* was not grafted.—*Fuller, Worthies, Leicester* (i. 567).

CHURCHLESS, without a Church.

I confess no such place as Trekingham appeareth at this day in any Catalogue of English Towns; whence I conclude it a Parish some years since depopulated, or never but a *Churchlesse* Village.—*Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln* (ii. 19).

CHURCHLET, little church.

I shall not need to instance in the many defects . . incident to these (*Ecclesiolæ* and *Congregatiunculæ*) little *Churchlets* and scattered Conventicles.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 32.

CHURCHLY, ecclesiastical. The proeme from which the extract is taken is written with a jocose affectation of archaism.

Diverse grave points also hath he handled of *churchly* matters, and doubts in religion daily arising, to great clerks only appertaining.—*Gay, Proeme to Shepherd's Week.*

CHURCHSCOT, payment due to the Church.

[Knute] also charges them to see all *Churchscot* and Romescot fully cleered before his returne.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 18.

CHURL, to grudge.

A traveller coming into a certain house desired some meat: the mistress being something nice and backward to give him victuals, "You need not," says he, "*churle* me in a piece of meat."—*Aubrey, Miscellanies*, p. 182.

CHURN-BOOTS, boots like a churn in shape. In Halliwell's *Nursery Rhymes of England*, No. 477, one couplet runs—

"She churns her butter in a *boot*,
And instead of a churn-staff she puts in her foot."

There is also a Scotch song to the same effect.

Here is the sleeping hamlet of Bondy: chaise with waiting-women; horses all ready, and postilions with their *churn-boots* impatient to be gone.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. iii.

CHURN-STAFF, the stick or pole used in churning. See extracts, *s. vv.* CHURN-BOOT, PANDOLA.

CHYME, to extract by chemical process.

What antidote against the terror of conscience can be *chymed* from gold?—*Adams*, i. 153.

CICATRINE, scarring?

'Tis not like thy aloe, *cicatrine* tongue bitter: no, 'tis no stabber, but like thy goodly and glorious nose, blunt, blunt, blunt.—*Dekker, Satiromastix* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.* III. 170).

CICHPEASE, dwarf pea or vetch. See L., s. v. *chich*; and extract, *s. v.* FENUGREEK.

A certain dapper fellow . . did before the kings presence, cast or throw a kind of smal pulse, called a *Cichpease*, through a needles eye.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, Preface.

CIDER-AND, cider mixed with spirits or some other ingredient. Cf. HOT WITH, COLD WITHOUT.

Barnabas, the surgeon, and an exciseman were smoking their pipes over some *cider-and*.—*Fielding, Jos. Andrews*, Bk. I. ch. xvi.

CIGARETTE, diminutive of cigar; mild tobacco rolled in paper.

If you forgive me we shall celebrate our reconciliation in a *cigarette*.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. x.

CILICE, hair-cloth. Sir T. Browne has the adj. *cilicious*.

We have heard so much of monks . . . with their shaven crowns, hair-*cilices*, and vows of poverty.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. i.

CINQUE AND QUATRE, one who has entered his fiftieth year. See H., s. v. *cincater*.

(*Prometheus.*)
Oh Jupiter, I'm glad to see thee,
And now thou'rt here, take pity, prithee,
Upon a poor old *Cinque and Quater*,
Had paid for playing the Creator.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 173.

CINQUE AND SICE. The phrase in the extract seems to mean being fearless or desperate; the idea perhaps being that of a player who counts on having the highest throws of the dice. Caius in his *Essay on Eng. Dogs*, transl. by Fleming, 1576, says that our countrymen love mastiffs "for their carelessness of life, *setting all at cinque and sice*" (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 253).

CINQUE-OUTPOSTS, the five senses.

I was fallen soundly asleep; the *cinque-out-posts* were shut up closer than usually, and my senses so treble-locked, that the moon, had she descended from her watery orb, might have done much more to me than she did to Endymion.—*A Winter Dream*, 1649 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 203).

I had fallen into so sound a sleep, as if the *cinq-posts* (my five outward senses) had been trebly lockt up.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 32.

CIPER, cypress.

A *ciper* by the churche seat abydeth
By oure old progeniotours long tyme devoutlye regarded.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 740.

CIPHERS, shorthand. Cf. CHARACTER.

His speeches were much heeded, and taken by divers in *ciphers*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 82.

CIRCUITEER, to go circuit; also, one who does so. L. has the noun, which is sometimes spelt *circuiter*.

Here we drop our *circuiteer*; which character lasted till his lordship was made solicitor-general.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 92.

But now to return to his lordship, and his *circuiteering*.—*Ibid.* i. 261.

Those infinitely grander Drudges,
The big-wigg'd *circuiteering* Judges.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 125.

CIRCUITY. L. defines this, "tendency to assume a circular form," and this definition accords with the use of the word in the extract that he gives, but the word has other meanings, though all of course having in them the idea of something circular. Thus in Udal it = extent or round; in Andrewes it = beating about the bush.

Alexander . . . conferred vnto the same besides his owne former royalme a dominion of muche more large and ample *circuitee* then the same whiche he was Lorde of before.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 220.

Very clear it is, the prophecy, without all *circuity*, noting, naming, and in a manner pointing to it.—*Andrewes*, i. 157.

CIRCULARNESS, roundness, circularity.

In forme, at the first view, in a mass, it doth pretend to some *Circularness*.—*Fuller, Worthies, Warwick* (ii. 402).

CIRCULATOR, a juggler, one who goes round showing tricks.

I could never yet esteem these vapouring Seraphicks, these new Gnosticks, to be other than a kind of Gipsy-Christians, or a race of *Circulators*, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 200.

CIRCULIZE, to encircle.

It was vnsow'd, and made with buttons fast
Of orient pearle of admirable size
Which loopes of azur'd silk did *circulize*.
Davies, An Extasie, p. 90.
Mother of pearle their sides shal *circulize*.
Ibid. p. 93.

CIRCUMAMBAGES, indirectnesses, beatings about the bush.

From you I shall not meet with . . . the depreciating indifferences, the affected slights, the female *circumambages*, if I may be allowed the words.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iii. 165.

CIRCUMAMBAGIOUS, round about, not keeping to the point.

Reader, thou mayest have thought me at times disposed to be *circumambagious* in my manner of narration.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xl.

CIRCUMBIND, to bind round.

The fringe that *circumbinds* it too
Is spangle-work of trembling dew.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 96.

CIRCUM-CROSS, to mark round with a cross: in shaking hands a sort of rude cross is formed.

I am holy while I stand
Circum-crost by thy pure hand;
But when that is gone, again
I, as others, am profane.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 243.

CIRCUMFERENT, surrounding.

As this is soft and pliant to your arme
In a *circumferent* flexure, so will I
Be tender of your welfare and your will.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, Act IV.

CIRCUMGYRATORY, revolving.

That functionary, however, had not failed during his *circumgyratory* movements, to bestow a thought upon the important object of securing the epistle.—*E. A. Poe, Hans Pfaal* (i. 5).

CIRCUMJACENCIES, suburbs.

All the mongrel curs of the *circumjacencies* yelp, yelp, yelp, at their heels, completing the horrid chorus.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 16.

CIRCUM-MORTAL, surrounded by mortality.

I've paid thee what I promis'd; that's not all;
Besides I give thee here a verse that shall
(When hence thy *circum-mortall* part is gone)
Arch-like hold up thy name's inscription.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 179.

CIRCUMROUNDABOUT, a beating about the bush (a tautologous hybrid).

You must now come with your hums and your haws, and the whole *circumroundabouts* of female nonsense, to stave off the point your hearts and souls are set upon.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 155.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIBLE, capable of being confined or limited. Cf. *incomprehensible* in Ath. Creed.

He that sits on high and never sleeps,
Nor in one place is *circumscriptible*.
Marlowe, 2 Tamburlaine, ii. 2.

CIRCUMSPACIOUS, large in circumference.

When Cato the severe
Entred the *circumspacious* theater;
In reverence of his person, every one
Stood as he had been turn'd from flesh to stone.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 323.

CIRCUMSPANGLE, to surround with spangles; to illumine.

I've travail'd all this realm throughout
To seeke and find some few immortals out
To *circumspangle* this my spacious sphere,
(As lamps for everlasting shining here).
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 286.

CIRCUMSTANT, one standing round; a spectator.

Apollo's curse
Blast these-like actions, or a thing that's worse,
When these *circumstants* shall but live to see
The time that I prevaricate from thee.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 82.

CIRCUMSTIPATED, surrounded.

He was well lodged at Whitehall, pensioned, and *circumstipated* with his guards.—*North, Examen*, p. 223.

CIRQUE-COUCHANT, lying coiled up.

Until he found a palpitating snake,
Bright, and *cirque-couchant* in a dusky brake.
Keats, Lamia.

CITHERON, a cittern or guitar.

Others who more delighted to write songs or ballads of pleasure, to be sung with the voice, and to the harpe, lute, or *citheron*, and such other musical instruments, they were called melodious poets. — *Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. I. ch. xi.

CITIZENRY, townspeople.

He . . sided with the magistracy, not with the *citizenry*. — *Taylor, Survey of Germ. Poetry*, i. 185.

No Spanish soldiery nor *citizenry* showed the least disposition to join him.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. xiii.

CITRON, a liquor distilled with the rinds of citrons: it is also called *citron-water*.

Now deep in Taylor and the books of martyrs,
Now drinking *citron* with his Grace and Charteris.
Misc. by Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot, iv. 222.

CITYNESS, political matter. Gr. πόλις = city or state, πολιτεία.

They take exception at the very Title thereof, "Ecclesiastical Politie," as if unequally yoked; Church with some mixture of *Citynesse*.—*Fuller, Worthies, Devon* (i. 290).

CIVANTICK. Cervantic?

I heard Jervas Fulwood, now their chaplain, preach a very good and *civantick* kind of sermon, too good for an ordinary congregation.—*Pepys*, May 24, 1668.

CIVETED, perfumed.

Fops at all corners, ladylike in mien,
Civeted fellows, smelt ere they are seen.
Cowper, Tirocinium, 830.

CIVILITY, a civil office.

What an enormity is this in a christian realm, to serve in a *civility*, having the profit of a provostship, and a deanery, and a parsonage.—*Latimer*, i. 122.

CIVILIZE, to behave with decency.

I *civilize*, lest that I seem obscœne,
But Lord (Thou know'st) I am vnchaste, vnclean.
Sylvester, The Lawe, p. 1100.

CLACK, punctually; exactly.

The only infelicity of the whole matter is, as I said, that the money was not got; if that had fallen in *clack*, the King had compleated a negotiation of as great difficulty, and withal utility for the people of England as had been done in any King's reign.—*North, Examen*, p. 535.

CLAD, to clothe.

The lamenting of deathes was chiefly at the very burialls of the dead, . . . which was done not onely by *cladding* the mourners their friendes and seruauntes in blacke vestures of shape dolefull and sad, but also by wofull countenaunces and voyces, and besides by poeticall mournings in verse.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. I. ch. xxiv.

What, shall I *clad* me like a country maid?—*Greene, James IV.*, iii. 3.

The inlanders . . . live of milke and flesh, and *clad* themselves in skins.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 29.

CLAIK-GEESE, *s.* = barnacles. See BAR-GEESE.

Concerning those *claik-geese*, which some with much admiration have beleeued to grow out of trees . . . I would gladly thinke that the generation of these birds was not out of the logges of wood, but from the very ocean.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 48.

CLAIR OBSCURE, distribution of light and shade. See L., s. v. *chiaroscuro*.

As masters in the *clair obscure*
With various light your eyes allure.
Prior, Alma, ii. 25.

CLAM, cold moisture; clamminess.

Around you is but starvation, falsehood, corruption, and the *clam* of death.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. V. ch. v.

CLAM, clammy (?). More is speaking of the Egyptian darkness, such as men might feel, and handle with their hands, and he says that it

The hand did smite
With a *clam* pitchie ray shot from that Centrall Night.
H. More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 33.

CLAMJAMFERY, a mob or assembly. See Jamieson, *s. v.*

I only know the whole *clamjamfery* of them were there.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. ix.

CLAMOROUSNESS, loud talking; clamour.

The obstinate maintainers of errour come with their tongues tipt with *clamorousnesse*, as their proselyte Auditors do with eares stopt with prejudice.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, I. v. 7.

CLAMPER, to put together clumsily (?).

He weueth up many brokenended matters, and fettes out much rifraffe, pelfery, trumpery, baggage and beggerie ware *clamparde* vp of one that would seme to be fitter for a shop in dede than to write any boke.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 83.

CLAMPRING, clamouring.

The people, already tired with their own divisions (of which his *clampring* had been a principal nurs), and beginning now to espie a haven of rest, hated anything that should hinder them from it; asking one another whether this were not hee, whose evil tongue to [no?] man could escape?—*Sidney, Arcadia*, Bk. v. p. 446.

CLANGOUR, to clang.

At Paris all steeples are *clangouring*, not for sermon.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. I. ch. iv.

CLAPBREAD, oatmeal cake clapped or beaten thin and hard. Defoe (*Tour thro' G. Brit.*, iii. 254) speaks of "sour oat-cakes for bread, or *clapat-bread*, as it is called." He is referring to the borders of Lancashire and Westmoreland.

The great rack of *clapbread* hung overhead, and Bell Robson's preference of this kind of oatcake over the leavened and partly sour kind used in Yorkshire was another source of her unpopularity.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. iv.

CLAP-STICKS. See quotation.

He was not disturbed . . . by the watchmen's rappers or *clap-sticks*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. l.

CLARET, blood (pugilistic slang).

The words are a pound of flesh—that's clear as mud.
Slice away then, old fellow, but mind! if you spill
One drop of his *claret* that's not in your bill,
I'll hang you like Haman, by Jingo, I will!
Ingoldsby Legends (*Mer. of Venice*).

"You be all covered wi' blood, sir." . . . Drysdale joined in assurances that it was nothing but a little of his friend's "*claret*," which he would be all the better for losing.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xii.

CLAVERS, keys.

Where as by art one selfly blast breath'd out
From panting bellowes, passeth all about
Winde-instruments; enters by th' vnder *clavers*,
Which with the keys the Organ-master quavers.—*Sylvester, The Columnes*, 732.

CLAVESTOCK, a chopper for cleaving wood.

A *clauestock* and rabetstock carpenters craue,
And seasoned timber for pinwood to haue.
Tusser, p. 38.

CLAWER, a flatterer.

But few, if dead, are flattered, if their friends
Liue not in wealth or greatnesse; so the scopes
Of all such *clawers* scratch for priuate ends.
Davies, Muse's Teares, p. 9.

CLEANISH, rather clean.

A bed at one corner with coarse curtains, . . . but a coverlid upon it with a *cleanish* look.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 303.

CLEAR, undetected.

Among the Lacedemonians, a *clear* theft pass'd for a vertue.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 75.

CLEARCAKE, some sort of cake or sweetmeat, the qualities of which are described in the quotation.

I used to call him the *clearcake;* fat, fair, sweet, and seen through in a moment.—*Walpole to Mann*, ii. 153 (1746).

CLEET. See extract. In *Arch.*, xliii. 352, mention is made of an urn "with four small bowed handles or *cleats.*"

The four corners [of the coffin] were strengthened by iron handles or *cleets.*—*Arch.*, xxxi. 252 (1845).

CLEOPATRICAL, profusely luxurious, after the manner of Cleopatra. Cf. BABILONICAL.

I went, then saw, and found the great expense,
The fare and fashions of our citizens.
Oh *Cleopatrical!* what wanteth there
For curious cost, and wondrous choice of cheer.
Hall, Sat., III. iii. 17.

CLERGY, ministers of heathen religion.

The Druidæ (for so they call their diuiners, wisemen, and estate of *clergie*) esteem nothing in the world more sacred than Misselto. . . . . Their priests or *clergie men* chuse of purpose such groues for their diuine seruice.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 14.

CLERGY, applied to women.

I took her to be one of the *clergywomen* that belong to the place.—*Foote, Trip to Calais*, ii. 1.

I found the *clergy* in general persons of moderate minds and decorous manners; I include the seculars and regulars of both sexes.—*Burke, Fr. Revolution*, p. 118.

From the *clergywomen* of Windham down to the charwomen the question was discussed.—*Mrs. Oliphant, Agnes*, i. 10.

CLERGY, used adjectivally. L. gives one instance from a living writer.

The first half day they rode they light upon
A noble *clergy* host, Kitt Middleton.
Bp. Corbet, Iter Boreale.

Not fearing lest he should meet with some outward holy thing in religion which his lay touch or presence might profane; but lest something unholy from within his own heart should dishonour and profane in himself that priestly unction and *clergy*-right whereto Christ hath entitled him.—*Milton, Reason of Ch. Government*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

A corslet is no canonical coat for me, nor suits it with my *clergy*-profession to proceed any further in this warlike description.—*Fuller, Holy State*, Bk. IV. ch. xvii.

Observe those *clergy*-sticklers on the civil stage, and you shall seldom find them crowned with a quiet death.—*Ibid.* Bk. V. ch. xviii.

CLERGY OF BELLY, respite claimed by a pregnant woman.

Who therefore in a streight may freely
Demand the *clergy of her belly.*
Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 884.

CLERK-ALE, a feast for the benefit of the clerk. See L., *s. v.* In the second extract it seems to be the actual liquor —perhaps some benefaction for the clerk on Easter Sunday.

At the summer assizes held in Exon, anno 1627, an order was made by Walter then Chief Baron, and Denham one of the puisne barons of the court of Exchequer, for suppressing all revels, Church-ales, *Clerk-ales* which had been used upon that day.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, Bk. iv. p. 256.

He, and some other frolicksome fellows, being one Easter Sunday morning at the clerk's house at Langford, near Wellington, drinking (as it is called) *clerk's-ale*, they overheard the old man rehearsing the verses of the Psalms.—*Life of J. Lackington*, Letter iii.

CLERO-MASTIC, a scourger of the clergy.

These *Clero-masticks* and Church-destroyers still maintain a most implacable war against the Church of England.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 49.

CLERUM, a visitation or convocation sermon; *á concio ad clerum*, or an exercise for a divinity degree.

This I heard in a *clerum* from Dr. Collings.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb. Univ.*, vi. 5.

On Saturday following, immediately after the *clerum*, he should go up into the pulpit of St. Mary's.—*Ibid.* vii. 17.

CLEVER, handsome.

There is a *clever* (*nitidum*) neat Church.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 242.

CLICK, to snatch.

"I take 'em to prevent abuses,"
Cants he, and then the Crucifix
And Chalice from the Altar *clicks*.
Ward, England's Reformation, cant. iv. p. 397.

CLICK, a sharp noise. The Dicts. only give it as a verb.

To the billiard-room I hastened; the *click* of balls and the hum of voice resounded thence.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

CLIENTAGE, following; clientele.

They sent unto him their disciples, together with them which were of the faction and *clientage* of Herod.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, iv. 168.

CLIENTELE, patronage: an unusual sense of this word.

Our laws, said I, against those whose *clientele* you undertake have been disputed both by Churchmen and Statesmen.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 213.

CLIMACTERIAN, one who is fond of a climax.

Observe the author's steps continually rising; we shall find him on many occasions a great *climacterian*.—*North, Examen*, p. 23.

CLIMACTERY, the working up to a climax.

He wrought upon the approaches to Oates's plot with notable disposition and *climactery*, often calling before he came at it.—*North, Examen*, p. 233.

He is an artist at disposition and *climactery* for the setting off his positions.—*Ibid.* p. 478.

CLIMBABLE, capable of being climbed.

I . . climbed everything *climbable*, and eat everything eatable.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

CLING, to make cling; to fasten or clinch. The original is "*Hærent parietibus scalæ*."

They *clinge* thee scalinges too wals.
Stanyhurst, Æn., ii. 412.

CLINT, to clench or make fast.

This grievance did continue, and was complained of all this and most of the next king's reign, till the statute of præmunire was made, which *clinted* the naile which now was driven in.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. ix. 28.

CLINTING, a noise or thud, as of a horse's foot.

Mountains stretch'd around,
Gloomy was their tinting,
And the horse's hoofs
Made a dismal *clinting*.
Thackeray, Peg of Limavaddy.

CLIP, to fly, from *cutting* the air or waves. A swift-sailing ship is called a clipper, though other derivations have been proposed for this (*N. and Q.*, 5th S., vols. vi., vii.). The idea of cutting is perhaps connected with the old meaning of clip, to embrace, and so to press, squeeze, nip. L. has one example of *clip* = fly, from Dryden, *Ann. Mir.*, st. 86.

If profit's golden-finger'd charm inveigles
We *clip* more swift than eagles.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 13.

The wings of vengeance *clip* as fast as they.
Ibid. iii. 12.

Oh that the pinions of a *clipping* dove
Would cut my passage through the empty air.—*Ibid.* iv. 2.

Had my dull soul but wings as well as they,
How I would spring from earth, and *clip* away.—*Ibid.* v. 13.

CLIP, to embrace. The latest example in the Dicts. of the word in this sense is from Ray the naturalist. In some parts of the country the custom still prevails on certain days of "clipping the Church," *i. e.* a number of people surround the church with joined hands. Another example of *clip* = embrace will be found in Kingsley's, *Saint's Tragedy*, ii. 1.

Yon fair sea
That *clips* thy shores had no such charms for thee.—*Cowper, Expostulation*, 551.

The Northmen, led
By Sweyne and Olaf, landed yesternight
In Porlock Bay, and *clipped* us round at Stoke.—*Taylor, Edwin the Fair*, v. 5.

Like a fountain falling round me,
Which with silver waters thin
Clips a little water Naiad sitting smilingly within.—*Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower.*

CLIQUEISM, party exclusiveness.

Their system is a sort of worldly-spiritual *cliqueism*: they really look on the rest of mankind as a doomed carcase which is to nourish them for heaven.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xvii.

CLOATH, skin (?).

I also did buy some apples and pork, by the same token the butcher commended it as the best in England for *cloath* and colour.—*Pepys*, Nov. 1, 1666.

CLOCK, beetle.

The Brize, the black-arm'd *Clock*, the

Gnat, the Butterflie.—*H. More, Life of the Soul*, i. 41.

CLOCKLESS, without a clock.

O learned, Nature-taught Arithmetician,
Clockless so just to measure time's partition.
Sylvester, third day, first weeke, 379.

CLODDER, to coagulate.

He took the blood of calves and goats, mixing it with water that it might not *clodder* and congeal together.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, iv. 500.

CLODHOPPER, a country fellow; a clown.

I heard one of your *clodhoppers* say the other day, "The squire is a good gentleman, he often gives me a day's work." Now I should think it was the *clodhopper* gave the gentleman the day's work.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. i.

CLODHOPPING, clumsy; loutish; heavy-treading, as one who is accustomed to go over ploughed fields.

What a mercy you are shod with velvet, Jane! a *clodhopping* messenger would never do at this juncture.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xx.

CLOD-PATE, thick head. In *Cymbeline*, IV. ii., *clot-pole* is used in the same sense.

There is more logic in that remark . . . than I expected from your *clod-pate*.—*Smollett, L. Greaves*, ch. viii.

CLOG, an old-fashioned wooden almanac. See H., *s. v.*

The lineal descendant of that rimstoke was still in use in the middle of England at the close of the seventeenth century, though it was then, says Plot, a sort of antiquity so little known that it had hardly been heard of in the southern parts, and was understood but by few of the gentry in the northern. *Clogg* was the English name, whether so called from the word log, because they were generally made of wood, and not so commonly of oak or fir as of box; or from the resemblance of the larger ones to clogs "wherewith we restrain the wild, extravagant, mischievous motions of some of our dogs," he knew not. —*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xc.

CLOGDOGDO, an incumbrance, like a clog tied to a dog. See quotation *s. v.* CLOG.

A wife is a scurvy *clogdogdo*, an unlucky thing.—*Jonson, Silent Woman*, IV. i.

CLOKE-FATHER, a cover or stalking-horse.

Some suspect him to be little better than a counterfeit, and a *cloke-father* for a plot of the Pope's begetting.—*Fuller, Holy War*, I. viii. 2.

Andronicus the Emperour cunningly derived the whole hatred hereby on young Alexius (whose power he never used or owned, but onely to make him the *cloak-father* for odious acts).—*Ibid., Holy State*, V. xviii. 9.

The book goes under the name of Cardinal Allen, though the secular priests say he was but the *cloak-father* thereof, and that Parsons the Jesuite made it.—*Ibid., Ch. Hist.*, IX. vii. 24.

CLOME, earthenware. The first extract is supposed to be in the Devonshire dialect.

Now, zester Nan, by this yow zee
What zort of vokes gert people be;
What's cheny thoft is *clome*.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 159.

In your account of the ceremonies now practised in Devon at Christmas regarding the apple-trees, you are wrong in calling it a clayen cup; it should be a *clome* or *clomen* cup: thus all earthenware shops and china shops are called by the middling class and peasantry *clome* or *clomen* shops, and the same in markets where earthenware is displayed in Devon are called *clome* standings. — *Correspondent*, Jan. 12, 1825, in *Hone's Every-day Book*, ii. p. 1652.

The King's Grace looked but sourly upon me, and said it should go hard but that the pitcher which went so oft to the well should be broke at last. Thereto I making answer that that should depend on the pitcher, whether it were iron or *clomb*, he turned on his heel, and presently departed from me.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. i.

CLOSE-FIGHTS, things used to conceal or protect men in time of action. See quotation *s. v.* COBRIDGE-HEAD.

After the *close-fights* were made ready above, . . . up comes the master. — *John Reynard's Deliverance* (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 188).

CLOSE-TIME, the time during which it is unlawful to shoot game, or to fish.

He had shot in the course of his walk some young wild-ducks, as, though *close-time* was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman. — *Scott, Waverley*, i. 197.

They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the laws of his country, and catching perch in *close-time* out of a punt.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lxiv.

CLOTH. *The cloth* = the clerical profession, or the clergy. In *Tom Jones* it is used of the military profession. See extract *s. v.* ANOTHER.

Much civility passed between the two clergymen, who both declared the great honour they had for *the cloth*. — *Fielding, Jos. Andrews*, Bk. I. ch. xvi.

Another black sheep in the Church? thought I, with a little sorrow; for I don't care to own that I have a respect for *the cloth.*—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxvii.

If there is one epithet I hate more than another, it is that execrable word *cloth*—used for the office of a clergyman. I have no time to set forth its offence now. If my reader cannot feel it, I do not care to make him feel it. Only I am sorry to say it overcame my temper. "Madam," I said, "I owe nothing to my tailor."—*G. Macdonald, Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood*, ch. xiii.

CLOTHED. This, I suppose, means that the figure of our Lord was represented as clothed.

Henry Portman, Esq. also placed at the East End a *cloathed* Resurrection-piece, painted by Sir James Thornhill.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Brit.*, ii. 245.

CLOTHES-HORSE, a stand on which clothes are hung to dry.

We keep no horse but a *clothes-horse.*—*Sketches by Boz* (*Hackney-coach Stands*).

If she were not healthier by God's making than ever she will be by yours, her charity would be by this time double-distilled selfishness; the mouths she fed, cupboards to store good works in; the backs she warmed, *clothes-horses* to hang out her wares before God.—*Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy*, iv. 2.

CLOTH-MARKET, a cant term for bed.

Nev. Miss, your slave; I hope your early rising will do you no harm; I find you are but just come out of the *Cloth-market.*—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

CLOTH OF PLEASANCE, a napkin wherewith to wipe the cup after drinking (?), or a cloth held under a person's chin while drinking, like the hoselling-cloth (?).

To-day when as I filled into your cups,
And held the *cloth of pleasance* whiles you drank,
She reached me such a rap.
Marlowe, Dido, I. i.

CLOUD. *Under a cloud* = in difficulties, or, sometimes, with a slur on one's character.

I have known him do great services to gentlemen *under a cloud.*—*Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. V. ch. iv.

I will say that for the English, if they were deils, that they are a ceeveleesed people to gentlemen that are *under a cloud.*—*Scott, Redgauntlet*, ii. 285.

Coavinses', the sheriff's officer's, . . coffee-room is at the back, and the shadows of several gentlemen *under a cloud* loom cloudily upon the blinds.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. x.

CLOUDLET, small cloud.

Over the whole brilliant scene Vesuvius rising with *cloudlets* playing round its summit.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xxxix.

Sire, I replied, joys prove *cloudlets*,
Men are the merest Ixions.
Browning, The Glove.

CLOWNIFY, to make dull or clownish.

I wish you would not so *clownifie* your wit as to bury your vnderstanding all vnder a clod of earth.—*Breton, Courtier and Countryman*, p. 7.

Is not the *Clownyfying of wit* the Foolifying of understanding?—*Ibid.* p. 8.

CLOWNIST, an actor of clowns' parts.

We are, sir, comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, pastorists, humorists, *clownists*, satirists.—*Middleton, Mayor of Quinborough*, v. 1.

CLOYNING, cheating.

Such texts as agree not with the *cloynings* of your conjurors, and the conveyances of your sorcerers, must needs be seasoned with Aristotle's physics, and sauced with John Donse's subtleties.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 170.

CLUB, a clown.

The fair flatte truthe that the vplandishe or homely and playn *clubbes* of the countree dooen vse, nameth eche thing by the right names.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 289.

CLUBBERS, associates; those who club together.

Tap. Humbled myself to marriage with my Froth here,
Gave entertainment——
Well. Yes, to whores and canters, *Clubbers* by night.
Massinger, New way to pay old debts, I. i.

CLUBSTER, a frequenter of clubs, and so a boon companion. In the second quotation, and in the third *s. v.* SPENDITORE, North applies the word to members of the Green-Ribbon Club.

He was no *clubster* listed among good fellows.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 145.

The house was doubly balconied in the front, as may be yet seen, for the *clubsters* to issue forth in fresco with hats and perukes.—*Ibid., Examen*, p. 572.

CLUE. *In the full clue*, as applied to sails, seems to mean spread to full extent.

The next day following, if it were fine, they would cloud the whole skie with canvas by spreading their drabled sailes in the full *clue* abroad a drying.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 149).

CLUMME. Bailey in his Dict. has *clum*, a note of silence: perhaps this is the

meaning in the extract; the punctuation favours the idea of its being an interjection.

He is as freckled about the gils, and lookes as red as a fox, *clumme*, and is more surly to be spoken with than ever he was before.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 165).

CLUMPY, in clumps.

Leaning about among the *clumpy* bays,
Look at the clear Apollo while he plays.
Leigh Hunt, Foliage, p. 6.

CLUMS, dull; clumsy.

Wherefore the prudent Law-givers of old,
Even in all Nations, with right sage foresight
Discovering from farre how *clums* and cold
The vulgar wight would be to yield what's right
To virtuous learning, did by law design
Great wealth and honour to that worth divine.—*H. More, Cupid's Conflict*, st. 61.

CLUNCH, stumpy; thick-set.

I found him [Dr. Beattie] pleasant, unaffected, and unassuming, and full of conversible intelligence, with a round, thick, *clunch* figure, that promises nothing either of his works or his discourse.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iii. 397.

She is fat, and *clunch*, and heavy, and ugly; otherwise, they say, agreeable enough.—*Ibid.* iv. 272.

CLUNCH, to clench.

His fingers are not long and drawn out to handle a fiddle, but his fist is *cluncht* with the habit of disputing.—*Earle, Microcosmographie* (*A Downright Scholar*).

CLUNCHFIST, a miser; one who is close-fisted.

Who though your chests
Vast sums of money should to you afford,
Would ne'ertheless add more unto that hoard,
And yet not be content, you *clunchfists*, dastards.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. liv.

CLUSTEROUS, thronging; gathered in a cluster. See extract *s. v.* GATE.

CLUTTERMENT, noise; turmoil.

The philosopher . . . thought most seriously to have withdrawn himself unto a solitary privacy, far from the rustling *clutterments* of the tumultuous and confused world.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xiii.

CLY, to take: a cant term. See extract in H., s. v. *pannam*.

Here safe in our skipper let's *cly* off our peck,
And bowse in defiance o' th' Harman-beck.
Broome, Jovial Crew, Act II.

CLYFAKER, pickpocket (thieves' cant).

They were gentlemen sharpers, and not vulgar cracksmen and *clyfakers*. — *Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxxxii.

CLYFAKING. See extract.

"Harry was on the cross." "On the cross?" said Charles. "Ah!" the boy said; "he goes out *clyfaking*, and such. He's a prig, and a smart one too; he's fly, is Harry." "But what is *clyfaking?*" said Charles. "Why, a prigging of wipes, and sneeze-boxes, and ridicules, and such."—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xxxv.

CLYSTER-PIPE, a contemptuous name for an apothecary. Cf. the less opprobrious "GALLIPOT."

John Haselwood, a proud, starch'd, formal, and sycophantizing *clister-pipe*, who was the apothecary to Clayton when he practiced physick.—*Life of A. Wood*, May 3, 1661.

COACH, a tutor or instructor; also, as a verb, to instruct: a slang word which has now almost attained to a recognized place in the language.

He had already been down several times in pair-oar and four-oar boats, with an old oar to pull stroke, and another to steer and *coach* the young idea. — *Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. ii.

Warham was studying for India with a Wancester *coach*.—*G. Eliot, Deronda*, ch. vi.

I *coached* him before he got his scholarship; he ought to have taken honours last Easter, but he was ill.—*Ibid.* ch. xxxvii.

COACHFULNESS, abundance of coaches.

My purpose was fitly inaugurated by the Dolphin's Head, which everywhere expressed past *coachfulness* and present coachlessness. —*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxii.

COACHLESSNESS, want of coaches. See extract *s. v.* COACHFULNESS.

COACHLET, little coach.

In my light little *coachlet* I could breathe freer.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. I. ch. viii.

COADJUTANT, a helper.

Oates or some of his *coadjutants* being touched (not in conscience, but) with the disappointment of their work, and sensible of a better trade on the other side, might have made a short turn, and like elephants have overrun their own party.—*North, Examen*, p. 198.

COADJUTATOR, assistant: *coadjutor* is the usual form.

I do purpose . . . to act as a *coadjutator* to the law, and even to remedy evils which the law cannot reach. — *Smollett, Lancelot Greaves*, ch. ii.

COADVENTURE, to share in a venture. L. has *coadventurer* from *Howell's Letters*.

This hee shall observe better in Italy, where

the Prince holdeth it no disparagement to *co-adventure*, and put in his stake with the Marchant.—*Howell, Forraine Travell*, sect. vii.

CO-AGENCY, co-operative power.

Now therefore began to open upon me those fascinations of solitude which, when acting as a *co-agency* with unresisted grief, end in the paradoxical result of making out of grief itself a luxury.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 22.

COAL-CARRIERLY, servile; blackguardly. See N. on *carrying coals*.

I heard your father say that he would marry you to Peter Ploddall, that puck-fist, that smudge-snout, that *coal-carrierly* clown. —*Wily Beguiled* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.* iii. 302).

COALESCENCY, coalescence; aggregation. Gauden speaks of the primitive Churches growing "by an happy diffusion and holy *coalescency* to such great and goodly combinations" (*Tears of the Church*, p. 34).

COALISE, to coalesce. See quotation *s. v.* CAT.

Swedish Gustav, sworn Knight of the Queen of France, will lead *coalised* armies. —*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. v.

COAL-KINDLER, a stirrer-up of burning questions. See next entry.

It may be a *coal-kindler* would think such counsel as this not worth the hearing.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 104.

COALS. To *stir coals* = to quarrel, or incite to quarrel. The third extract is supposed to occur in a letter from a servant.

He gaue counsaill that nothing was to be denied vnto Alexander on their behalf, onlesse thei had assured trust and confidence, if he would take peper in the nose, or *stiere coles*, to wrynge hym to the wurse with dynte of sworde.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 328.

After soche sorte did he vpbraid to the people their rashe and vnaduised *stiering of coles*, and arisinges to warre.—*Ibid.* p. 382.

What, as I sed to him, Cuzzen Titus, signifies *stirring up the coles*, and macking strife, to make rich gentilfolkes live at varience?—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 252.

COAL-SCUTTLE BONNET, a bonnet shaped like a coal-scuttle.

There was Miss Snevellici . . . . glancing from the depths of her *coal-scuttle bonnet* at Nicholas.—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xxiii.

She knew Miss Lydia was passing, and though Hetty liked so much to look at her fashionable little *coal-scuttle bonnet*, with the wreath of small roses round it, she didn't mind it to-day.—*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. xviii.

COAL-WHIPPER, one engaged in loading and unloading collier vessels.

The young ladies exhibited a proper display of horror at the appearance of the *coal-whippers* and ballast-heavers.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Steam Excursion*).

He had such a pair of legs as a painter would have given to an Irish chairman, or one of the swarthy, demon-like *coal-whippers* to be seen issuing from those black arches in the Strand.—*Savage, Reuben Medlicott*, Bk. I. ch. iii.

COAST MAN, master of a coasting vessel; a fisherman. The extract refers to the month of February, when Lent usually begins.

To *coast man* ride,
Lent stuffe to prouide.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 86.

COATLESS, without a coat.

Seven or eight sallow starved beings, . . *coatless*, shoeless, and ragged, sat stitching, each on his truckle bed.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxi.

COAT-MONEY, an exaction levied by Charles I. on the pretext of providing clothing for troops. Cf. CONDUCT-MONEY, with which it is always joined.

Such illegal actions, and especially to get vast sums of money, were put in practice by the King and his new officers, as monopolies, compulsive knighthoods, *coat*, conduct, and ship-*money*, . . . as gave evident proof that the King never meant . . . to recall parliaments.—*Milton, Eikonoklastes*, ch. i.

He was put into such a good condition, that he was able both to raise and maintain an army with no charge to the common subject, but only a little *coat* and conduct *money* at their first setting out.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, Bk. iv. p. 382.

COAX, an enticement; a wheedling: the usual noun is *coaxing*.

He held out by turn *coaxes* and threats; in short everything but an amnesty.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. i.

COB, to beat.

I was sentenced to be *cobbed* with a worsted stocking filled with wet sand.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. ii.

COB-HOUSE, or WALLS, a house or walls built of *cob*, i. e. marl mixed with straw.

The subject of the *cob-walls* of the western counties, and of the use of concrete generally in all ages, . . . has been curiously illustrated in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. lviii.—*Archæol.*, xxx. 495 (1844).

The main village . . . consisted of a narrow street of *cob-houses* white-washed and thatched. — *H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. vi.

COBRIDGE-HEAD. See quotation.

The English fashion was to heighten the ship as much as possible at stem and stern, both by the sweep of her lines and also by stockades ("close-fights and cage-works") on the poop and forecastle, thus giving to the men a shelter, which was further increased by strong bulk-heads ("*cobridge-heads*") across the main-deck below, dividing the ship thus into a number of separate forts, fitted with swivels ("bases, fowlers and murderers") and loop-holed for musketry and arrows. —*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xx.

COBWEBBERY, flimsy intricacy.

Welcome is his word, there where he speaks and works, and growing ever welcomer; for it alone goes to the heart of the business; logical *cobwebbery* shrinks itself together, and thou seest a *thing*, how it is, how it may be worked with.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. ii.

COCK, a familiar form of address = fellow; and usually has "old" prefixed. In Erasmus there seems to be a pun; the French being polite and liberal in their entertainments.

He has drawn blood of him yet: well done, old *cock*.—*Massinger, Unnatural Combat*, II. i.

I am going to an old club of merry *cocks* (*vetustissimum Gallorum contubernium*) to endeavour to patch up what I have lost.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 378.

He was an honest old *cock*, and loved his pipe and a tankard of cyder as well as the best of us.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. VIII. ch. xxiv.

COCK. *That cock won't fight* = that will not do.

I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so *that cock wouldn't fight*. —*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxiv.

COCKADOODLE, to crow like a cock (onomatopœous).

The peacocks, with their spotted coates and affrighting voyces, for heralds, they prickt and enlisted; and the *cockadoodling* cocks for their trumpeters.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 170).

COCK-A-DOODLE BROTH. See quotation.

He complains that "he can't peck," yet continues the cause of his infirmity, living almost entirely upon *cock-a-doodle broth*,—eggs beat up in brandy and a little water.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. lxxxv.

COCK-BREAD, food for fighting cocks.

You squail at us on Shrove-Tuesday; you feed us with *cock-bread* and arm us with steel spurs that we may mangle and kill each other for your sport; you build cock-pits, you make us fight Welsh mains, and give subscription cups to the winner.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. clxiv.

COCKER, a dog of the spaniel kind, used in raising woodcocks, &c.

I myself was acquainted with a little Blenheim *cocker*, one of the smallest, beautifullest, and wisest of lapdogs or dogs . . . Shandy, so hight this remarkable *cocker*, was extremely shy of strangers. — *Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 171.

The worthy old gentleman, having finished his oration, settled himself on a great bench inside the chimney, and put his hawk on a perch over his head, while his *cockers* coiled themselves up close to the warm peat-ashes. —*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. v.

COCKER, cock-fighter.

He was the greatest *cocker* in England; he said Duke John won him many battles, and never lost one.—*Steele, Conscious Lovers*, Act IV.

If the king was content a man should out, he made a mark at his name; but if he would not part with him, he found some jocular reason to let him stand, as that he was a good *cocker*, understood hunting, kept a good house.—*North, Examen*, p. 78.

COCKERNOSE, a term of abuse, applied in the quotation to hermits; it means, I suppose, stuck-up persons.

And also by these prelates these *cockernoses* are suffered to live in pride and hypocrisy, and to defoul themselves both bodily and ghostly.—*Testament of W. Thorpe* (*Bale's Select Works*, p. 130).

COCKET. H. says, "To joyne or fasten in building as one joyst or stone is *cocketted* within another."—*Thomasii Dict.*, 1644.

In brest of the Godesse Gorgon was *cocketed* hardlye
With nodil vnjoyncted by death.
Stanyhurst, Conceites, p. 138.

COCK-FIGHTING. *To beat cock-fighting* = to surpass everything. In the first extract there is a literal reference to cock-fighting.

Ministers' scufflings and contests with one another is *beyond any Cock-fighting* or Bear-baiting to the vulgar envy, malice, profanenesse and petulancy.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 228.

I fear the contradiction of no man alive or dead, when I assert that my friend Chevy Slime being held in pawn for a bill, *beats any amount of cock-fighting* with which I am acquainted.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vii.

The Squire faltered out, "Well, this *beats cockfighting!* the man's as mad as a March hare, and has taken Dr. Rickeybockey for little Lenny.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. III. ch. xi.

COCKHORSE, on high, and so, elated.

The ladies sit *on cockhorse* upon scaffolds in open view.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 167.

My gentlemen return'd to their lodgings *on cockhorse*, and began to think of a fund for a glorious equipage.—*Ibid.* p. 215.

COCKING, shooting, as of wood-cock, &c.

"You shoot?" "No." "Pity; there ought to be noble *cocking* in these woods."—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xi.

COCKING, sparring or disputing, as between fighting-cocks.

Betwene Aristippus and Diogenes the Cynike there was moche good *cocking* and striuiug whether of them should win the spurres and beare the bell."—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 45.

COCKLE, whimsical, maggotty. Jamieson gives *cockle-headed* as meaning this. There is no corresponding word in the original.

His *cockle* brains were dashed out near the Osanna or high-cross.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii.

COCKLEA, a screw; more properly spelt *cochlea*, so called from its spiral form, like a cockle.

Inventions for drawing off the waters out of the fenns about it being by bucketts, mills, *cockleas*, pumps, and the like.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Sept. 12, 1641.

COCKLE-DEMOIS, half cockle-shells?

Next . . marcht a mock-maske of Baboons . . . casting *Cockle-demois* about in courtesie, by way of lardges.—*Chapman, Masque of Mid. Temple.*

COCKLES, ringlets; *cockle* means to twist or wrinkle.

The Queen had inkling; instantly she sped
To curl the *cockles* of her new-bought head.
Sylvester, The Decay, 97.

COCKLES. *Cockles of the heart* = the inmost recesses of the heart. L., who gives the phrase, but without example, says, "The most probable explanation lies (1) in the likeness of a heart to a cockleshell; the base of the former being compared to the hinge of the latter; (2) in the zoological name for the cockle and its congeners being *Cardium*, from the Greek, *καρδία* = heart."

The sight . . . after near two months absence rejoiced the very *cockles* of Jerry's heart.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. XII. ch. xiv.

Polyglot toss'd a bumper off; it cheer'd
The *cockles* of his heart.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 147.

COCKLET, young cock.

Were I to stop praying and remembering my own sins daily, I could become a Democritus Junior, and sitting upon the bench of contemplation, make the world my cockpit, wherein main after main of *cocklets*—the "shell" alas! "scarce off their heads" come forth to slay and be slain mutually, for no quarrel, except "thou-cock art not me-cock, therefore fight."—*C. Kingsley*, 1845 (*Life*, i. 103).

COCKNYED, cockered; in original *fotum*.

But Venus enfuseth sweet sleepe to the partye resembled,
Too woods Idalian thee child nice *cocknyed* heauing
In seat of her boosom.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 677.

COCKNEYISM, that which belongs to or denotes a cockney or Londoner.

Tom . . recognised the woman's Berkshire accent beneath its coat of *cockneyism*.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiv.

COCK OF THE CIRCUIT. See quotations. The second shows that it was a title for leading counsel generally, not for one in particular, and so far the phrase differs from *cock of the school, cock of the walk*, &c.

And here I am to shew what great application and industry he used in that branch of his practise, which in a few years raised him to the post, as they call it, of *cock of the circuit*, which supposeth him (as truly he was) a counsel of one side or other in every cause of value to be tried.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 68.

He was exceedingly careful to keep fair with the *cocks of the circuit*.—*Ibid.* p. 69.

COCK-ROOD, *i. e.* cock-road, a net for catching birds, especially woodcocks. See N., s. vv. *cockshit*, and *glade*.

Thou hast thy *cockrood*, and thy glade
To take the precious phesant made.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 247.

COCKSHY, something put up as a mark to be thrown at.

This was as if the great geologists . . . had invited two rival theorists to settle the question of a geological formation by picking up the stones and appealing to the test of a *cockshy*.—*Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers*, p. 215.

COCK-STRIDE, a curious measure of length. There is an old saying—

At New Year's tide
The days lengthen a *cock's-stride.*

It is now February, and the Sun is gotten up a *cocke-stride* of his climbing.—*Breton, Fantasticks* (February).

COCK-TAIL, a drink.

James, my fine fellow, jist look alive, and breng me a small glass of brandy, will ye? Did ye iver try a brandy *cock-tail*, Cornel?—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xiii.

COCK-THRAPPLED, applied to a hunting horse whose windpipe bends like a bow when he bridles. See N., s. v. *cock-throppled.*

He was not . . . restiff, vicious, neck-reversed, or *cock-thrappled*, ewe-necked or deer-necked, high on the leg, broken-kneed, . . . or sickle-hammed.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxliii.

COCK-TREADING. The extract seems to distinguish this both from the yolk and white.

Then beat the yolks of six new laid eggs, and put them into the wine on the fire; then take the *cock-treading* of twelve eggs and the white of one egge, and beat them into an oyl.—*Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 47.

COCKWATER. The extract is part of a humane receipt for "*cock-water* for a consumption." Southey (*Doctor*, ch. xxiv.) refers to it.

Take a running cock, pull him alive, then kill him, cut him abroad by the back, take out the entrails, and wipe him clean, then quarter him and break his bones, then put him into a rose-water still with a pottle of sack.—*Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 14 (1655).

COCKYOLY BIRDS, little birds.

Major Campbell prepares the charming little *cockyoly birds*, and I call the sun in to immortalise them.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xv.

CODD, the name given by the Charterhouse boys to the old pensioners; perhaps an abbreviation of *codger.*

Yonder sit some threescore old gentlemen pensioners of the hospital. You hear them coughing feebly in the twilight—the old reverend blackgowns. Is *Codd* Ajax alive, you wonder; the Cisterçian lads called these old gentlemen *Codds*, I know not wherefore. —*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. lxxv.

CODGER, old fellow. (See L., *s. v. cozier*): in the first extract it seems = a precise person, a Squaretoes.

He gave himself the airs of an old justice of the peace, and said if he did not find the affair given up, nothing should induce him ever to help me again. What a mere *codger* that lad has turned out!—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. IX. ch. iv.

He's a rum *codger* you must know,
At least we poor folk think him so.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. i.

"I haven't been drinking your health, my *codger*," replied Mr. Squeers.—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. lx.

My uncle Sam is more anxious about my sins than the other *codgers*, because he is my godfather.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. IV. ch. ix.

CŒLEST, celestial; *blew cœlest* = sky-blue.

Her vtmost robe was colour blew *Cœlest.*—*Hudson, Judith*, iv. 58.

COEMBODY, to unite in one body.

Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will then become *coembodied* in this Divine body.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 252.

COFFIN, in the extract = bier, not what we now call coffin.

For mendynge of *coffen* that carrys the corsses to church.—*Churchwardens' Accounts of S. Michael's, Cornhill, ed. by Overall*, p. 112.

CO-FOUND, to found at the same time. Fuller (*Worthies, London*, ii. 58), says that the steeple of St. Paul's "was originally *co-founded* by King Ethelbert with the Body of the Church." *Co-founder* = joint founder, is in the Dicts.

COG-BOAT, a small boat or cock-boat.

As for the Western Scottish, he so overawed them, as that no man who built ship or *cog-boat* durst drive into it above three nailes.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 206.

Olave fled in a little *cog-boat* unto his father-in-law, the Earle of Rosse.—*Ibid.* p. 210.

COGFOIST, a cheat.

I had thought you would have had a sack to have put this law-cracking *cogfoist* in instead of a pair of stocks.—*Wily Beguiled* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.* iii. 307).

COGGLE, a round stone. "*Coggles*, a large gravel stone used for paving" (*Peacock's Manley and Corringham Glossary*).

A flint is sooner broken with a gentle stroke upon a feather-bed, than strucken with all the might against a hard *coggle.*—*Sanderson*, i. 207.

COGGLEDY, rickety; *coggly* in this sense is in Jamieson.

Take care of that step-ladder though; it is *coggledy*, as I observed when you came down. —*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xxv.

COGITABUND, thoughtful.

These gentlemen with very *cogitabund* aspects made up the three degrees of comparison amongst 'em.—*Tom Brown, Works*, iii. 15.

"I do think Latin words sound very odd. I dare say, Miss Burney, you know Latin very well?" I assured her to the contrary. "Well," said the little fool, "I know one word." "Do you? Pray, what is it?" "Why, it's *cogitabund;* it's a very droll word."—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 313.

Bosch, in a clerical dress, is seated in an easy-chair, *cogitabund*, with a manuscript open before him.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxii.

COGNOMINATE, to sirname or nick-name. See extract *s. v.* DIPHRELATIC.

COGS, false dice.

It were a hard matter for me to get my dinner that day wherein my master had not sold a dozen of devices, a case of *cogs*, and a suit of shifts in the morning.—*Greene, James IV.*, ii. 1.

COGUE, a keg.

Their drink is ale made of beer-malt, and tunned up in a small vessel called a *cogue;* after it has stood a few hours, they drink it out of the *cogue*, yest and all.—*Modern Account of Scotland*, 1670 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 141).

A *cogue* of true orthodox Nantz would have corrected the crudity of the custard.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 304.

COHABITATE, to dwell together.

Shall the graces of God *cohabitate* with the vices of Satan?—*Adams*, ii. 306.

COHIBIT, to restrain.

It was scarce possible to *cohibite* people's talk.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 298.

COHORN, a brass cannon, so named from Cohorn, the celebrated engineer.

It was determined in a council of war that five of our largest ships should attack the fort on one side, while the battery played it on the other, strengthened with two mortars and twenty-four *cohorns.*—*Smollett, Rod. Random*, ch. xxxii.

COINLESS, penniless; poor.

You thought me poor and friendless too,
And look'd for homage you deem'd due
From *coinless* bards to men like you.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. vii.

COIN-MADE, mercenary, or simoniacal.

Coyne-made Pastors let the flock decay.—*Davies, Muse's Teares*, p. 13.

COINQUINATION, pollution. Cf. CONINQUINATE.

Vntil I make a second inundation
To wash thy purest Fame's *coinquination*,
And make it fit for finall conflagration.
Davies, Commendatory Poems, p. 14.

COKAGHEE, a liquor. See quotation *s. v.* STIRE.

COLD ROSTE. H., who gives this expression without example, explains it "nothing to the point or purpose;" in the extract it means insignificant.

He passed by a beggerie little toune of *cold roste* in the mountaines of Sauoye.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 297.

COLD WITHOUT, spirits mixed with cold water, and without sugar.

I laugh at fame. Fame, sir! not worth a glass of *cold without;* and as for a glass of warm with sugar, and five shillings in one's pocket to spend as one pleases, what is there in Westminster Abbey to compare with it?—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. VI. ch. xx.

COLE, slang term for money. Walpole gives a ballad, 1741, in which the following occurs:—

This our captain no sooner had finger'd the *cole*,
But he hies him aboard with his good Madam Vole.—*Letters to Mann*, i. 22.

Come, my soul,
Post the *cole;*
I must beg or borrow.
Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, Act III.

Moreover, the whole of the said cash or *cole* Shall be spent for the good of said old woman's soul.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Old Woman in Grey*).

COLE-FISH, a species of gadus.

Cole-fish and poore-John I haue no need off.—*Breton, Packet of Letters*, p. 24.

COLIBRI, humming-bird.

"Look, Frank, that's a *colibri;* you've heard of *colibris?*" Frank looked at the living gem which hung, loud humming, over some fantastic bloom, and then dashed away, seemingly to call its mate, and whirred and danced with it round and round the flower-starred bushes, flashing fresh rainbows at every shifting of the lights.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xvii.

COLICKY, pertaining to the colic. See L., who, however, has no example.

I have the pleasure to hear that my mother is already better—a *colicky* disorder to which she is too subject.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 256.

COLLATION, conference.

Baronius and Binnius will in no case allow this for a Councill (though elsewhere extending that name to meaner meetings) onely

they call it a *Collation*, because (forsooth) it wanted some Councill-formalities. — *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 90.

COLLATIONER, one who partakes of a repast.

We, meanwhile, untitled attendants, stood at the other end of the room, forming a semicircle, and all strictly facing the royal *collationers*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iii. 99.

COLLATITIOUS, contributing.

Neither would he impatronize his name to the credit of that work which should be raised up by other men's *collatitious* liberality.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 46.

COLLEGIAN, same as COLLEGIATE, q. v.

It became a not unusual circumstance for letters to be put under his door at night enclosing half-a-crown . . . for the Father of the Marshalsea, "with the compliments of a *collegian* taking leave."—*Dickens, Little Dorrit*, ch. vi.

COLLEGIATE, an inmate of a debtor's prison.

His beginnings were debauched, and his study and first practice in the goal. For having been one of the fiercest town-rakes, and spent more than he had of his own, his case forced him upon that expedient for a lodging, and there he . . . busied himself with the cases of his fellow-*collegiates*.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 123.

COLLEPIXIE, a will o' the wisp; also called *collepiskie*.

I shall be ready at thine elbow to plaie the parte of Hobgoblin or *Collepixie*, and make thee for feare to weene the deuill is at thy polle.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 125.

COLLIFLORY, cauliflower. Gerard spells it *cole-flory*.

There grow out of the same colewort other fine *colliflories* (if I may so say), or tendrils. —*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 8.

COLLIGENER, cœnobite, one living in a monastery or college.

St. Augustine in his book entitled *De operâ monachorum* crieth out against idle *colligeners*. —*Hutchinson, Image of God*, p. 203.

I shoke the dust of my fete against those wicked *colligyners* and prestes, accordinge to Christe's commaundement. — *Vocacyon of Johan Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 454).

COLLIONS. See quotation. A Hertfordshire word.

I am told that *collions* is another term for the same gateway [litch gate], but I never heard it used.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters* (1840), p. 111.

COLLIPINT.

Take a handful of hysop, of figs, raisins, dates, of each an ounce, of *Collipint* half a handfull, French barley one ounce.—*Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 206 (1655).

COLLOCUTORY, conversational.

We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the Amœbean or *Collocutory* kind.—*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 10.

COLLOQUING, conversing. Perhaps a misprint for *colloquing*.

What will the ghosts of your grandfathers to the seventh generation say to this, Alton? *Colloquing* in Pagan picture galleries with shovel-hatted Philistines? — *C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. vi.

COLLOQUISE, to converse.

All I had now to do was to obey him in silence; no need for me to *colloquise* further. —*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxii.

COLONER, colonist.

[A certain tract of land] they made over to *coloners* and new inhabitants.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 138.

COLOURY, fond of, or adorned with, colour.

Behold there starts up a little man . . . roundly charging you with being too airy and cheery—too volatile and versatile—too flowery and *coloury*.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxviii.

COLT, a cheat or slippery fellow. L. has the verb in this sense.

Potiphar's wife accused Joseph, and the Elders Susannah, of such crimes as they were innocent of and themselves guilty. An old trick, by which C. Verres, like a cunning *colt* often holpe himself at a pinch.—*Sanderson*, ii. 224.

COLT. *To have a colt's tooth* = to be fond of youthful pleasures, to be wanton; hence Marlowe uses *colt* for tooth.

Nay, we will break the hedges of their mouths,
And pull their kicking *colts* out of their pastures.—2 *Tamburlaine*, iv. 4.

COLTSTAVES, a coltstaff, or cowlstaff, is a long pole used for carrying loads suspended therefrom. A man who had been beaten by his wife was set astride on this, and carried in a derisive procession; it was sometimes called *riding skimmington*, or *riding the stang*, or, as in the second extract, simply *riding*. See N., s. v. *skimmington*.

I know there are many that wear horns and *ride* daily *upon coltstaves*, but this proceeds not so often from the fault of the female as the silliness of the husband who knows not how to manage a wife.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 7.

Down to Greenwich, where I find the stairs full of people, there being a great *riding* there to day for a man, the constable of the town, whose wife beat him.—*Pepys*, June 10, 1667.

COLUMBINE, a plant, so called from the Lat. *columba*, a pigeon, as when its outer petals are pulled off it resembles that bird; others say, because pigeons are fond of it.

Next we will act how young men wooe,
And sigh, and kiss, as lovers do;
And talke of brides, and who shall make
That wedding-smock, this bridal-cake;
That dress, this sprig, that leaf, this vine;
That smooth and silken *columbine*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 231.

And the wild hop fibred closely,
And the large-leaved *columbine*.
Arch of door and window-mullion
Did right sylvanly entwine.
Mrs. Browning, The lost bower.

COLUMEL, column.

We have in a distinct *columel* assigned the places of their habitation.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. xv.

The cathedral . . . challengeth the precedency of all in England for a majestick Western front of *columel* work. — *Ibid. Northampton* (ii. 159).

COLUMNAL, of the form of a column. *Columnar* is the commoner word.

Crag overhanging, nor *columnal* rock
Cast its dark outline there.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. xii.

COMATABILITY, accessibility.

"If a man was to *sit* down coolly and consider within himself the make, the shape, the construction, *comatability*, and convenience of all the parts which constitute the whole of that animal, woman, and compare them analogically"—"I never understood rightly the meaning of that word," quoth my uncle Toby.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 212.

COMB-BRUSH, a ladies' maid, or under ladies' maid. In Foote's *Bankrupt*, a waiting-woman is called Kitty *Comb-brush*. In the first extract it is a ladies' maid who is addressed.

'Tis very well, Mrs. Flipflap, 'tis very well; but do you hear—Tawdry, you are not so alluring as you think you are—*Comb-brush*, nor I so much in love. — *Vanbrugh, False Friend*, iii. 2.

The maid who at present attended on Sophia was recommended by Lady Bellaston, with whom she had lived for some time in the capacity of a *comb-brush*.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. XVII. ch. viii.

COMB-FEAT, a dressing or thrashing; to comb the head of a person has the same meaning.

"Come hither, I must show thee a new trick, and handsomely give thee the *comb-feat*" (*un tour de peigne*). With this he took him by the throat, saying to him, "Thou flayest the Latin, by Saint John I will make thee flay the fox, for I will now flay thee alive."—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. vi.

Die Joan and Will; give Bess to Ned,
And every day she *combs his head*.
Swift, Joan cudgels Ned.

I'll carry you with me to my country-box, and keep you out of harm's way, till I find you a wife who will *comb your head* for you. —*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. IV. ch. xvi.

COMBIND, to bind together.

It . . . their wills *combinds*
To belch their hates, vow'd murdrers of thy fame.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grinuile, p. 51.

COMBINEMENT, combination.

Having no firme *combinements* to chayne them together in their publique dangers, they lay loose to the advantage of the common enemy.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.* p. 2.

COMBURGESS, a fellow-burgess. The Dicts. give *comburgher*.

The Government of this Town is by a Mayor and Aldermen, and not, as some write, by an Alderman and twelve *Comburgesses*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 37.

COME-AT-ABLE, attainable; accessible.

The poultry was not so *come-at-able* as their neighbours desired.—*T. Brown, Works*, iv. 133.

To be sure the best beer of all did not appear,
For I've said 'twas in June, and so late in the year
The Trinity Audit Ale is not *come-at-able*,
As I've found to my great grief, when dining at that table.
Ingoldsby Legends (*S. Dunstan*).

COMEDIENT, comedian.

This doth the Comedy handle so in our private and domestical matters, as with hearing it, we get as it were an experience what is to be looked for of a niggardly Demea, . . . and not only to know what effects are to be expected, but to know who be such by the dignifying badge given them by the *comedient*.—*Sidney, Defence of Poesie*, p. 552.

COME DOWN, to pay.

Do you keep the gentleman in discourse, while I speak to the prisoner, and see how he can *come down*.—*Johnston, Chrysal.*, i. 139.

COME DOWN, used substantivally for a fall.

"Why, you are the unlicensed doctor." "I was," said she, "but now I'm your worship's washerwoman." The dignitary coloured, and said that was rather a *come down.* —*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lii.

COME-OFF, evasion; escape.

Had e'er disorders such a rare *come-off?*—*Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours*, Act V.

It would make one grin to observe the author's *come-off* from this and the rest of the charters in this time.—*North, Examen*, p. 644.

COME OUT. When a young lady begins to enter into society, she is said to be out, or to come out. See OUT.

She has seen nothing at all of the world, for she has never been presented yet, so she is not *come out*, you know; but she's to *come out* next year.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. VI. ch. ii.

COMET, a game, long since obsolete, but mentioned by Southerne (see L.) about fifty years before the subjoined notice of it; also by Farquhar in *Sir Harry Wildair*, ii. 2. It was something like speculation, and was a favourite with Frederick, Prince of Wales.

The evenings, we walk till dark; then Lady Mary, Miss Leneve, and I play at *comet.* —*Walpole to Mann*, i. 203 (1742).

Southey names it among other old games at cards, and adds—

Is there any one, I say, who has ever heard of these games, unless he happens to know, as I do, that rules for playing them were translated from the French of the Abbé Bellecour, and published for the benefit of the English people, some seventy years ago, by Mr. F. Newbery.—*The Doctor*, ch. cxlii.

COME YOU SEVEN, I suppose a phrase used in some game, like "seven's the main," and so a gambler.

Shall I be made
A foolish nouice, my purse set a broch
By euerie cheating *come you seauen?*
Chapman, All Fooles, II. i.

COMFORTATIVE, that which ministers comfort; the Dicts. have it as an adj.

The two hundred crowns in gold . . . as a cordial and *comfortative* I carry next my heart.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. vi.

COMIC, a comic writer. (L. gives a quotation from the *Tatler* where it means comædian.)

Thus did he study some paltry half hour with his eyes fixed upon his book, but as the *comic* saith, his mind was in the kitchen.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xx.

COMITIAL. The comitiall ill or disease is the epilepsy or falling-sickness, so called because if any one were seized with it during the *comitia* or public assemblies, the meeting was broken up, the omen being considered bad.

So melancholy turned into madnes,
Into the palsie deep-affrighted sadnes;
Th' il-habitude into the dropsie chill,
And Megrim growes to the *Comitial*-ill.
Sylvester, The Furies, p. 583.

Our [asses] liver, hoofs, or bones being reduc'd to powder are good, as the naturalists note, against the epilepsy or *comitiall* sicknesse.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 26.

COMMACERATE, to make lean.

They are the most traytours themselves to his life, health, and quiet, in continual *commacerating* him with dread and terror.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 177).

COMMEND, compliment. L. says this word is only found in the plural, but the extract shows this to be a mistake. The singular also occurs in *Pericles*, ii. 2 (quoted by R.), but there it means praise.

Phy. Thanks, master jailer, and a kind *commend.*
Jail. As much unto your ladyship.
Machin, Dumb Knight, Act V.

COMMENDS, a commendation.

You give yourself a plausible *commends.*—*Marmion, Antiquary*, Act I.

COMMENTATION, comments or notes. I suspect North means the word for *commentition* = lie: though he may use the word = gloss. Milton has *commentitious.*

His papers of long study, and much *commentation*, with his choice books, were either rifled, or, it may be, burnt with Cawood Castle.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 207.

At this rate he works to cover the real truth of the proceedings of those times, and in their room sets up mere inventions and *commentations* of faction.—*North, Examen*, p. 234.

COMMENTY, community. The extract is a quotation from *Prov.* xxiv. 24; *nations* is the word in the Auth. Version.

Him shall the people curse, yea, the *commenty* shall abhor him.—*Becon*, ii. 307.

COMMERCIALISM, trading spirit.

And this was the consistent Nemesis of all poor George's thrift and cunning, of his determination to carry the buy-cheap-and-sell-dear *commercialism*, in which he had been

brought up, into every act of life.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxxix.

COMMEROUS, cumbrous.

If your honour will hear these challenges, ye shall hear such *commerouse* trifles and brabbles that ye shall be weary.—*Abp. Parker*, p. 249.

COMMIXATION, mingling.

The trim *commixation*
Of confus'd fancies, full of alteration,
Makes th' understanding dull.
Sylvester, Eden, 700.

COMMODE, a procuress.

A pretty lodging we have hit upon; the mistress a *commode*, and the master a—but who can this ward be?—*Foote, Englishman in Paris*, Act I.

COMMODE, accommodating.

So, sir, am I not very *commode* to you?—*Cibber, Prov. Husband*, Act IV.

COMMODELY, conveniently.

You found the whole garden filled with masks, and spread with tents, which remained all night very *commodely*.—*Walpole to Mann*, ii. 289 (1749).

I don't mean to treat you with a rowing for a badge, but it will fall in very *commodely* between my parties.—*Ibid., Letters*, ii. 103 (1759).

COMMONER, a sharer. L. has it in the sense of one having rights of common with others, but Fuller uses the word in a more general sense.

Lewis would not leave them, that they might not leave him, but resolved to be a *commoner* with them in weal and wo.—*Fuller, Holy War*, IV. xvi.

COMMONERESS, wife of a commoner.

Peers, commoners, and counsel, peeresses, *commoneresses* and the numerous indefinites crowded every part.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, v. 197.

COMMONPLACENESS, ordinariness; an absence of anything striking or remarkable.

Our Vicar . . . happens to be rather drowsy and even depressing in the monotony of his *commonplaceness*.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xix.

COMMORANT, a resident.

Rabbi Jacob, a Jew born, whom I remember for a long time a *commorant* in the University.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 10.

I never heard a respondent better hunted in all my time that I was a *commorant* in Cambridge.—*Ibid.* i. 32.

COMMOTION, to move, disturb; the extract will be found at more length *s. v.* UPBRAID.

He felt it *commotion* a little and upbraid him.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.* vi. 166).

COMOGRAPHIC, description of a κώμη. (See quotation.)

Condemn not this our *Como-graphic* or description of a country-town as too low and narrow a subject.—*Fuller, Hist. of Waltham Abbey*, p. 17.

COMPACK, pack together.

But th' art of man not only can *compack*
Features and forms that life and nature lack,
But also fill the aire with painted shoals
Of flying creatures.
Sylvester, sixth day, first weeke, 888.

Them giuing children moe than in the heauen
Are starrie circles light as firie leauen:
And mo then Northren windes (that driues the rack)
Of Cyrene sands in numbers can *compack*.
Hudson, Judith, i. 318.

COMPACT, to agree.

Saturne resolued to destroy his male children, either hauing so *compacted* with his brother Titan, or to preuent the prophesie, which was that his sonne should depose him.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 225.

COMPACTILE, fastened together.

These [garlands] were made up after all ways of art, *compactile*, sutile, plectile.—*Sir T. Brown, Tract* II.

COMPANIONED, accompanied.

He bowed to the ground, and would have taken my hand, his whip in the other: I did not like to be so *companioned*; I withdrew my hand.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 5.

COMPANIONLESS, solitary.

There she sat and sewed, and probably laughed drearily to herself, as *companionless* as a prisoner in his dungeon.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

COMPANY-KEEPER, a reveller, or rake.

Yet be it acknowledged that at the age of sixteen I became a *company-keeper*, being led into idle conversation by my extraordinary love to singing.—*Memoirs of P. P., Clerk of this Parish.*

COMPASS, in a circular fashion. Cf. "COMPASSED window" (*Troil. and Cress.* i. 2). A few lines below the extract Sandys speaks of "a *compast* roofe."

The other part . . . doth containe within a concaue about three yards square, the roofe hewne *compasse*.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 167.

COMPASSLY, fittingly; in good order.

Th' Eternall-Trine who made all *compassly*,
Makes the vnder waues the vppers want supply.—*Sylvester, The Lawe*, p. 540.

COMPETITIONER, a fellow-petitioner.

They spake to the Saints . . . moving them to be *competitioners* with us to the throne of grace.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, ix. 365.

COMPILE, accumulation.

Hence sprang the loves of Joue, the Sonne's exile,
The shame of Mars and Venus in a net,
Juno's forsaken bed, Saturn's *compile*
Of frantike discontentment, which beset
All heauen with armes.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grinuile, p. 51.

COMPITOR, competitor; for which it is perhaps a misprint.

Harald, being at hand, carried it; the first act of whose raigne was the banishment, and surprizing all the treasure of his stepmother, Queen Emma; then the putting out the eyes of Alfried her sonne his *compitor*.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 18.

COMPLAIN, complaint.

He sick to lose
The amorous promise of her lone *complain*,
Swoon'd murmuring of love, and pale with pain.—*Keats, Lamia.*

COMPLECT, to weave together. Sterling blames Carlyle for using this word. See extract *s. v.* ENVIRONMENT.

By what chains, or indeed infinitely *complected* tissues, of meditation, this grand theorem is here unfolded . . . it were perhaps a mad ambition to attempt exhibiting.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. viii.

COMPLEXIONLESS, without a complexion; colourless.

In those four male personages, although *complexionless* and eyebrowless, I beheld four members of the Family P. Salcy.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxv.

COMPLIANT, a complier; the word is usually an adj. Fuller reckons among the objections to the Liturgy—

It being a *compliant* with the Papists in a great part of their service doth not a little confirm them in their superstition and idolatry.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. x. 8.

COMPLICACY, complex nature.

Among the earliest tools of any *complicacy* which a man-of-letters gets to handle are his class-books.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

COMPLY, to bend, or, perhaps, to embrace.

Witty Ovid by
Whom faire Corinna sits, and doth *comply*
With yvorie wrists his laureat head.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 221.

COMPOUNDABLE, capable of being compounded.

A penalty of not less than forty shillings or more than five pounds *compoundable* for a term of imprisonment.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xii.

COMPRESBYTER, fellow-presbyter. Milton, in the same book, but two or three pages earlier, has the adj. *compresbyterial*, and this is given by R. and L.

Cyprian in many places . . . speaking of presbyters calls them his *compresbyters*, as if he deemed himself no other, whereas by the same place it appears he was a bishop.—*Milton, Of Reformation in Eng.*, bk. i.

COMPULSE, to compel.

Many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and *compulsed*.—*Latimer*, i. 170.

Before calamity she is a tigress; she rends her woes, shivers them in *compulsed* abhorrence.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxiii.

COMPURSION, drawing together.

He deemed it most prudent, in the situation he was in at present, to bear it, if possible, like a Stoick; which, with the help of some wry faces and *compursions* of the mouth, he had certainly accomplished, had his imagination continued neuter.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iii. 210.

COMPUTATE, to compute.

Garisons disposed in seuerall limits of the land with their companies, consisting of sundry strange nations, *computated* in all to be fifty-two thousand foote, and three hundred horse.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 4.

COMPUTATOR, computer.

The intense heat . . . is proved by *computators*, from its vicinity to the sun, to be more than equal to that of red hot iron.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 153.

COMRADESHIP, intimate fellowship.

Some of his Madeira acquaintanceships were really good; and one of them, if not more, ripened into *comradeship* and friendship for him.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. II. ch. v.

CON, to direct the course of a ship. See CUN.

Con the ship, so ho! mind your steerage. *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xx.

I could *con* or fight a ship as well as ever.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. viii.

CON-ARGUER, an opposer; an arguer on the contrary side.

This method put the *con-arguers* and objectors straight into the midst of the plot.—*North, Examen*, p. 234.

CONCEDENCE, concession.

All I had to apprehend was that a daughter so reluctantly carried off would offer terms to her father, and would be accepted upon a mutual *concedence;* they to give up Solmes, she to give up me.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 116.

CONCEITER, fancier. Greene (*Menaphon*, p. 23) calls Dolphins "sweete *conceipters* of Musicke."

CONCELEBRATE, to celebrate together.

Here I could breake out into a boundlesse race of oratory, in shrill trumpetting and *concelebrating* the royall magnificence of her government. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 149).

Wherein the wives of Amnites solemnly
Concelebrate their high feasts Bacchanall.
Holland's Camden, ii. 231.

CONCERNED, Irish expression for intoxicated; or, flustered with drink.

Which, and I am sure I have been his servant four years since October,
And he never call'd me worse than sweetheart, drunk or sober;
Not that I know his Reverence was ever *concern'd* to my knowledge,
Tho' you and your come-rogues keep him out so late in your wicked college.
Swift, Mary, the cook-maid, to Dr. Sheridan.
Oh, she's a light-skirts! yea, and at this present
A little, as you see, *concerned* with liquor.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. II. iii. 3.

CONCERNER, one who belongs to or has concerns with another (?).

He had
His loves too and his mistresses; was enter'd
Among the philosophical Madams, was
As great with them as their *concerners;* and I hear
Kept one of them in pension.
Maine, City Watch, i. 1.

CONCESSIBLE, capable of being granted.

It was built upon one of the most *concessible* postulatums in Nature. — *Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, vi. 157.

One could pity this poor Irish people; their case is pitiable enough. The claim they started with in 1641 was for religious freedom. Their claim, we can now all see, was just; essentially just, though full of intricacy; difficult to render clear and *concessible.—Carlyle, Cromwell's Letters*, &c., ii. 44.

CONCINNE, neat; elegant.

Beauty consists in a sweet variety of colours, and in a *concinne* disposition of different parts.—*Adams*, i. 398.

CONCIPIENT, conceiving.

Here many a fœtus laugh and half encore,
Clings to the roof, or creeps along the floor;
By puffs *concipient* some in ether flit,
And soar in bravos from the thundering pit.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 140.

CONCORD, to set at one; to bring into harmony.

He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with windmills of union to *concord* Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 102.

The king was now at Whitehall, and the French agents plied it to *concord* conditions for the royal marriage.—*Ibid.* i. 212.

CONCORD, a legal instrument, defined by Bailey, "an agreement between parties who intend the levying of fines upon lands one to another."

One John Throkmorton, a justicer of Cheshire in Queen Elizabeth's days, for not exhibiting a judicial *concord* with all the defects of the same, but supplying or filling up what was worn out of the authentical original, was fined for being over officious.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. i. 9.

After the licence actually obtained, and the king's silver paid, without which the *concord* is no fine, the fine is perfected, though in some other respects deficient. Hence, as I take it, the *concord* is called a fine levied, and not because it is *finis litium.* —*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 204.

CONCORDIOUS, harmonious.

The King found himself at more leisure and freedom in the absence of the Lord Marquess to study the calling of a comfortable and *concordious* Parliament. — *Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 109.

CONCORDIOUSLY, harmoniously.

The business was *concordiously* despatched. —*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 22.

CONCORRUPT, to corrupt together.

His foule contagion *concorrupted* all
His fellow-creatures.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered, 4.

CONCREDE, to entrust: perhaps misprint for *concredit.*

[I] did not all this time imagine or conceit that he intended in any way to defraud the trust *concreded* to him by the Parliament.—*Sir Hugh Cholmley's Revolt*, 1643, p. 4.

CONCUBINIZE, to take as a concubine. The extract is quoted by Southey in *The Cid*, p. 29.

If thou beholdest a beautiful woman, *concubinize* her, though she seem coy; thou wilt be a better man. — *Owen's transl. of Mabinogion.*

CONCUPISCENTIAL, lustful.

By the practise of these austerities I thought you had quench'd those *concupiscentiall* flames.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 134.

CONCUPISCIBLE, to be desired; it usually means desiring, lustful, as in *Meas. for Meas.* V. i.

Never did thy eyes behold or thy concupiscence covet anything in this world more *concupiscible* than widow Wadman.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, v. 47.

CONCURRENT, an opponent; a Latinism.

After him, Gratian took upon him the Empire . . . : whereat Maximus, a Spaniard borne, his *concurrent*, and withal descended in right line from Constantinus the Great, . . . was . . highly discontented.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 82.

Whose sonne Patrick was by the Barrets his *concurrents* murdered in feud.—*Ibid.* ii. 40.

Therefore proceedes he by all meanes to vexe and disgrace him, and to advance his *concurrent* the Archbishop of Yorke.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 72.

CONCUTIENT, meeting together with violence.

The negroes on the maternal estate . . would meet in combat like two *concutient* cannonballs.—*Thackeray, Virginians*, ch. xl.

CONDIDDLE, to purloin. H. gives it (but without example) as a Devonshire word.

"Twig the old connoisseur," said the Squire to the Knight, "he is *condiddling* the drawing."—*Scott, S. Ronan's Well*, i. 71.

CONDITURE, a seasoning.

Halec or Alec . . . was a *conditure* and sawce much affected by antiquity.—*Sir T. Brown, Tract* iv.

CONDUCT, or CONDUCT MONEY, an exaction levied by Charles I. on the pretext of paying travelling expenses of troops. Cf. COAT-MONEY, with which it is always joined. The second extract is furnished in the notes to *Hales's Areopagitica*, 2nd ed.

Who shall then sticke closest to ye, and excite others? Not he who takes up armes for cote and *conduct* and his four nobles of Danegelt.—*Milton, Areopagitica*, p. 50.

He will join as many shields together as would make a Roman testudo or Macedonian phalanx, to fortify the nobility of a new made lord that will pay for the impresting of them, and allow him coat and *conduct money*.—*Butler, Characters* (*The Herald*).

CONFAB, an abbreviation of *confabulate*. L. has it as a substantive.

Mrs. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual *confabbing*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 120.

CONFECTIONARY, store-room, the place where confections are kept.

Here, ladies, are the keys of the stores, of the *confectionary*, of the wine-vaults.—*Richardson, Grandison*, ii. 226.

CONFER, to confer on.

I tell them all that high Jove bowed his head,
As first we went aboard our fleet for sign we should *confer*
These Trojans their due fate and death.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 307.

CONFESSAL, confession.

When the matter is so plaine that it can not be denied or traversed, it is good that it be justified by *confessal* and auoidance.—*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xix.

CONFESSIONAIRE, a penitent; one who has made confession.

By means of this supposed ingenuity, Lovelace obtains a praise instead of a merited dispraise, and, like an absolved *confessionaire*, wipes off, as he goes along, one score, to begin another.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 153.

CONFESSIONARY, a place for hearing confessions.

We concur in opinion that these stalls, of which kind there are many in good preservation, have been improperly termed *confessionaries* or confessionals.—*Archæol.* x. 299 (1792).

CONFINE, a neighbour. (L. marks this word as rare and obsolete, and supplies a single instance; it seems worth while to add another. Sylvester is speaking of the confusion of languages.)

Or if we talk, but with our neer *confines*,
We borrow monthes, or else we work by signes.
Babylon, 260.

CONFISCATE, in the extract is applied to the man, though of course it is his goods that are really referred to.

For which notorious crimes, . . . he was committed unto ward, and breaking prison, was *confiscated* and proclaimed traytor.—*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 331.

CONFLAGRATE, to burn.

Popularity is as a blaze of illumination, or alas! of *conflagration* kindled round a man . . . *conflagrating* the poor man himself into ashes and *caput mortuum*.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 144.

CONFORMITAN, conformist. Cf. NON-CONFORMITANT.

With God, I dare boldly say, there is neither Calvinist nor Lutheran, Protestant nor Puritan, *Conformitan* or Non-conformitan, but faith and love in Christ is all in all. —*Ward, Sermons*, p. 8.

CONFRAIRY, a fraternity.

The *confrairies* are fraternities of devotees who inlist themselves under the banners of particular saints.—*Smollett, France and Italy*, Letter xxvii.

CONFRIGERATE, to freeze together.

There stands He shaking in a feauer-fit,
While the cold aire His wounds *confrigerates*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 16.

CONFRONT, an opposition.

He finds the Parliament professing hostility against him by their command and overt act, denying him way into the town of Hull, and the use of his Magazine; a *confront* no less outrageous than if they had given him battel.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 187.

CONGREDIENTS, things that come together; component parts.

The *congredients*, the preparations . . . are so held as to be conveyed to a cleanly mind by no language.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, vi. 201.

CONGREGATIONER, Congregationalist or Independent.

O how these blasphemed the name, and slander'd the footsteps of God's Anointed, who laid our good King forth as a Papist to their rabble, since he would neither be for the Consistorians nor *Congregationers*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 197.

CONGRESSION, meeting; contact; collision.

Not perplexing you in first or last with anything handled in any other interpreter, further than I must conscionably make *congression* with such as have diminished, mangled, and maimed my most worthily, most tendered author.—*Chapman, Comment on Il.* i.

CONINQUINATE, to pollute together.

O let these wounds, these woundes indeprauate
Be holy sanctuaries for my whole Man;
That though sinnes sores it oft *coninquinate*,
Yet there it may be made as white as swanne.—*Davies, Holy Rood*, p. 28.

CONJUGACY, marriage.

Every History of England shews at large what good and great works Bishops and other Church-men in England did, not onely in their Papal Celibacy, but in their Primitive and later *Conjugacy*.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 355.

CONJUGATION, marriage.

Dick heard, and tweedling, ogling, bridling,
Turning short round, strutting and sidleing,
Attested glad his approbation
Of an immediate *conjugation*.
Cowper, Pairing Time anticipated.

CONJUGIAL. See quotation.

Conjugial for conjugal, though allowed by a few Latin examples, is a pedantry on Swedenborg's part.—*C. Kingsley, Lett. and Mem.*, ii. 259.

CONJURING, solemn entreaty: *conjuring* usually = leger-de-main from the idea of the dealer in magic conjuring spirits to assist him: the penultimate of the word in this sense is short; in the extract most people would pronounce it long. Gauden is speaking of the exhortations in the New Test. to peace and charity.

These holy charms, these pious and pathetic *conjurings*, these Divine prayings and charitable beseechings are much forgotten.—*—Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 132.

CONJUROR. To say that a man is *no conjuror* implies that he is not very wise; this sense is given in L., but the quotation appended hardly illustrates it. Cf. WITCH.

Sir Sampson has a son that is expected tonight; and by the account I have heard of his education can be *no conjuror*.—*Congreve, Love for Love*, ii. 9.

I was never taken for a *conjuror* before, I'd have you to know.
Lord! said I, don't be angry, I am sure I never thought you so:
You know, I honour the cloth; I design to be a Parson's wife;
I never took one in your coat for a *conjuror* in all my life.
Swift, Petition of Frances Harris.

CONKS. See quotation.

"Well yo' lasses will have your *conks*" (private talks), "I know; secrets 'bout sweethearts and such like."—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. vi.

CONN, the steerage. See CON.

He only discovered my departure by the tittering of the other midshipmen and the quartermaster at the *conn*.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. iv.

CONNATIONAL, belonging to the same nation.

It is a sanction of nature to spare the blood of citizens, connatural, collateral, *connational* with ourselves.—*Adams*, i. 183.

CONNATIVE, fellow-native. The meaning of the extract seems to be that the heathen have some excuse for

using tobacco, it being indigenous to their country.

Yet th' Heathen have with th' ill some good withall,
Sith their [there ?] *connative* 'tis connaturall.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered, 40.

CONNIVE ON, to connive at.

Pray you *connive*
On my weak tenderness.
Massinger, The Picture, iii. 2.

CONNIVE WITH, to tamper with or to pass over.

And for those statutes made for the preservation of religion, they are all . . . in full force, and in free execution; nor were they ever intended to be *connived with* in the least syllable.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 178.

CONNIXATION, swallowing up in snow.

As we have never had a rainbow to assure us that the world shall not be snowed to death, I thought last night was the general *connixation*.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 337 (1762).

CONQUERLESS, invincible.

The damned Nauie did a glimmering send,
By which Sir Richard might their power reueale,
Which seeming *conquerlesse* did conquests lend.
G. Markham, Trag. of Sir R. Grinuile, 57.

CONQUEST, to conquer.

To *conquest* these fellowes the man I wil play.—*Preston, King Cambises* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 261).

CONSACRE, to consecrate.

Lo here these Champions that have (bravely-bold)
Withstood proud Tyrants, stoutly *consacring*
Their lives and soules to God in suffering.
Sylvester, Triumph of Faith, iii. 5.

There was a Peach-Tree growing there amid God-Camosh Temple, to him *consacred*.
Ibid. Maiden's Blush, 672.

CONSCIUNCLE, applied contemptuously to an over-scrupulous conscience. Cf. PASSIUNCLE.

The canonists are good bone-setters for a bone that was never broken; their rubrics are filled with punctilios not for consciences, but for *consciuncles*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 66.

CONSENTIENTLY, with full consent; *ex animo*.

Mentally, spiritually, charitably, cordially, and *consentiently* he still adhered to the Catholick Conformity and Unity.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 4.

CONSEQUENCES, a game, something like cross-readings.

They met for the sake of eating, drinking, and laughing together, playing at cards or *consequences*, or any other game that was sufficiently noisy.—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxiii.

CONSEQUENTIAL, an inference or result.

It may be thought superfluous to spend so many words upon our author's precious observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History, and some *consequentials* as I have done.—*North, Examen*, p. 29.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, pompous arrogance.

Let
Her pamper'd lap-dog with his fetid breath
In bold bravado join, and snap and growl,
With petulant *consequentialness* elate.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

CONSERVATORY, preservative. Jer. Taylor has the word in this sense as a substantive.

She transmits a souvrain and *conservatory* influence through all the members, without which the whole man must in the fleetest article of time be but a cadaver.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 143.

CONSIDERABLES, things of importance; for similar uses, see *s. v.* OBSERVABLES.

He had a rare felicity in speedy reading of books, and as it were but a turning them over would give an exact account of all *considerables* therein.—*Fuller, Holy State*, II. x. 7.

The passages behind the curtain (*considerables* concealed from us) might much alter the case.—*Ibid., Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 34.

Few *considerables* in that age (which was the crisis of regal and papal power in this land) will escape our discovery herein.—*Ibid.* III. iii. 29.

CONSOLATE, consolatory.

Both my love and my gratitude would make a visit now and then from my dear Miss Howe the most *consolate* thing in the world to me.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vii. 40.

CONSOLATRIX, female consoler.

Love, the *consolatrix*, met him again.—*Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel*, ch. xxvi.

CONSOLE, a pier-table or bracket; a French word, but naturalized with us.

Adèle was leading me by the hand round the room, showing me the beautiful books and ornaments on the *consoles* and chiffonieres.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xiii.

CONSORTIER, taker of a part in a concert.

His lordship had not been long master of

the viol, and a sure *consortier*, but he turned composer.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 273.

CONSPIRACY, combination (physical).

If she sit still, that is best, for so is the *conspiracy* of her several graces, held best together to make one perfect figure of beauty. —*Sidney, Arcadia*, Bk. III. p. 382.

CONSPISSATE, to thicken together.

For that which doth *conspissate* active is.—*H. More, Infinity of Worlds*, st. 14.

CONSTABILITY, office of a constable.

The King still creates a Constable for the ceremony of the coronation; but his *Constability* ceases immediately after the ceremony is over.—*Misson, Travels in Eng.*, p. 128.

CONSTABLE. *To outrun the constable* = to get into pecuniary difficulties.

Afterwards there was another trick found out to get money, and after they had got it, another Parliament was called to set all right, &c., but now they have so *outrun the constable*.—*Selden, Table Talk* (*Money*).

"Harkee, my girl, how far have you *overrun the constable?*" I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds, besides the expence of the writ.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxiii.

Poor man! at th' election he threw t' other day,
All his victuals, and liquor, and money away;
And some people think with such haste he began,
That soon he *the constable* greatly *outran*.
Anstey, New Bath Guide, Letter vii.

CONSTITUTIONALITY, adherence to the constitution; constitutionalism.

Rule afterwards with utmost *constitutionality;* doing justice, loving mercy, being shepherd of this indigent people, not shearer merely, ALD shepherd's similitude.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. iv.

CONSULAGE, consulate.

At Council we debated the buisinesse of the *Consulage* of Leghorne.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Nov. 8, 1672.

CONSULT, a person consulted; a doctor.

"Has she taken the dose of emetick?" says the doctor. "Yes," answered the maid, "but it had no effect." "*Bon*," cries the *consult*, "a happy prognostic." "It cast her into convulsions," continued the maid. "Better yet," says the *consult*."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 543.

CONSULTIVELY, purposely.

I feare it would be a theame displeasant to the grave modesty of the discreet present magistrates, and therefore *consultively* I overslip it.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 149).

CONSULTO, council.

I troubled his Highness with a long relation of the *consulto* we had about His Majesty's taking the oaths.—*Hackut, Life of Williams*, i. 144.

Scarce any in all the *consulto* did vote to my Lord Duke's satisfaction.—*Ibid.* i. 169.

CONSUMEDLY, excessively.

I believe they talk'd of me, for they laugh'd *consumedly*.—*Farquhar, Beaux Stratagem*, III. i.

"Have you seen his new carriage?" says Snarley. "Yes," says Yow, "he's so *consumedly* proud of it, that he can't see his old friends while he drives."—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. iii.

We might, if we chose, go into a small parlour smelling *consumedly* of gin and coarse tobacco.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xviii.

CONSUMELESS, unconsumable; indestructible.

Look, sister, how the queasy-stomach'd graves
Vomit their dead, and how the purple waves
Scald their *consumeless* bodies.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14.

CONSUMPTUOUS, consumptive.

This vitall and natural Balsam of piety once decayed, dried up, or exhausted by unchristian calentures, no wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, ricketty and *consumptuous*. — *Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 262.

CONTAINMENT. L. has this word as competence; in the subjoined passage it seems to mean substance, that which was contained in the estate.

Twenty pounds a moneth, a vast sum . . . enough to shatter the *conteinment* of a rich man's estate.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IX. iv. 9.

CONTEMPLANT, meditative; observant.

Contemplant Spirits! ye that hover o'er
With untired gaze the immeasurable fount
Ebullient with creative Deity.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

CONTEMPT, to contemn; for which, perhaps, it is a slip of the pen or of the press.

I regretted that the Swedes and Danes should so much *contempt* each other.—*Southey, Letters*, 1822 (iii. 356).

CONTEMPTUOUS, despised.

The preste to shewe no compassion, the levite to ministre no mercye, and, last of all, the *contemptuouse* Samaritane to exercise all

the offices of pitye.—*Vocacyon of Johan Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 451).

CONTENTATION, usually = content; but in the extract means contention. It may be a misprint, but N. gives an instance of contention being employed, where *contentation*, i. e. content, seems to be meant.

There is no weak *contentation* between these, and the labour is hard to reconcile them.—*Adams*, i. 454.

CONTENTFULNESS, satisfaction.

With great content all the day, as I think I ever passed a day in my life, because of the *contentfulness* of our errand, and the nobleness of the company, and our manner of going.—*Pepys*, July 24, 1665.

CONTENUMENT, continuance.

The worst I wish our English Gentry is, that, by God's blessing on their thrift, they may seasonably out-grow the sad impressions which our Civil Wars have left in their Estates, in some to the shaking of their *contenument*.— *Fuller*, *Worthies*, *Yorkshire* (ii. 523).

CONTEXTURE, to weave.

Round his mysterious Me there lies, under all these wool-rags, a Garment of Flesh (or of Senses) *contextured* in the Loom of Heaven. —*Carlyle*, *Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. x.

CONTICENT, silent.

The servants have left the room, the guests sit *conticent*.—*Thackeray*, *Virginians*, ch. li.

CONTINENT, applied by Fuller to the inland part of our own island; in the second quotation it signifies the limit or boundary; that which contains.

The Danes not only assailed the skirts and outsides of the land, but also made inrodes many miles into the *continent* thereof. —*Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, II. iv. 45.

Nor do we forget, though acted out of the *continent* of England, that cruel murder in the isle of Garnsey.—*Ibid.* VIII. ii. 24.

CONTINENT, earth.

Stay, Sigismund, forget'st thou I am he
That with the cannon shook Vienna wall,
And made it dance upon the *continent*?
Marlowe, 2 *Tamburlaine*, I. i.

CONTINUANDO, continuation.

He . . makes a very lacquey of Fitzharris, whose plot was to be only a *continuando* of that which he held forth.—*North*, *Examen*, p. 233.

CONTINUATIONS, one of the numerous euphemisms for trousers. Cf. INDESCRIBABLES, INEXPLICABLES, INEXPRESSIBLES, UNMENTIONABLES.

A sleek man . . . in drab shorts and *continuations*, black coat, neck-cloth and gloves. —*Sketches by Boz* (*Winglebury Duel*).

CONTRABANDED, smuggled; contraband.

Christian shippes . . . are there also searched for concealed Slaues, and goods *contrabanded*. —*Sandys*, *Travels*, p. 87.

CONTRACONSCIENT, repugnant to conscience.

The most reprobate wretch doth commit some *contraconscient* iniquities, and hath the contradiction of his own soul by the remnants of reason left in it.—*Adams*, i. 249.

CONTRACTLY, by contraction.

The family of D'Alanson, now *contractly* called Dalison.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 544.

CONTRAIR, contrary.

So Amram's sacred sonne, in these projects,
Made one selfe cause have two *contrair* effects.—*Hudson's Judith*, ii. 224.

CONTRAST. This word is of somewhat late introduction (Howell uses the Italian form), and at first it meant a dispute. Modern Dicts. do not give this meaning, and indeed the earliest authority for the noun furnished there is from Bp. Law about the middle of the last century. In *Vindex Anglicus*, 1644 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 41), *contrast* is reckoned among that "ridiculous merchandise" which verbal innovators "seek to sell for current . . and I am deceived if they will not move both your anger and laughter." Daniel, however, had used it in 1617.

He married Matilda the daughter of Baldouin, the fift Earl of Flaunders, but not without *contrast* and trouble.—*Daniel*, *Hist. of Eng.*, p. 26.

In open consistory when there was such a *contrasto* 'twixt the cardinals for a supply from St. Peter, he declar'd that he was well satisfy'd that this war in Germany was no war of religion.—*Howell*, *Letters*, I. vi. 8.

There was tough canvassing for voices, and a great *contrasto* in the conclave 'twixt the Spanish and French faction. — *Ibid.* I. vi. 53.

In all these *contrasts* the Archbishop prevailed, and broke through mutinies and high threats.—*Hacket*, *Life of Williams*, ii. 209.

CONTRA-YERVA, a species of birthwort which grows in Jamaica, and is used as an antidote against poison or infection.

No Indian is so savage but that he knows the use of his tobacco and *contra-yerva*.— *Bp. Hall*, *Works*, viii. 167.

CONTRIST, to sadden.

He heard the litanies and the mementos of the priests that carried his wife to be buried, upon which he left the good purpose he was in, and was suddenly ravished another way, saying, Lord God, must I again *contrist* myself?—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

'Twould be as much as my life was worth to deject and *contrist* myself with so bad and melancholy an account.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, ii. 198.

CONTROL, a ruler.

Men formed to be instruments, not *controls*.—*Burke, Fr. Revolution*, p. 34.

CONTROVERTISTICAL, controversial.

Eudoxus told him in *controvertistical* debates, there was no appeal from reason to the sword.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 350.

CONTRUTH, to agree in truth; a hybrid word coined by Hall.

All the holy doctrines of Divine Scripture do, as that Father said aright, συναληθεύειν, "*contruth* with" each other.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, viii. 552.

CONTUMACE, seems to be a legal term; a declaration that a person is contumacious or in contempt.

That no man's name should be expressed in the pulpit, except the fault be notorious and publick, and so declared by an assize, excommunication, *contumace*, and lawful admonition.—*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 358.

CONTUMACITY, perversity; *contumacy* is more common.

A solemn high-stalking man; with such a fund of indignation in him, or of latent indignation; of *contumacity*, irrefragability.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 80.

CONTUMAX, contumacious.

The more, sir, that ye busy for you to draw him towards you, the more *contumax* he is made, and the further fro you.—*Exam. of W. Thorpe* (*Bale's Select Works*, p. 121).

She was pronounced to be *contumax* for defect of appearance.—*Heylin, Reformation*, ii. 64.

CONTUSIVE, bruising.

Ye Imps of Murder, guard her angel form,
Check the rude surge, and chase the hovering storm;
Shield from *contusive* rocks her timber limbs,
And guide the sweet Enthusiast as she swims.
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 150.

CONVEL, to tear or mangle.

They ought and must repute, hold, and take all the same things for the most holy, most sure, and most certain and infallible words of God, and such as neither ought or can be altered or *convelled* by any contrary opinion or authority.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. iii. 35.

CONVENIENCE, a vehicle; though in this sense it seems always to be joined with *leathern*.

Now I consider thy face, I remember thou didst come up in the leathern *conveniency* with me.—*Centlivre, Bold Stroke for a Wife*, Act V.

A rascally slave of a chairman takes me upon the north side of my outward man with one of the poles of his leathern *conveniency*.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 117.

What sport would our old Oxford acquaintance make at a man packed up in this leathern *convenience* with a wife and children.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. XII. ch. xi.

CONVENTICAL, conventual, derived from or belonging to a convent.

The gardener . . . had mortgaged a month of his *conventical* wages in a borachio or leathern cask of wine.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, V. 115.

CONVENTICLE. The quotation refers to the *Animadversions upon Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle by Thomas Blount of the Inner Temple.* The earliest quotation that I have found in any Dict. under "*conventicle*" is from *Hall's Chronicle*, about 160 years after Wiclif's death.

The said Animadversions were called in and silenc'd in the beginning of January, by Dr. Mews, the vice-chancellour, because therein, p. 30, 'tis said that the word *conventicle* was first taken up in the time of Wickliff.—*A. Wood, Life*, Jan. 1671-2.

CONVERSABLENESS, readiness to converse.

The women of the family of Porretta particularly, he says, because of their learning, freedom, and *conversableness*, have been called, by their enemies, Frenchwomen.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iii. 251.

CONVERSATION, conversazione.

Lady Pomfret has a charming *conversation* once a week.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 71 (1740).

CONVERSIONER, missioner.

The *Conversioner* (understand Parsons the Jesuite) mainly stickleth for the Apostle Peter to have first preached the gospel here.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, I. i. 7.

CONVEY, conveyance or transfer.

A clown's sonne must be clapt in a velvet pantophle, and a velvet breech; though the presumptuous asse be drowned in the mercer's booke, and make a *convey* of all his

lands to the usurer.—*Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 403).

CONVIVAL, a guest.

The number of the *conuiuals* at priuate entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were vnder three.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 78.

CONVOLUTE, that which is rolled up, as in a ball.

But the lower lip which is drawn inwards with the curve of a marine shell—oh, what a *convolute* of cruelty and revenge is there!—*De Quincey, System of the Heavens.*

CONVULNERATE, to join in wounding.

For as thornes did His head *convulnerate*,
So rods all round Him did excoriate.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

CONY-GAT, a rabbit-burrow.

This weasel-monger, who is no better than a cat in a house, or a ferret in a *cony-gat*, shall not dissuade your majesty from a gardener, whose art is to make walks pleasant for princes.—*Peele, The Gardener's Speech*, p. 579.

CONYNGRY, a rabbit-warren.

There is a *conyngry* called Milborowe hethr granted by the King to John Honteley.—*Document, circa* 1521 (*Archæol.*, xxv. 313).

COOKERIES, dainties.

His appetite was gone, and *cookeries* were provided in order to tempt his palate, but all was chip.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 205.

COOL. This word is sometimes used in speaking of a sum of money: it usually implies that the sum is large. See extract from Smollet, *s. v.* SHAKEBAG.

Suppose you don't get sixpence costs, and lose your *cool* hundred by it, still it's a great advantage.—*Miss Edgeworth, Love and Law*, i. 2.

"She had wrote out a little coddleshell in her own hand a day or two afore the accident, leaving a *cool* four thousand to Mr. Matthew Pocket." . . . I never discovered from whom Joe derived the conventional temperature of the four thousand pounds, but it appeared to make the sum of money more to him, and he had a manifest relish in insisting on its being *cool*.—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. lvii.

COOLTH, coolness; a word formed like Walpole's blueth, gloomth, greenth.

In the evening my father and Mrs. Thrale seated themselves out of doors, just before the Blue-room windows, for *coolth* and chat.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, ii. 77.

COOME, a measure containing four bushels. See L., s. v. *comb.*

His Majesty measured out his accumulated gifts, not by the bushel or by the *coome*, but by the barn-full.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 63.

COON, shortened form of racoon, and applied to a person: it is an Americanism that has been adopted in England; a *gone coon* is one who is in extremity.

If you start in any business with an empty pocket, you are a *gone coon*.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xxxvi.

COOPERAGE, the place where coopers' work is done.

[The Ipswich people have] room for erecting their magazines, warehouses, roap-walks, *cooperages*, &c., on the easiest terms.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 26.

COP, to throw.

Then clatter went the earthen plates,
"Mind, Judie!" was the cry;
I could have *cop't* them at their pates,
"Trenchers for me," said I.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

COPARCENY, equal partnership.

The English exiles . . . had a church granted unto them, yet so as they were to hold the same in *co-parcenie* with the French Protestants, they one day, and the English another.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VIII. ii. 43.

COPE, now always an ecclesiastical vestment; but, as Wheatley remarks, not formerly so invariably.

Xantippe had pulled awaie her housebandes *cope* from his backe, even in the open strete, and his familiar companions gaue hym a by warnyng to auenge soche a naughtie touche or pranke with his tenne commandements.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 27.

The side robe or *cope* of homely and course clothe soche as the beggerie philosophiers, and none els vsen to weare.—*Ibid.* p. 47.

COPE, an exchange or bargain.

Thomas, maids when they come to see the fair,
Count not to make a *cope* for dearth of hay.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 157.

COPE. *Gain cope* = to attain equality.

If I should set the mercies of our land to run along with Israel's, we should *gain cope* of them, and outrun them.—*Adams*, i. 350.

COPPERS. *Hot coppers* is a slang expression for a mouth parched through excessive drinking.

We were playing Van John in Blake's rooms till three last night, and he gave us devilled bones and mulled port. A fellow can't enjoy his breakfast after that without something to cool his *coppers*.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. iii.

COPPIL. Bailey has "*Coppel, Cuppel*, a pot in which goldsmiths melt and fine their metal: also, a sort of crucible used by chymists in purifying gold or silver." In the extract it is a verb = to refine.

Both which (as a most noble Knight, Sir K. D., hath it) may be illustrated in some measure by what we find passeth in the *coppilling* of a fixed metall, which, as long as any lead, or drosse, or any allay remains with it, continueth still melting, flowing, and in motion under the muffle.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 148.

COPWEBLESS, without cobwebs. Prof. Skeat [*Etymol. Dict.*] says that "cobweb" is derived "either (1) from W. *cob*, a spider, and E. *web*, or (2) a shortened form of *attercop-web*, from the M. E. *attercop*, a spider. Cf. the spelling *copwebbe, Golden .Boke*, c. xvii." Another and later instance of this spelling is subjoined.

Amongst the Civil Structures, Westminster Hall is eminent . . . built with *copwebless* beams, conceived of Irish wood. — *Fuller, Worthies, Westminster* (ii. 103).

COPY, a legal instrument, or the property held thereby (cf. *Macbeth*, III. ii, quoted by L., *s. v.*).

I am the lande-lord, Keeper, of thy holds,
By *copy* all thy living lies in me.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 170.

What poor man's right, what widow's *copy*, or what orphan's legacy would have been safe from us?—*Andrewes, Sermons*, v. 27.

I finde that Waltham Abbey (for Benedictines at the first) had its *copie* altered by King Henry the Second, and bestowed on Augustinians.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. 1.

COPY OF COUNTENANCE, a flam or humbug.

Whatsoever he prateth of a rigorous demonstrative way as being only conclusive, it is but a *copy of his countenance*. He cannot be ignorant, or if he be, he will find by experience that his glittering principles will fail him in his greatest need, and leave him in the dirt.—*Bramhall*, ii. 367.

Now he saw all that scheme dissolved, he returned to his integrity, of which he gave an incontestible proof, by informing Wild of the measures which had been concerted against him; in which, he said, he had pretended to acquiesce, in order the better to betray them; but this, as he afterwards confessed on his death-bed, *i. e.* in the cart at Tyburn, was only a *copy of his countenance;* for that he was at that time as sincere and hearty in his opposition to Wild as any of his companions.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. III. ch. xiv.

If this application for my advice is not a *copy of your countenance*, a mask, if you are obedient, I may yet set you right.—*Foote, The Author*, Act II.

CORAN TREE, currant tree.

The borders of which grass plots are *coran trees*.—*Survey of the Manor of Wimbledon*, 1649 (*Arch.*, x. 424).

CORDUROY, a thick ribbed cotton stuff. Prof. Skeat (*Etymol. Dict.* s. v. *cord*) says that the word is not easily traced, but is said, without evidence, to be a corruption of *corde du roi* or king's cord. Cf. DUROY.

Clad in a tight suit of *corduroy*, spangled with brass buttons of a very considerable size, he at the first stood at the door astounded.—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xii.

CORELESS, weak, without pith.

I am gone in years, my Liege, am very old,
Coreless and sapless, weak, and needs must crave
Support of secular force.
Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, II. i.

CORK SHOES, seem to have been worn by the wealthy or fashionable. See extract *s. v.* CUT-FINGERED.

Strip off my Bride's array,
My *corke-shoes* from my feet,
And, gentle mother, be not coy
To bring my winding-sheet.
Roxburghe Ballads, i. 249.

CORNALINE, cornelian.

For tablet fine
About his neck hangs a great *cornaline*.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 919.

CORNELIUS, a cornuto, a cuckold.

Who can deride me
But I myself? Ha, that's too much! I know it,
And spight of these tricks am a *Cornelius*.
Shirley, The Gamester, Act V.

CORNER-CAP, a square cap.

It was my hap in a little field neere unto a church in a countrey towne to overtake a little old man in a gowne, a wide cassock, a night-cap, and a *corner-cap*, by his habit seeming to be a Divine.—*Breton, A Mad World*, p. 8.

CORNER-MICHING, skulking or sneaking. See quotation *s. v.* BLOOMSBURY, and H. s. v. *mich*. Bp. Hall (*Works*, ix. 260) speaks of some one as "spider-catcher, *corner-creeper*, C. E., pseudo-catholic Priest."

CORNET, to play on the cornet.

Here's a whole chorus of Syluans at hand *cornetting* and tripping th' toe. — *Chapman, Widdowes Teares*, Act III.

CORNIFICATION, formation of horn.

The short and straight horns were stunted in their growth; their natural tendency was to twist like a sheep's horn; and the habit of *cornification* is more likely to have been formed nearer home than in the interior of Africa.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxviii.

CORNISH, cornice.

The hinder part, being something more eminent than the other, is surrounded with ten small pillars adjoyning to the wall, and sustaining the *cornish*.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 166.

CORNISH DIAMONDS, transparent quartz. See extract *s. v.* CUT-FINGERED. The Cornish Boy in the last extract is Opie, the artist. Fuller, *Worthies* (*Cornwall Proverbs*), quotes—

"Hengsten Down well ywrought,
Is worth London Town dearly bought"—

and adds, "The *Cornish diamonds* found therein may be pure and orient . . . the coarsest in this kind are higher, and the purest still the lowest."

Not far from hence is Hengeston Hill, which produces a great plenty of *Cornish diamonds*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Brit.*, ii. 5.

Speak, Muse, who form'd that matchless head?
The *Cornish* Boy in tin-mines bred;
Whose native genius, like his *diamonds*, shone
In secret, till chance gave him to the sun.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 129.

CORNISH-HUG, a peculiar lock in wrestling. "It is figuratively applicable to the deceitful dealing of such who secretly design their overthrow whom they openly embrace."—*Fuller, Worthies* (*Cornish Proverbs*).

And a prime wrestler as e'er tript,
E'er gave the *Cornish-hug*, or hipt.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 202.

His St. Maw's Muse has given the French troops a *Cornish hug*, and flung them all upon their backs.—*Character of a Sneaker*, 1705 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 354).

CORNLESS, without corn.

He seemed fully alive to the *cornless* state of the parson's stable.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxiv.

CORN-RIG, corn-rick.

Joe Washford had himself been found, when the hue-and-cry was up, hid in a *corn-rig* at no great distance from the scene of slaughter.—*Inyoldsby Legends* (*Jarvis's Wig*).

CORNUTE, a horned person, a cuckold. The Dicts. have it as a verb.—Shakespeare (*Merry Wives*, III. v) uses the Italian form *cornuto*.

Your best of friends, your dearest Phylocles,
Usurps your bed, and makes you a *cornute*.
Machin, Dumb Knight, Act III.

CORONAL OATH, coronation oath. L. has the word as an adjective, but only as a term in anatomy.

The law and his *coronal oath* require his undeniable assent to what laws the parliament agree upon.—*Milton, Eikonoklastes*, ch. vi.

CORONET, cornet; this spelling is not infrequent in Civil War Literature.

We found means to steale upon [them] with Vrries party . . . taking two *coronets* and killing forty or fifty men.—*Battaile near Newbury in Berkshire, Sept.* 20, 1643, p. 2.

CORONIS, in the Greek means something curved, and so the curved line or flourish at the end of a book or chapter, and then for the end generally. The word had a place in Latin, but Hacket's precedent has not been followed by English writers.

The *coronis* of this matter is thus; some bad ones in this family were punish'd strictly, all rebuk'd, not all amended.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 38

CORPS, substance, income.

He added . . . to the Doctor of the Chair for Law, the *corps* of a good prebend in the church of Salisbury.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 130.

CORPSLET, corslet.

While th' Armorers with hammers hard and great
On stithies strong the sturdy steele doth beate,
And makes thereof a *corpslet* or a jacke.
Hudson's Judith, i. 369.

CORREPT, chiding, abusive.

If these *corrept* and corrupt extasies or extravagancies be not permitted to such fanatick triflers . . . they presently meditate the most desperate separations.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 212.

CORREPTORY, rebuking. Gauden (*Tears of the Church*, p. 430) speaks of "the Epistles *correptory* or consolatory to the Seven Asian Churches."

CORRESPONDENCE. The derivation in the extract seems to be meant seriously.

I loved familiar letter-writing, as I had more than once told her, above all the species of writing: it was writing from the heart (without the fetters prescribed by method or study) as the very word *cor-respondence* implied.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 291.

CORROBORANT, a support; more common as an adjective. See another example from Southey, *s. v.* SIMPLES.

Next to this it imported to comfort the stomach, and to cherish the root of man, that is to say, the brain, with its proper *corroborants*, especially with sweet odours and with music.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. 217.

CORROBORATIC, strengthener.

Get a good warm girdle, and tie round you; tis an excellent *corroboratick* to strengthen the loins.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 186.

CORRODY. See quotation from Fuller, and *s. v.* SOLVABLE.

There be small *corrodies* in Cambridge for cooks decayed.—*Bp. Gardiner* (*Abp. Parker's Correspondence*, p. 20).

Nor must we forget the benefit of *corrodies*, so called *a conradendo*, from eating together: for the heirs of the foresaid founders (not by courtesie, but composition for their former favours) had a priviledge to send a set number of their poor servants to Abbeys to diet therein.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VI. iv.

CORROL, wrinkle?

Spring with the larke, most comely bride, and meet
Your eager bridegroome with auspitious feet.
The morn's farre spent; and the immortall Sunne
Corrols his cheeke to see those rites not done.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 231.

CORSARY, a pirate.

I will not presume to prie into the secrets of the Almighty disposer of all things, whose handmaid Nature is, how farre he lets loose the reins to the ill spirit of the aire, to cause such sudden impressions upon the elements, whereof there are daily wonderfull examples amongst this crue of *corsaries*.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 83.

CORVY, some engine or instrument used in a siege.

Here croked *Coruies*, fleeing bridges tal,
Their scathful Scorpions that ruynes the wall.
Hudson's Judith, iii. 111.

COSMOCRAT, "Prince of this world."

You will not think, great *Cosmocrat*,
That I spend my time in fooling.
Southey, Devil's Walk.

COSMOPOLITE, usually means a citizen of the world, one who is equally at home in all countries. Adams, however, always uses it of a worldling. He has a sermon (ii. 123) on the rich fool, entitled *The Cosmopolite, or World's Favourite.*

The vanity of carnal joys, the variety of vanities, are as bitter to us as pleasant to the *cosmopolite* or worldling.—*Adams*, i. 229.

COSMOPOLITISM, citizenship of the world; the condition or attitude of a person who feels no special ties to one place or circle more than another.

Indulgent to human nature in general, and loving it, but not with German *cosmopolitism* —first and best loving her daughter, her family.—*Miss Edgeworth, Patronage*, ch. xiv.

COSMORAMA, a view of the world. "A species of picturesque exhibitions. It consists of eight or ten coloured drawings laid horizontally round a semi-circular table, and reflected by mirrors placed diagonally opposite to them. The spectator views them through convex lenses placed immediately in front of each mirror. The exhibition takes place by lamp-light only" (*Imp. Dict.*).

The temples, and saloons, and *cosmoramas*, and fountains glittered and sparkled before our eyes.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Vauxhall by day*).

COSSET, to nurse or coddle; in use in Sussex. Spenser has *cosset* for a pet-lamb. Breton (*Fantastickes*, April) uses the word adjectivally; "the *cosset* lamb is learned to butt." It is also used for a pet of any sort, or (disparagingly) = a minion. See extract *s. v.* TANTANY.

In the beginning of the late King's dayes, Episcopacy and the state of the Church was even pampered and *cosetted* by so excessive a favour and propensity as made it seem his chief favourite.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 375.

I have been *cosseting* this little beast up, in the hopes you'd accept it as a present.—*H. Kingsley, G. Hamlyn*, ch. xxvi.

COSTELET (Fr.), cutlet.

At night he desired the company of some known and ingenious friends to join in a *costelet* and a sallad at Chattelin's.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 91.

It had a fire-place and grate, with which he could make a soup, broil *costeletts*, or roast an egg.—*Ibid.* ii. 270.

COSTER-BOY, a boy selling costards, fruit, vegetables, &c., in the streets.

The girl found for them the man they wanted . . . laying down the law to a group of *coster-boys*, for want of better audience.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiv.

COSTUME, to dress.

They are all *costumed* in black.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

COSTUOUS, costly.

Nor in *costuous* pearls in their copes, perrours, and chasubles, when they be in their prelately pompous sacrifices. — *Bale, Select Works*, p. 526.

COTEMPORAN, a contemporary.

I am not out of hopes that, when times will bear it, some of the *cotemporans*, faithful historians (at present not unprepar'd for it), will suffer their labours to come forth.—*North, Examen*, p. 187.

COTEREL. See extract.

Here [Sheppey-isle] are several *Tumuli* in the marshy parts all over the island, some of which the inhabitants call *Coterels;* these are supposed to have been cast up in memory of some of the Danish leaders who were buried here.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 153.

COTHURN, tragic buskin.

How the *cothurns* trod majestic,
Down the deep iambic lines,
And the rolling anapæstic
Curled like vapour over shrines.
Mrs. Browning, Wine of Cyprus.

COTLOFT, cockloft; garret.

These [idle heirs] are the tops of their houses indeed, like *cotlofts* highest and emptiest.—*Fuller, Holy State*, I. xiv. 2.

COTTON, to cocker; some things are carefully preserved in lavender and cotton.

"It is the most infernal shame," said Losely, between his grinded teeth, "that I should be driven to these wretched dens for a lodging, while that man, who ought to feel bound to maintain me, should be rolling in wealth, and *cottoned* up in a palace: but he shall fork out."—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. vi. ch. v.

COUNTABLE, accountable.

If we be *countable*, and we are *countable* at the day of judgment for every idle word we speak . . . what less than damnation can they expect that . . . blaspheme God and His holy truth?—*Sanderson*, ii. 49.

COUNTENANCE. The phrase in the extract is rather peculiar; it means that the two armies drawn up opposite each other passed the day in this confrontation without actually engaging.

Both armies furnished with braue men of warre, and circumspect, depart without incounter . . . and so they passed the day in *countenances*, and nothing was done.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 191.

COUNTER, to encounter or meet in opposition; it is also a technical term in pugilism. See last extract.

Then Diogenes again *countreyng* saied, If Aristippus had learned to be contented with rawe herbes, he should not nede to be the Kinges hound.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 46.

Alle. Falcons that tyrannize o'er weaker food,
Hold peace with their own feathers.
Har. But when they *counter*
Upon one quarry, break that league as we do.
Albumazar, V. i.

His answer *countered* every design of the interrogations.—*North, Examen*, p. 246.

"Brandy-and-water in the morning ought not to improve the wind," said Tom to himself, as his left hand *countered* provokingly, while his right rattled again and again upon Trebooze's watch-chain. — *C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv.

COUNTERBAND, contraband.

I have not seized any ships of yours; you carry on no *counterband* trade.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 309 (1759).

Plate of all earthly vanities is the most impassable; it is not *counterband* in its metallic capacity, but totally so in its personal.—*Ibid., Letters*, iii. 305 (1769).

COUNTERBANDED, contraband.

If there happen to be found an irreverent expression or a thought too wanton, they are crept into my verses through my inadvertency; if the searchers find any in the cargo, let them be staved or forfeited like *counterbanded* goods.—*Dryden, Preface to Fables.*

COUNTERBANE, antidote; the reference in the second extract is to the Tree of Life.

Th' inchanting Charms of Syren's blandishments,
Contagious Aire—ingendring Pestilence,
Infect not those that in their mouthes have ta'en
Angelica—that happy *counter-baen.*
Sylvester, third day, 721.
Strong *counter-bane*, O sacred plant divine.
Ibid., Eden, 228.

COUNTERBIAS, to set against.

Nor was it so much policy or reason of State, as strength of true Reason, and the prevalencies of true Religion which so *counterbiassed* that King's judgement against Presbytery.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 604.

COUNTERBRAVE, boast or challenge against another.

Nor thy strength is approv'd with words, good friend, nor can we reach
The body, nor make th' enemy yield with these our *counterbraves.*
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 580.

COUNTER-CURSE, reciprocal cursing.

Uncharitable arrogancies have . . . filled and inflamed men's minds with cruell *counter-curses* and angry Anathemas against

each other.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 407.

COUNTERFORCE, opposing or counterbalancing power.

Men began to see the necessity of an adequate *counterforce* to push against this overwhelming torrent.—*De Quincey, Roman Meals.*

COUNTERGUARD, a small rampart to protect a bastion.

Furiously playing off his two Cross batteries at the same time against the *counterguard* which faced the counterscarp.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, v. 17.

COUNTER-JUMPER, a shopman.

"Sir, you should know that my cheek is not for you." "Why," said he, stifling his anger, "it seems free enough to every *counter-jumper* in the town."—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. x.

COUNTERLEAGUE, to confederate against.

This king . . . (upon this defection of King Baliol, and his league made with France) *counterleagues* with all the princes he could draw in, eyther by gifts or allyance, to strengthen his partie abroad.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 163.

Wise men thought a peace could not well be concluded between those crowns, without somewhat privately agreed to the prejudice of the Protestant princes or their interests; but not publicly, lest they should take the alarm and *counterleague* it.—*North, Examen*, p. 21.

COUNTERLY, belonging to the counter or prison (?).

Ye stale *counterly* villain!—*Preston, K. Cambises* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 305).

COUNTERPLEAD, to enter counterpleas.

There is a tale that once the Hoast of Birds,
And all the Legions of grove-haunting Heards,
Before the Earth ambitiously did strive,
And *counterplead* for the Prerogative.
Sylvester, The Decay, 261.

COUNTER-POLE, opposite pole.

This "*prandium*," this essentially military meal, was taken standing .... Hence the posture in which it was taken at Rome, the very *counter-pole* to the luxurious posture of dinner.—*De Quincey, Roman Meals.*

COUNTERPUFF, opposing breeze.

The lofty Pine that's shaken to and fro
With *Counter-puffs* of sundry winds that blow.—*Sylvester, The Fathers*, 246.

COUNTERPUSH, to thrust against; oppose.

On th' other side the Towns-men are not slow
With counterplots to *counterpush* their foe.
Sylvester, The Decay, 961.

COUNTERPUSH, a thrust against.

Neither of them had regard to save himself, so he might wound and mischief his enemy, but were both with a *counterpush* that quite pierced their targets, run into the sides, and thrust through.—*Holland, Livy*, p. 39.

COUNTER-REFER, to refer back interchangeably.

The sincerity of any business may be known by the means used to accomplish it; for if either be false and perfidious, the other will be so also; and they *counter-refer* to each other.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 102.

COUNTER-SCARF, counterscarp; the rhyme shows that it is not a misprint, though it may be the cause of a misspelling.

See, see, quoth he, these dust-spawn, feeble dwarfs,
See their huge castles, walls, and *counter-scarfs*.—*Sylvester, Babylon*, 179.

COUNTER-SEAS, cross-seas.

[The Irish Sea] rageth all the yeer long with surging billows and *counter-seas*, and never is at rest nor navigable, unlesse it be in some few summer daies.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 60.

COUNTER-SERVICE, reciprocal service.

One cannot use th' ayde of the Powrs below
Without some Pact of *Counter-services*,
By Prayers, Perfumes, Homage, and Sacrifice.—*Sylvester, The Trophies*, 716.

COUNTERSET, to match or parallel.

In all thy writings thou hast such a vaine,
As but thy selfe thy selfe canst *counterset*.
R. Cox to Davies (*Davies, Humour's Heaven*, p. 5).

COUNTER-TUNE, musical part answering to another, as the tenor with the treble or bass, &c. Sylvester (*Columnes*, 743) speaks of "the sweet-charming *counter-tunes*" formed by the humors, seasons, and elements.

COUPEE, to cut or bow as in dancing; also, a subst.

Fleers, cringes, nods, and salutations,
From lords in debt to purple judges,
And *coupees* low from pauper drudges.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, c. 3.

Here's one ne're cares who th' nation's ruling,
So daughter be not kept from schooling;
Would lose his freedom like a puppy,
Rather than she not learn to *coupee*.—*Ibid.*

You shall swear, I'll sigh; you shall sa! sa! and I'll *coupee*, and if she flies not to my arms like a hawk to its perch, my dancing-master deserves to be damned.—*Farquhar, Constant Couple*, iv. 1.

COUPLET, to compose couplets.

Methinks, quoth Sancho, the thoughts which give way to the making of couplets can not be many. *Couplet* it as much as your worship pleases, and I will sleep as much as I can.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. xvi.

COURAGEMENT, encouragement.

This made the Rebell rise in strength and pride,
From Sov'raigne's weaknesse taking *courage-ment*
T' assault their gates.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 62.

COURANT. See extract.

I my selfe have seene so fine and small a thread, that a whole net knit thereof, together with the cords and strings called *Courants*, running along the edges to draw it in and let it out, would passe all through the ring of a man's finger.—*Holland, Pliny*, Bk. XIX. ch. i.

COURSES, sails.

My uncle ordered the studding-sails to be hoisted, and the ship to be cleared for engaging, but finding that (to use the seamen's phrase) we were very much *wronged* by the ship which had us in chace, and which by this time had hoisted French colours, he commanded the studding-sails to be taken in, the *courses* to be clewed up, the maintopsail to be backed, the tompions to be taken out of the guns, and every man to repair to his quarters.—*Smollett, Rod. Random*, ch. lxv.

COURSING, disputing in the schools. See L., s. v. *courser*.

180 bachelors this last Lent, and all things carried on well, but no *coursing*, which is very bad.—*A. Wood, Life*, Mar. 23, 1678.

COURT-ELEMENT, flattery. Cf. N., s. v. *court-holy-water*.

For the rest I refer me to that famous testimony of Jerome . . . whose interpretation we trust shall be received before this iutricate stuff tattled here of Timothy and Titus, and I know not whom their successors, far beyond *court element*, and as far beneath true edification.—*Milton, Eikonoklastes*, ch. xvii.

COURTESY. *To make courtesy* = to raise scruples.

When Dionysius at a banket had commanded that all the companie should addresse themselfes to maske ech man in purple . . . Plato refused to doe it . . . but Aristippus *made no courtesie* at the matter.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 69.

So said King Alexander very like himselfe to one Paullus, to whom he had geuen a very great gift, which he *made curtesy* to accept, saying it was too much for such a mean person, What, quoth the King, if it be too much for thyselfe, hast thou neuer a friend or kinsman that may fare the better by it?—*Puttenham, English Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv.

COURTIERISM, aspect or behaviour of a courtier.

Prince Schwartzenberg in particular had a stately aspect . . . beautifully contrasted with the smirking saloon-activity, the perked-up *courtierism*, and pretentious nullity of many here.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 196.

COURTLEDGE, an appendage to a house; usually written *curtilage*: a legal term.

At the back, a rambling *courtledge* of barns and walls, around which pigs and bare-foot children grunted in loving communion of dirt.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xiv.

COURT-OF-GUARD, the place where the guard musters. See quotation s. v. *canvassado*: also the watch itself.

Maugre the watch, the round, the *court-of-guard*,
I will attend to abide the coward here.—
Greene, Orl. Furioso, p. 94.

They keepe a *court-of-guard* nightly; and almost every minute of the night the watch of one sort giues two or three knoles with a bell, which is answered by the other in order.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 233.

COURT-WATER, flattery: usually *court-holy-water*, q. v. in N. Cf. COURT-ELEMENT.

He is after the nature of a barber, and first trims the head of his master's humour, and then sprinkles it with *court-water*.—*Adams*, i. 503.

COUSIN. *To have no cousin* = to have no equal; *to be cousin* = to be like. See quotation, from Chaucer's Prologue in *R*.

Of the same Pirrhus he saied at an other time that if he had had the feacte to hold and kepe an empire, as well as he could achiue and winne it, he had *had no cousin*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 248.

The same author (p. 292) says of Augustus Cæsar, who would only have his deeds recorded by good and grave writers, that he was "in deede in this behalf *cousin* to Alexander," of whom a similar trait had been previously related.

Lo heer are pardons half a dosen,
For ghostely riches *they have no cosen*.
Heywood, Four Ps (*Dodsley, O. Pl.* i. 101).

COUSIN. *My dirty cousin*, or *my cousin the weaver*, is a contemptuous

address, usually preceded by "marry come up."

Miss. Come, here's t' ye to stop your mouth. *Nev.* I'd rather you would stop it with a kiss. *Miss.* A kiss! marry come up, *my dirty cousin.* *Swift, Polite Conv.* (Conv. ii.).

Marry come up! I assure you, *my dirty cousin*, thof his skin be so white, and to be sure it is the most whitest that ever was seen, I am a Christian as well as he.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. IV. ch. xiv.

COUSIN BETTY, a half-witted person.

I dunnot think there's a man living—or dead for that matter—as can say Foster's wronged him of a penny, or gave short measure to a child or a *Cousin Betty.*—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xiv.

COUSINRY, kindred.

The family was of the rank of substantial gentry, and duly connected with such in the counties round for three generations back. Of the numerous and now mostly forgettable *cousinry* we specify farther only the Mashams of Otes in Essex.—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, i. 21.

COUSINS. *To call cousins* = to claim relationship.

He is half-brother to this Witword by a former wife, who was sister to my lady Wishfort, my wife's mother; if you marry Millamant, you must *call cousins* too.—*Congreve, Way of the World*, i. 5.

Over the great drawing-room chimney is the coat armour of the first Leonard, Lord Dacre, with all his alliances. Mr. Chute was transported, and *called cousin* with ten thousand quarterings. — *Walpole, Letters*, i. 262 (1752).

My new cottage . . . is to have nothing Gothic about it, nor pretend to *call cousins* with the mansion-house.—*Ibid.* iii. 48 (1765).

Unluckily Sir Ingoldsby left no issue, or we might now be *calling cousins* with (*ci-devant*) Mrs. Otway Cave, in whose favour the abeyance of the old barony of Bray has recently been determined by the Crown.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Ingoldsby Penance*).

COVENTRY. One with whom others refuse to associate is said to be sent to Coventry. Two explanations are given in *N. and Q.*, I. vi. 318, 589. (1) That formerly in Coventry the citizens would not mingle with the military stationed there. (2) That in 1642, when Charles I. was marching from Birmingham to Shrewsbury, the Parliamentary party seized on all suspected persons that they met with in those parts and sent them to Coventry.

Though he frequently in the course of the evening repeated, "I depend upon your promise, I build upon a conference, I sent his dependance and his building to *Coventry* by not seeming to hear him."—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iii. 434.

Lord Etherington would find him, bodily indeed at St. Ronan's, but so far as society was concerned, on the road towards the ancient city of *Coventry*—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 201.

COVER, to lay the table, or prepare a banquet.

These scholars know more skill in axioms,
How to use quips and sleights of sophistry,
Than for to *cover* courtly for a King.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 169.

COVER-SHAME, savin, as producing abortion.

Those dangerous plants called *cover-shame, alias* savin, and other anti-conceptive weeds and poisons.—*Reply to Ladies and Batchelors Petition* (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 440).

COVERSLUT, a covering worn to conceal dirt or untidiness. L. marks it rare, and gives quotation from Burke.

Those women that can purchase plads need not bestow much upon other clothes, these *cover-sluts* being sufficient.—*Modern Account of Scotland*, 1670 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 139).

COVIN-TREE. In a note to the subjoined extract Scott says, "The large tree in front of a Scottish castle was sometimes called so. It is difficult to trace the derivation; but at that distance from the castle the laird received guests of rank, and thither he conveyed them on their departure." May it not be connected with *convenio*, as being the place of meeting?

I love not the castle when the *covin-tree* bears such acorns as I see yonder.—*Scott, Quentin Durward*, i. 38.

COW-BABE, a coward.

Peace, lowing *cow-babe*, lubberly hobberdehoy.—*Davies of Hereford, Scourge of Folly, Epig.* 212.

COW-DAB, same as COWSHED, *q. v.*

Let but a *cow-dab* show its grass-green face,
They're up without so much as saying grace,
And lo! the busy flock around it pitches.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 141.

COWHEARTED, cowardly.

A thousand devils seize the cuckoldy *cow-hearted* mongrel.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xix.

The Lady Powis, not prevailing with him to go again to the Earl of Shaftsbury, patted him with her fan, and called him a *cowhearted* fellow.—*North, Examen*, p. 258.

COW-HIDE, a whip; also to thrash.

And what might be their aim?
To rescue Afric's sable sons from fetters,
To save their bodies from the burning shame
Of branding with hot letters;
Their shoulders from the *cow-hide's* bloody strokes,
Their necks from iron yokes?
Hood, A Black Job.

He got his skin well beaten—*cow-hided*, as we may say—by Charles XII. the rough Swede, clad mostly in leather.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 356.

COW-ITCH, cowagé (see L. *s. v.* and Grey's note *in loc.*); a sort of kidney-bean belonging to E. Indies, the pod of which is covered with down of an irritating nature when applied to the skin.

With *cow-itch* meazle like a leper,
And choak with fumes of Guiney-pepper;
Make lechers and their punks with dewtry
Commit phantastical advowtry.
Hudibras, III. i. 319.

COWMEAT, fodder; pasture; horse-meat is a common expression.

Som cuntries lack plowmeat,
And som doe want *cowmeat.*
Tusser, p. 102.

COWSHED, cow-dung.

Queen. O dismall newes! what, is my soueraigne blind?
Lemot. Blind as a beetle, madam, that a while houering aloft, at last in *cowsheds* fall.
Chapman, Humerous dayes mirth, p. 96.

COWSLIPED, covered with cowslips. Cf. PRIMROSED.

Rich with sweets, the western gale
Sweeps along the *cowslip'd* dale.
Southey, Wat Tyler, Act I.

COW'S THUMB.

What need I bring more topicks for illustration, since you see 'tis as plain as a *cow's thumb?*—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 40.

Want you old cloaks, plain shoes, or formal gravity? You may fit yourself to a *cow's thumb* among the Spaniards.—*Ibid.* iii. 26.

COW-THISTLE. "'The seeds of the great *Cow-thistle* dryed and made in powder" are recommended as a cattle medicine in Mascal's Government of Cattel (1662). We do not know what plant is intended; it is perhaps a misprint for Sow-thistle" (*Britten and Holland's Eng. Plant Names, E. D. S.*). It is not, however, a misprint, as the word occurs also in the following extract of the date 1605.

You should have a wife that . . would . . bridle it in her countenance like a mare that were knapping on a *cow-thistle.*—*Breton, I pray you be not angry*, p. 6.

COWTHER, to cower.

Plautus in his *Rudens* bringeth in fishermen *cowthring* and quaking.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 180).

COXCOMB, a species of silver lace frayed out at the edges.

It was as necessary to trim his light grey frock with a silver edging of *coxcomb*, that he might not appear worse than his fellows.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, ch. xi.

COY, a decoy. See N. *s. v.*, who seems to regard it as very rare.

They must couragiously accuse themselves in their examination, that they may be more forcible witnesses against the Bishop; but shall be as so many *coy-duks* to cry a little in the ears of the world, until the great mallard be catch't in the *coy.*—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 133.

COY-DUCK, decoy-duck. See quotation *s. v.* COY.

No man ever lost by keeping a *coy-duck.*—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 43.

His main scope is to show that Grotius under a pretence of reconciling the Protestant Churches with the Roman Church, hath acted the part of a *coy-duck*, willingly or unwillingly, to lead the Protestants into Popery.—*Bramhall*, iii. 504.

COYTINGE, throwing (?), perhaps in some peculiar way.

If they be true dise, what shyfte wil they make to set ye one of them with slyding, with cogging, with foysting, with *coytinge*, as they call it.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 54.

COZE or COSE, to be snug.

He is in no temper to meet his fellow-creatures—even to see the comfortable gleam through the windows, as the sailors *cose* round the fire with wife and child.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. iii.

COZE, a snug conversation.

Miss Crawford . . . proposed their going up into her room, where they might have a comfortable *coze.*—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xxvi.

COZLING, a little cousin.

For money had stuck to the race through life,
(As it did to the bushel when cash so rife
Posed Ali Baba's brother's wife),
And down to the cousins and *cozlings*,
The fortunate brood of the Kilmanseggs,
As if they had come out of golden eggs,
Were all as wealthy as "Goslings."
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

COZZE, a fish.

The cod and *cozze* that greedy are to bite.—*Dennys, Secrets of Angling* (*Eng. Garner*, i. 166).

CRAB. *To catch a crab* = to fall backwards by missing a stroke in rowing; to this of course the rower is more liable in rough weather. In the extract the fisherman puns on the two sorts of crabcatching.

Harold. Fellow, dost thou *catch crabs?*
Fisherman. As few as I may in a wind, and less than I would in a calm.—*Tennyson, Harold*, ii. 1.

CRABBISH, cross; sour.

Sloth . . regards not the whips of the most *crabbish* Satyristes. — *Decker, Seven Deadly Sins*, ch. iv.

CRAB-FACED, sour-looking.

Such *crabfaced*, cankerd, carlish chuffs,
Within whose hatefull brestes
Such malice bides, such rancour broyles,
Such endles enuy rests,
Esteame them not.
A. Newyll, Verses prefixed to Googe's Eylogs.

CRABSIDLE, to go sideways like a crab.

Some backwards like lobsters, and others *crabsidling* along, and all toiling with a waste of exertion.—*Southey, Letters* (1800), i. 105.

CRABSNOWTED, same as CRAB-FACED, *q. v.*

But as for those *crabsnowted* bestes,
Those ragyng feends of hell,
Whose vile, malicious, hatefull mindes
With boyling rancour swell.
A. Newyll, Verses prefixed to Googe's Eylogs.

CRACK, to break into a house; thieves' cant. See quotation *s. v.* CRIB.

If any enterprising burglar had taken it into his head to *crack* that particular crib known as the Bridge Hotel, and got clean off with the swag, he might have retired on the hard-earned fruits of a well-spent life into happier lands.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xxxvii.

CRACK, a lie.

Miss N. There's something generous in my cousin's manner. He falls out before faces to be forgiven in private.
Tony. That's a damned confounded *crack*.
Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer, Act II.

CRACKHALTER, a rogue: applied to a mischievous boy. Shakespeare (*Taming of Shrew*, V. i.) has *crack-hemp*.

You *crackhalter*, if I catch you by the ears, I'll make you answer directly.—*Gascoigne, Supposes*, i. 4.

Plutarch with a caueat keepeth them out, not so much as admitting the litle *crackhalter* that carieth his maister's pantouffles to set foote within those doores.—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 30.

CRACKHEADED, crazy.

I believe, in my conscience, she likes our *crackheaded* old doctor as well as e'er a young gentleman in Christendom.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. V. ch. iii.

CRACKLESS, whole; without flaw.

Then sith good name's (like glasse) as frail as clear,
All care should keep it *cracklesse* in thy Dear.
Davies, Sir T. Overbury's Wife, p. 6.

CRACKROPE, a rogue, fit to be hung. Cf. CRACKHALTER.

Away, you *crackropes*, are you fighting at the court gate? — *Edwards, Damon and Pitheas* (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, i. 270).

Robin Goodfellow is this same cogging, pettifogging, *crackrōpes*, calves'-skins companion. — *Wily Beguiled* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 307).

CRACKSMAN, a burglar.

Some mortals disdain the calm blessings of rest,
Your *cracksman*, for instance, thinks nighttime the best.
Ingoldsby Legends (*S. Aloys*).

Whom can I play with? whom can I herd with? *Cracksmen* and pick-pockets.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. VII. ch. v.

I have heard him a hundred times if I have heard him once, say to regular *cracksmen* in our front office, You know where I live; now, no bolt is ever drawn there; why don't you do a stroke of business with me?—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. xxv.

CRADLE. Tusser Redivivus defines this "A three-forked instrument of wood on which the corn is caught as it falls from the sithe." Tusser reckons among "Husbandlie Furniture"—

A brush sithe and grass sithe, with rifle to stand,
A *cradle* for barlie, with rubstone and sand.
Husbandrie, p. 37.

CRADLEHOOD, infancy.

A chronographical latine table, which they have hanging up in their Guildhall of all their transmutations from their *cradlehoode* infringeth this a little.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 151).

CRADLE-PRACTICE, an easy cure, such as the speaker could effect when he began his career.

The cure of the gout—a toy, without boast be it said, my *cradle-practice*. — *Massinger, Emp. of East*, iv. 4.

CRADLE-TOMBED, still-born, or dead in infancy.

One in the feeble birth becomming old,
Is *cradle-toomb'd*.
Sylvester, Babylon, p. 511.

CRADLE-WALK, a walk over which the trees meet in an arch, like the top of a cradle.

The *cradle-walk* of hornebeame in the garden is, for the perplexed turning of the trees, very observable.—*Evelyn, Diary*, June 9, 1662.

The garden is just as Sir John Germain brought it from Holland; pyramidal yews, treillages, and square *cradle-walks* with windows clipped in them.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 451 (1763).

CRAGGUE, seems to be used in extract for a lean scraggy person.

Anaximenes the rhetorician had a panche as fatte and great as he was able to lugge away withall, to whome Diogenes came, and spake in this maner, I pray you geue to vs lene *craygues* some bealy to.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 147.

CRAMBE, cabbage. Calfhill and Gauden seem to use this word as an English one—the reference of course is to the *crambe repetita* of Juvenal, vii. 154.

I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your *crambe*.—*Calfhill*, p. 320.

No repeated *Crambes* of Christ's discipline, of Elders and Elderships . . . no engine was capable to buoy up Presbytery.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 17.

CRAMOISY, crimson (Fr. *cramoisi*).

A blustering, dissipated human figure with a kind of blackguard quality air, in *cramoisy* velvet or other uncertain texture.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. i.

He gathered for her some velvety *cramoisy* roses that were above her reach.—*Mrs. Gaskell, North and South*, ch. iii.

CRAMPON (Fr.), an iron hook.

Man with his *crampons* and harping-irons can draw ashore the great Leviathan.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 7.

CRAMP-STONE. Cramp-rings were formerly consecrated on Good Friday, and supposed to be efficacious in cramp. See N., *s. v.* CRAMP-RING.

Ric. I have the cramp all over me.
Hil. What do you think
Were best to apply to it? A *cramp-stone*, as I take it,
Were very useful.
Massinger, The Picture, v. 1.

CRANE'S-BILL. See quotation.

Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large *crane's-bill*, the *Geranium pratense* of the botanists?—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xx.

CRANK, applied to a ship which from overloading cannot keep a steady course. See quotation from *Cook's Voyages* in R. In the subjoined it is applied metaphorically to a drunken man.

I have heard as how you came by your lame foot by having your upper decks overstowed with liquor, whereby you became *crank*, and rolled, d'ye see, in such a manner that by a pitch of the ship your starboard heel was jammed in one of the scuppers.—*Smollett, Peregrine Pickle*, ch. ii.

CRANKY, cross.

I would like some better sort of welcome in the evening than what a *cranky* old brute of a hut-keeper can give me.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxvii.

CRANOK, or CORNOOK is the same as the coomb, or half a quarter.

In the same yeere [1318] corne and other victuals were exceeding deere. A *cranok* of wheate was sold for three-and-twenty shillings, and wine for eight denires.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 175.

CRANTS, crown or chaplet (German, *Krantz*). The word occurs in *Hamlet*, V. i.; though in some editions "rites" has been substituted. L. says, "This word, which never became English, seems to have been used by Shakespeare on the strength of his having learned that *rose-crown* is the translation of the name of one of his characters, *Rosencrantz*." But if 1603 be the date of Hamlet the extract shows that the word had been used eleven years before. See also Jamieson, s. v. *crance*.

The filthy queane wears a *craunce*, and is a Frenchwoman forsooth.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 419).

CRAPE, to crisp, or friz: from the French *crêper*.

The hour advanced on the Wednesdays and Saturdays is for curling and *craping* the hair, which it now requires twice a week.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iii. 29.

CRATES.

He descends as low as his beard and asketh . . . whether he will have his *crates* cut low like a juniper bush, or his suberches taken away with a rasor?—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 406).

CRAVAT, to wear a cravat.

I redoubled my attention to my dress; I coated and *cravatted*.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xxxiii.

So nicely dressed, so nicely curled, so booted and gloved and *cravated*, he was charming indeed.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xiv.

CRAVAT-STRING, the ends of the cravat were of a great length, and came down over the chest. Brown refers to it several times as a prominent part in a beau's dress.

Come, Dick, says I (to a brother of the orange and *cravat-string*) d—— me, let us to the play.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 314.

The ruffling pantaloon declares the flame,
And the well-ty'd *cravat-string* wins the dame.—*Ibid.* iv. 223.

CRAVEN. To *cry craven* = to give in; to fail.

When all humane means *cry craven*, then that wound made by the hand of God is cured by the hand of His Vicegerent.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. vi. 33.

CRAWL, to growl: so growl *q. v.* = *crawl*.

My guts they yawle, *crawle*, and all my belly rumbleth.—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, II. i.

CRAW-THUMPER, a beater of the breast; a name given to Romanists from their doing so at confession.

With purer eyes the British vulgar sees,
We are no *craw-thumpers*, no devotees.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 138.

CRAYSE. H. says the crow's-foot; but it is distinguished from this in the extract: it probably = buttercup. See *Eng. Plant Names* (*E. D. S.*).

The little larke-foot shee'd not passe
Nor yet the flowers of three-leaved grasse,
With milkmaids Hunney-suckle's phrase,
The crow's-foot, nor the yellow *crayse*.
Roxb. Ballads, i. 340.

CRAZYOLOGIST, a contemptuous corruption of craniologist. Cf. FUTILITARIAN, FOOLOSOPHER.

The feeling of local attachment was possessed by Daniel Dove in the highest degree. Spurzheim, and the *crazyologists* would have found out a bump on his head for its local habitation.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xxxiv.

CREAM, to pour in cream.

He sugared, and *creamed*, and drank, and thought, and spoke not.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xxxvi.

CREASE, a Malayan dagger.

And on the tables every clime and age
Tumbled together, celts and calumets
. . . . . .
The cursed Malayan *crease*, and battle-clubs
From the isles of palm.
Tennyson, The Princess, Prologue.

CREASY, creased, as when the skin is wrinkled up.

From her lifted hand
Dangled a length of ribbon and a ring
To tempt the babe, who reared his *creasy* arms,
Caught at and ever miss'd it, and they laugh'd.—*Tennyson, Enoch Arden.*

CREATURE, drink. In the first extract Mrs. Day finds her puritanical servant, who had been drinking with an Irish footman, intoxicated; in the last extract it means food generally. The Irish call whisky "the creature."

Oh fie upon't! who would have believ'd that we should have liv'd to have seen Obadiah overcome with the *creature*?—*The Committee*, Act IV.

The confusion of Babel was a parcel of drunkards, who fell out among themselves when they had taken a cup of the *creature*.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 32.

Come, master, let us go and get something to eat; you will never be able to hold out as Mr. Whitfield does. He seems to like a bit of the good *cretur* as well as other folks.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. VII. ch. ii.

CREDE. In Bailey's Dict. there is, "To *Cree* (wheat or barley), to boil it soft."

Take rie and *crede* it as you do wheat for Furmity, and make a cawdle of it.—*Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 159, 1655.

CREEK, to form a creek or creeks.

The towne is . . . fortified by Art and Nature. . . . The salt water so *creeketh* about it, that it almost insulateth it—*Holland's Camden*, p. 451.

CREEPERS, "small low irons in a grate between the andirons" (Halliwell). The extract is said to be the answer given by a curate to Archbishop Laud, who asked him what he thought of the Bishops.

I can no better compare you than with the huge brass andirons that stand in great men's chimneys, and us poor ministers to the low *creepers*; you are they that carry it out in a vain-glorious show; but we, the poor curates, undergo and bear the burthen.—*Rome for Canterbury*, 1641 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 379).

CREEPIE, a stool.

Methinks some of ye might find her a *creepie* to rest her foot.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lv.

The three-legged *creepie*-stools, that were hired out at a penny an hour to such market-women as came too late to find room on the steps, were unoccupied.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. ii.

CREEP-MOUSE, quiet.

It will not much signify if nobody hears a word you say, so you may be as *creep-mouse*

as you like, but we must have you to look at. —*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xv.

CREEPY, crawling as with fear.

One's whole blood grew curdling and *creepy*.—*Browning, The Glove.*

CRENELET, an embrasure or loop-hole.

From [these structures] the besieged delivered their missiles with far more freedom and variety of range than they could shoot through the oblique but immovable loop-holes of the curtain, or even through the sloping *crenelets* of the higher towers.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xliii.

CRENELLATION, an embrasure.

All the professions are so book-lined, book-hemmed, book-choked, that wherever these strong hands of mine stretch towards action, they find themselves met by octavo ramparts flanked with quarto *crenellations*.— *Lytton, The Caxtons*, Bk. XII. ch. vi.

CREPUNDIO (?).

Our quadrant *crepundios* . . spit *ergo* in the mouth of euerie one they meete.—*Nashe, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 8.

CRIB, cant term for stomach. Cf. BREAD-BASKET.

Here's pannum and lap, and good poplars of Yarrum,
To fill up the *crib*, and to comfort the quarron.— *Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act II.

CRIB, a house (thieves' cant). See quotation *s. v.* CRACK.

There were two young brothers made it up to rob the squire's house down at Gidleigh. They separated in the garden after they cracked the *crib*, agreeing to meet here in this very place, and share the swag. — *H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. v.

CRIMINATIVE, accusatory.

The courtiers are often furious and (according to the doctrines there) *criminative* against the judges that are not easy, as being morose, ill-bred, and disrespectful.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 200.

CRIMP. See extract. H. gives this as a Norfolk word, but in the quotation London is spoken of.

The brokers of these coals are called *crimps;* the vessels they load their ships with at Newcastle, keels.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 144.

CRIMP, to decoy into the army, navy, or other service.

To the reverend fathers it seemed that Denis would make an excellent Jesuit, wherefore they set about coaxing and courting, with intent to *crimp* him.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 197.

CRINIPAROUS, hair-producing.

Bears' grease or fat is also in great request, being supposed to have a *criniparous* or hair-producing quality.—*Poetry of Antijacobin* (note), p. 83.

CRINITAL, having hair: as applied to a star, it refers to a train of light left by it.

He the star *crinital* adoreth.
Stanyhurst, Æn., ii. 726.

CRIPPLEDOM, state of being a cripple.

What with my *crippledom* and thy piety, a wheeling of thy poor old dad, we'll bleed the bumpkins.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lv.

CRIPPLY, crippled.

Because he's so *cripply*, he beant to work no more.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. iii.

CRISP, a fine lace or lawn: in the extract silver = (I suppose) embroidered with silver.

Vpon her head a siluer *crisp* she pind
Loose wauing on her shoulders with the wind.
Hudson, Judith, iv. 51.

CRITICASTER, a contemptuous word for critic. Cf. POETASTER. See also quotation *s. v.* CRITICKIN.

That people which is a God in intellect and in heart, compared with the *criticasters* that try to misguide it with their shallow guesses and cant.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xxvii.

The rancorous and reptile crew of poeticules who decompose into *criticasters*. — *Swinburne, Under the Microscope*, p. 36.

CRITICISM, minute point.

Was it because he stood on this punctilio or *criticisme* of credit, that he might not hereafter be charged with cruelty for executing his wife, that first he would be divorced from her?—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. iv. 25.

CRITICKIN, small critic.

Mr. *Critickin*,—for as there is a diminutive for cat, so should there be for critic,—I defy you.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxxii.

Many are the attempts which have been made, and are making in America too as well as in Great Britain, by critics, *critickins*, and criticasters (for these are of all degrees), to take from me the *Ignotum*, and force upon me the *Magnificum* in its stead.—*Ibid.* Interchapter xix.

CROAKY, hoarse.

His voice was *croaky* and shrill, with a tone of shrewish obstinacy in it, and perhaps of sarcasm withal.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. II. ch. iv.

CROCHET, apparently a vestment; misprint for rochet (?): *linea vestis* in original. Erasmus is speaking of the garb of popes, cardinals, and bishops.

Their upper *crochet* of white linen is to signify their unspotted purity and innocence. —*Kennet's Erasmus's Praise of Folly*, p. 126.

CROCK, to dirty; also, as a substantive, dirt. In the quotation from Miss Bronte *crock* seems to be used = a pot covered with dirt: thus combining the two meanings of the word given in L., *s. v.*

Do you think, ma'am, that I was very fond of such dirt beneath my feet, as I couldn't condescend to touch with kitchen tongs without blacking and *crocking* myself by the contact?—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xlii.

Here I stand talking to mere mooncalfs with Uncle Pumblechook waiting, and the mare catching cold at the door, and the boy grimed with *crock* and dirt from the hair of his head to the sole of his foot.—*Ibid., Great Expectations*, ch. vii.

A shocking ugly old creature, Miss; almost as black as a *crock*.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xviii.

CROCKETED, ornamented as with crockets.

I had been long by the waterside at this lower end of the valley, plaiting a little crown of woodbine *crocketed* with sprigs of heath.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xxi.

CROCKETS, knobs on a stag's head.

You will carry the horns back to London, and you will have them put up, and you will discourse to your friends of the span and the pearls, of the antlers and the *crockets*.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xxv.

CROCK-SAW, a long-toothed iron plate like a saw, which hangs at the back of the fire-place to carry the pots and crocks; this can be held by when the fire is low.

Master Huckaback stood up, without much aid from the *crock-saw*, and looked at mother and all of us.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xiv.

CROFT, a corruption of *carafe* (Fr.), a glass bottle for water.

The Bishop crowned his glass, quoting Pindar in praise of the virtues of cold water with a jovial air, and pushed the *croft* to the Vicar.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. III. ch. xiii.

CROFTER, the holder of a croft or small piece of ground.

Now there is no more tacksmen to be the masters of the small *crofters*, and the *crofters* they would think they were landlords themselves if there were no dues for them to pay. —*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. iv.

CROISEE, a crusader; one marked with the cross.

When the English *croisees* went into the East in the first Crusade, A.D. 1096, they found St. George . . . a great warrior-saint amongst the Christians of those parts.—*Archæol.*, v. 19 (1779).

CROME, hook or pincer.

What shall I speak of the other blessed martyrs whereof some were . . . rent a pieces with hot burning iron *cromes*.—*Becon*, ii. 150.

CROMMELL, cromlech; a monument formed by two large upright stones with a third placed transversely on the top.

Up sprang the rude gods of the North, and the resuscitated Druidism passing from its earliest templeless belief into the later corruptions of *crommell* and idol.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. IV. ch. ii.

CROODLE, to cuddle.

"There," said Lucia, as she clung *croodling* to him, "there is a pretty character of you, sir."—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. x.

CROON, to murmur softly.

Any other woman would have been melted to marrow at hearing such stanzas *crooned* in her praise.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiv.

Along the lonely highway this was the devil's dirge he had been *crooning* to himself. —*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxiv.

CROP. See quotation.

Who was *Crop the Conjuror*, famous in trivial speech, as Merlin in romantic lore, or Doctor Faustus in the school of German extravagance?—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxv.

CROP-DOUBLET, a short doublet.

Hospitality went out of fashion with *crop-doublets* and cod pieces.—*Love will find out the way*, I. i.

CROPE, crept. The Dicts. give no later example of this form than from Chaucer and Gower.

Another witness *crope* out against the Lord Stafford.—*North, Examen*, p. 217.

The Captain was just *crope* out of Newgate, and, as was observed, began his fire at a distance.—*Ibid.* p. 273.

CROPPER, a heavy fall; a tumble *neck and crop*.

This is the man that charged up to my assistance when I was dismounted among the guns, and kept by me, while I caught another horse. What a *cropper* I went down, didn't I?—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lvii.

CROPPIE. Irish rebel.

Wearing the hair short and without powder was, at this time, considered a mark of

French principles. Hair so worn was called a "crop." Hence Lord Melbourne's phrase, "crop imitating wig" [*Poetry of Anti-jacobin*, p. 41]. This is the origin of "*croppies*" as applied to the Irish rebels of 1789.—*Letters of Sir G. C. Lewis*, p. 410.

CROPSHIN. See extract.

There was a herring, or there was not, for it was but a *cropshin* (one of the refuse sort of herrings).—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 176).

CROSS. *To be on the cross* = to be a thief. See quotation *s. v.* CLY-FAKING.

The young woman is Bess, and perhaps she may be *on the cross*, and I don't go to say that what with flimping and with cly-faking, and such like, she mayn't be wanted some day .... Flimping is a style of theft which I have never practised, and consequently of which I know nothing. Cly-faking is stealing pocket-handkerchiefs.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lx.

CROSS AS TWO STICKS, extremely cross.

We got out of bed back'ards, I think, for we're *as cross as two sticks*.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxix.

When her chamber-door was closed, she scolded her maid, and was as *cross as two sticks*.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xxxiii.

CROSS-BARS, bars sinister, the heraldic mark of illegitimacy.

Few are in love with *Cross-bars*, and to be brother to a by-blow is to be a bastard once removed.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 11.

CROSSBARS, misfortunes. "Hence grew my *crossbars*" is Stanyhurst's version (*Æn.*, ii. 108) of "*Hinc mihi prima mali labes.*"

CROSSBITING, cheat.

I grant that affronts, tergiversations, *crossbitings*, personal reflections, and such like, might make the King and the Duke angry with him.—*North, Examen*, p. 55.

CROSS-BUTTOCKS, blows across the back or loins.

Many *cross-buttocks* did I sustain, and pegs on the stomach without number.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxvii.

CROSS-INVITE, to return an invitation.

His lordship chose to be so far rude as not to *cross-invite*, rather than bear the like consequences of such another intercourse of his own designing.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 142.

CROSSISH, rather cross.

Jane, who sometimes used to be a little *crossish*, and Cicely too, wept sadly.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 128.

CROSS-JINGLING, antithetical. See quotation from Milton *s. v.* AFRICANISM.

CROSS-PATCH, a peevish person. Cf. PATCHY.

Cross-patch, draw the latch,
Sit by the fire and spin.
Old Nursery Rhyme.

Thou's fitter to be about mother than me; I'm but a *cross-patch* at best, an' now it's like as if I was no good to nobody.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxvi.

CROSS-POINT, a step in dancing.

Nay but, my friends, one hornpipe further, a refluence back, and two doubles forward: what, not one *cross-point* against Sundays?—*Greene, James IV.*, IV. iii.

CROSS-WEEK, Rogation-week. The editor of *Pilkington* says because the invention of the Cross occurred at that time (May 3), but it is only occasionally that that festival occurs in Rogation week. Might it not be so called from the Cross being carried about the parish in the Rogation processions?

From whence came all the gang-days to be fasted in the *cross-week*?—*Pilkington*, p. 556.

The parson, vicar, or curate, and churchwardens .. shall in the days of the rogations commonly called *Cross-week* or Gang-days walk the accustomed bounds of every parish —*Grindal*, p. 141.

CROTCHETEER, a man who has whims or crotchets.

In every large constituency there are bands of *crotcheteers*, and a candidate who cares to attach these *crotcheteers* to him by lavish promises will generally find his account, at any rate for the time being, in so doing.—*London*, Dec. 21, 1878, p. 580.

CROTELLS, the ordure of a hare. N. has *crott* for ordure generally, with a quotation from Howell. The speaker in the extract is supposed to be a man who has been turned into an otter.

The fewmets of a deer, the lesses of a fox, the *crotells* of a hare, the dung of a horse, and the spraints that I use to void backward, are nothing so fœtid [as the excrement of man].—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 8.

CROUP, to croak.

Then as in time of spring the water is warme,
And *crouping* frogs like fishes there doth swarme;
But with the smallest stone that you can cast
To stirre the streame, their *crouping* stayes as fast.—*Hudson's Judith*, III. 48.

CROUP, a gambling term (see quotation). The superintendent of the play at a gambling table is called a *croupier*.

I have a game in my hand, in which if you'll *croup* me, that is, help me to play it, you shall go five hundred to nothing.—*Cibber, Provoked Husband*, II. i.

CROWDER, a fiddler. This word is in the Dicts.: but Fuller's jocular derivation may be noticed.

There is a company of pretenders to Musick, who are commonly called *Crowders*, and that justly too, because they *crowd* into the company of gentlemen both unsent for and unwelcome.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. x.

CROWDES, an underground vault.

Within the Church, Saint Wilfride's Needle was in our grandfathers' remembrance very famous: a narrow hole was this, in the *Crowdes* or close vaulted roome under the ground.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 700.

CROWN. The poem which follows the extract is in amœbean stanzas of ten lines, each stanza beginning with the last line of the preceding one.

Stephen again began this dizain, which was answered unto him in that kind of verse which is called the *Crown*.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 217.

CROWNED, high-crowned.

A poor decrepit old woman, however, in her *crowned* hat, ... was terribly battered and burnt.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. III. ch. xx.

CROW-TREE.

I like Thornfield, its antiquity, its retirement, its old *crow-trees* and thorn-trees.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xv.

CROW-TRODDEN, having crow's feet or wrinkles under the eyes, and so, aged. Breton prays to be delivered.

From a stale peece of flesh that is twice sodden,
And from a bloud-raw roasted peece of beefe,
And from a crauen hen that is *crow-trodden*.
Pasquil's Precession, p. 9.

CRUCIADA, the Spanish *cruzada*, which meant both a crusade, and a papal bull giving privileges to those who joined therein. It bears the latter sense in the extract.

The Pope's *Cruciada* drew thousands of soldiers to adventure into the Holy War.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 196.

CRUCIATORY, torturing.

These *cruciatory* passions do operat sometimes with such a violence that they drive him to despair.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 7.

CRUCIFIXION, torture.

Say, have ye sense, or do ye prove
What *crucifixions* are in love?
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 169.

CRUCIFY, to pillory.

So Bruin fared,
But tugg'd and pull'd on th' other side,
Like scriv'ner newly *crucify'd*.
Hudibras, I. iii. 152.

Is't possible that you whose ears
Are of the tribe of Issachar's,
And might (with equal reason) either
For merit or extent of leather,
With William Pryn's before they were
Retrench'd and *crucify'd* compare.
Ibid., Letter to Sidrophel, 14.

CRUD, curdle.

Barbarous nations who lived of milke, ... had the feat of *crudding* it to a pleasant tartnesse and to fat butyr.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 601.

CRUG, the commons of bread at Christ's Hospital.

He had his tea and hot rolls in a morning, while we were battening upon our quarter of a penny loaf—our *crug*—moistened with attenuated small beer in wooden piggins, smacking of the pitched leather jack it was poured from.—*Lamb, Essays* (*Christ's Hospital*).

CRUMP, a deformed or crooked person. It was more used as an adjective, and the diminutive *crumpled* is still common, though not applied to the body.

That piece of deformity! that monster! that *crump*!—*Vanbrugh, Æsop*, Act II.

If I stand to hear this *crump* preach a little longer, I shall be fool enough perhaps to be bubbled out of my livelihood.—*Ibid.*, Act III.

CRUMPLER, cravat, from the creases in which it is folded.

If I see a boy make to do about the fit of his *crumpler*, and the creasing of his breeches, and desire to be shod for comeliness rather than for use, I cannot 'scape the mark that God took thought to make a girl of him.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. iii.

CRUNCH, to crush.

A *crunching* of wheels and a splashing tramp of horse-hoofs became audible on the wet gravel.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xviii.

CRUP, abbreviated form of crupper; from stress of rhyme.

Alarum'd thus from sleep I rouse,
And got a-strid the ridge of house,
Deeming it politick and proper
T'avoid the scandal of Eves-dropper;

And listening sate where I got up,
Till I had almost gauled my *crup*.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 37.

CRUP-SHOULDERED.

Hee hath almost no hayre on his head, and he hath lost one of his eares; hee goes *crup shouldered*, and sits downe by leisure.—*Breton, Miseries of Mavillia*, p. 49.

CRUSADO, a Portugese coin; those referred to by Pepys were received in payment of Queen Catherine's dowry.

Spoke to my Lord about exchange of the *crusados* into sterling money.—*Pepys*, June 2, 1662.

CRUTCH-BACK, a crooked back.

Æsope, for all his *crutch-back*, had a quick wit.—*Nine Worthies of London*, 1592 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii. 437).

CRYING-OUT, confinement. The verb is more common (*Hen. VIII.*, V. i.; *Pepys*, July 12, 1668, &c.).

Aunt Nell who, by the way, was at the *crying-out*, and was then so frighted, so thankful to God, and so happy in her own situation (no, not for the world would she be other than she was), now grudges the nurses half their cares.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 323.

CUCK, to cuckoo.

Clucking of moorfowls, *cucking* of cuckoos, bumbling of bees.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xiii.

CUCK, to duck on the cucking-stool.

What think you of Alce that sells butter?
Her neighbour's head clothes she off pluck't,
And she scolded from dinner to supper,
Oh such a scold would be *cuckt*.
Roxburgh Ballads, i. 54.

CUDDY, a lout; it is one of the nicknames of the donkey.

It cost more tricks and troubles by half,
Than it takes to exhibit a six-legged calf
To a boothful of country *Cuddies*.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

CUE-BALL, piebald; skewbald.

A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse was coming slowly down the hill.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxix.

CUFF, an old fellow or miser.

Gi. You must know I boarded with Antronius.
Ja. What with that rich old *cuff*?
Gi. Yes, with that sordid hunks.
Bailey's Erasmus Colloq., p. 371.

Zounds! they are just here; ten to one the old *cuff* may not stay with her; I'll pop into this closet.—*Colman, Polly Honeycombe*, Scene III.

CUIT, a kind of sweet wine. See H.

Infused also it is many waies, and afterwards either preserved in *cuit*, or incorporat with hony.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 5.

CULE, fundament.

Then *foloweth* my lord on his mule,
Trapped with gold under her *cule*,
In every point most curiously.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wrothe, p. 56.

CULL, a fool; *cully* is the more usual form.

The old put wanted to make a parson of me, but d—n me, thinks I to myself, I'll nick you there, old *cull*; the devil a smack of your nonsense shall you ever get into me.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. VII. ch. xii.

I will show you the way to empty the pocket of a *queer cull*, without any danger of the nubbing cheat.—*Ibid.* Bk. VIII. ch. xii.

I never had a better run of company in my life than to enquire into that affair; and they all of the right sort—your secret, grave, old rich *culls*, just fit to do business with.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, ii. 17.

CULMEN, height or acme (Latin).

He had the advantage of the common tendency of things to change, which from a *culmen* at the Restoration went continually declining towards the Vale of bitterness to the Crown, sedition, and rebellion.—*North, Examen*, p. 118.

The copying these shameless and barbarous practices of that age is the *culmen* of the historian's art and invention.—*Ibid.* p. 145.

CULOTTIC, having breeches, and so belonging to the more respectable classes as opposed to the *Sansculottes*. See quotation *s. v.* HABILATORY.

Young Patriotism, *Culottic* and *Sansculottic*, rushes forward emulous.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. VI. ch. iii.

Let the guilty tremble therefore, and the suspect, and the rich, and in a word all manner of *Culottic* men.—*Ibid.* Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. ii.

CULOTTISM, the opposite of SANSCULOTTISM, *q. v.*; the rule or influence of the more respectable classes; literally, breechedness or inexpressibleness.

Sansculottism, anarchy of the Jean-Jacques Evangel, having now got deep enough, is to perish in a new singular system of *Culottism* and arrangement.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. VII. ch. i.

He who in these epochs of our Europe founds on garnitures, formulas, *culottisms* of what sort soever, is founding on old cloth and sheepskin, and cannot endure.—*Ibid.* ch. vi.

CULPABLE, a culprit.

One thing more is to be remembered which

was talked in coffee-houses concerning his lordship; but by those only who were the *culpables*.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, II. 246.

CULT, worship.

Yet how distinguish what our will may wisely save in its completeness, from the heaping of cat-mummies and the expensive *cult* of enshrined putrefactions?—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxii.

CULTCH. See extract; "they" = people of Colchester.

The Spat cleaves to Stones, old Oyster-shells, pieces of wood, and such-like things at the bottom of the sea which they call *Cultch*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Brit.*, i. 9.

CULVERTAGE, forfeiture of vassal's land to the lord. When the King of France was about to invade England King John summoned—

All earles, barons, knights, and who else could bear armes of any condition, to bee ready at Douer presently upon Easter, furnished with horse, armour, and all military prouision . . . vnder paine of *Culuertage* and perpetuall servitude.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 116.

CUMFORY, a plant; *bellis perennis*.

To restore and well flesh them, they commonly gave them hog's flesh, with oil, butter, and honey; and a decoction of *Cumfory* to bouze.—*Sir T. Brown, Tract V.*

CUM-TWANG, a term of abuse or reproach, apparently = miser. See quotation at large *s. v.* HUDDLE-DUDDLE.

Gray-beard huddle-duddles and crusty *cum-twangs*.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 147).

CUN, to give directions. Cf. CON; and see H. s. v. *cund*.

I must confess you did not steer, but howsomever you *cunned* all the way, and so, as you could not see how the land lay, being blind of your larboard eye, we were fast ashore before you knew anything of the matter.—*Smollett, Peregrine Pickle*, ch. ii.

CUNICULAR, pertaining to the cradle, childish.

They might have observed, even in his *cunicular* days, in this Lodowick Muggleton, an obstinate, dissentious, and opposive spirit.—*Account of Lodowick Muggleton*, 1676 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 610).

CUNNY-BERRY, rabbit-hole.

Swearing . . . that the walls should not keep the coward from him, but he would fetch him out of his *Cunny-berry*.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 277.

CUP, to drink. The verb occurs in *Ant. and Cleop.*, II. vii. = to supply with drink, and N. gives the past participle *cupped*, intoxicated, with extract from Taylor. To *cup* usually means to draw blood by means of a cupping-glass, as in the second extract.

The former is not more thirsty after his *cupping* than the latter is hungry after his devouring.—*Adams*, i. 484.

The pleurisy . . . is helped much by *cupping*: I do not mean drinking.—*Ibid.* i. 487.

CUPBOARD. To *cry cupboard* = to be hungry.

Footman. Madam, dinner's upon the table.
Col. Faith I'm glad of it; my belly began to *cry cupboard*.
Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. ii.).

CUPIDITY, is now almost confined to the sense of avarice, but in the subjoined it means that love over which Cupid is supposed to preside.

Love, as it is called by boys and girls, shall ever be the subject of my ridicule. Does it not lead us girls into all manner of absurdities, inconveniences, undutifulness, disgrace? Villainous *cupidity!* — it does.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 105.

She calls her idle flame love—a *cupidity* which only was a something she knew not what to make of.—*Ibid.* vi. 179.

CUP-MOSS, *Lecanora Tartarea*.

Crowd close, little snipes, among the *cup-moss* and wolf's-foot, for he who stalks past you over the midnight moor, meditates a foul and treacherous murder in his heart.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. vi.

CUPPING-HOUSE, a tavern.

How many of these madmen ramble about this city! that lavish out their short times in this confused distribution of playing, dicing, drinking, feasting, beasting; a *cupping-house*, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house, share their means, lives, souls.—*Adams*, i. 277.

CUPRITE, libation.

Juppiter almighty, whom men Maurusian, eating
On the tabils varnisht, with *cuprits* magnifye dulye.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 214.

CUP-SHOTTEN, drunken.

This is no part of that sober wisdom which St. Paul commendeth to you, but of that *cup-shotten* wisdom which he there condemneth.—*Andrewes*, v. 15.

The spring-tide of their mirth so drowned their souls that the Turks coming in upon them cut every one of their throats, to the number of twenty thousand; and quickly they were stabbed with the sword that were *cup-shot* before.—*Fuller, Holy War*, Bk. III. ch. xvi.

CURABLE, curative; not, as now, capable of being cured.

Nicephorus and the Tripartite History report of a miraculous fountaine by the high-way side, where Christ would have departed from the two disciples: who, when Hee was conversant upon earth, and wearied with a long journey, there washed His feet; the water from thenceforth retaining a *curable* vertue against all diseases.—*Sandys, Trauels*, Bk. III. p. 174.

CURACY, guardianship.

Perhaps the republican party concluded such issue must come to the Crown young, and then they had a game *de integro* by way of *curacy* and protectorship.—*North, Examen*, p. 260.

CURATESS, a female curate, or curate's wife.

A very lowly curate I might perhaps essay to rule; but a *curatess* would be sure to get the better of me. — *Trollope, Barchester Towers*, ch. xxi.

CURB, to swindle or rob in some way. N. gives an instance of the word = to cringe; it may refer therefore to those who for the purposes of fraud attack their victims with flattery and compliment.

Though you can foyst, nip, prig, lift, *curbe*, and use the black art, yet you cannot crossbite without the helpe of a woman.—*Greene, Theeves falling out*, 1615 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii. 389).

CURBLESS, unrestrained.

That beck itself was then a torrent, turbid and *curbless*.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. ix.

CURDLE, curd, coagulation.

There is a kind of down or *curdle* on his wit, which is like a gentlewoman's train, more than needs.—*Adams*, i. 501.

CURIOUS, to work curiously or elaborately.

For tablet fine
About his neck hangs a great cornaline,
Where some rare artist *curiousing* upon't
Hath deeply cut Time's triple-formed front.
Sylvester, Magnificence, p. 920.

CURMUDGEL, a form of curmudgeon, adopted apparently from stress of rhyme.

Would one
Be so ungrateful a *Curmudgel*
To steal away his Age's Cudgel?
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 185.

CURNING, churning, grinding.

Flie where men feele
The *curning* axel-tree; and those that suffer
Beneath the chariot of the snowy beare.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois, Act V.

CURR, an onomatopœous word, to express the noise of owlets.

The owlets hoot, the owlets *curr*,
And Johnny's lips they burr, burr, burr,
As on he goes beneath the moon.
Wordsworth, The Idiot Boy.

CURRICLE, to drive as in a curricle.

Who is this that comes *curricling* through the level yellow sunlight, like one of respectability keeping his gig?—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 98.

CURRIER, a candle; same as *quarier*, *q. v.* in N. Lights were used in catching birds.

The *Currier* and the lime-rod are the death of the fowle, and the faulcon's bels ring the death of the mallard.—*Breton, Fantastickes* (January).

CURTAINLESS, without curtains.

I rose up on my *curtainless* bed, trembling and quivering.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

CURTALIZE, to curtail or crop.

He spake much of his own abilities . . . and therefore how unworthy it was to *curtalize* his eares, generally given out by the Bishop's servants as the punishment intended unto him.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. ii. 64.

CURTANA, a sword without an edge, borne before our Sovereigns at their coronation, typifying mercy. It is said to have belonged to Edward the Confessor.

Homage denied, to censures you proceed;
But when *Curtana* will not do the deed,
You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 419.

CURTED, curt, laconic.

Bee your words made (good Sir) of Indian ware,
That you allow mee them by so small rate:
Or do you *curted* Spartans imitate,
Or do you mean my tender ears to spare?
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, 92.

CURTEL. "*Double curtel*, a musical instrument that plays the bass" (*Bailey*). Brown used the word in another place. See extract *s. v.* OUTGRUNT. In the first extract it seems = a measure (of liquor).

The poore prisoners complaine how cruel they [gaolers] be to them: extorting with extraordinary fees, selling a *duble curtall*, as they call it, with a duble juge of beere for 2 pence, which contains not above a pint and a halfe.—*Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, 1592 (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 409).

I knew him by his hoarse voice, which sounded like the lowest note of a *double courtel*.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 182.

CURTSEY. The Editor of Ward explains this as "a short cut," which makes sense, but is there any authority for this use of the word?

The whole shire must be troubled to hear and judge of a *curtsey* made out of the path, or a blow given upon the shoulder, upon occasion of a wager, or such like bauble-trespasses which I shame to mention.—*Ward's Sermons*, p. 131.

CURTSIE-CAPPING, low salutations.

If they do so admire me in silks, how would they *cap* me and *curtsey* me, and worship me, if I were in velvets.—*H. Smith, Sermons*, i. 206.

Great Scipio sated with fain'd *curtsie-capping*,
With court eclipses, and the tedious gaping
Of golden beggars.
Sylvester, third day, first weeke, 1060.

CUSHION, the seat of justice.

[Chief Justice Hales] became the *cushion* exceedingly well.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 114.

The Court of Common Pleas had been outwitted by the King's Bench, till his lordship came upon the *cushion*.—*Ibid.* i. 123.

CUSHION, to put aside or suppress; a metaphor taken from billiards.

The apothecary trotted into town, now in full possession of the Vicar's motives for desiring to *cushion* his son's oratory.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. II. ch. x.

CUSHION. Queen Mary was often mistakenly believed by herself and others to be pregnant; hence *Queen Mary's Cushion* = protuberance, that produces nothing.—Some suspected Mary of an attempt to palm off a supposititious child on the nation.

Thus his pregnant motives are at last proved nothing but a tympany, or a *Queen Mary's cushion*.—*Milton, Eikonoklastes*, ch. iii.

It is an hyperbole, beyond the conception of humanity, that a King pretending to so much reason, religion, and piety, should praise (or rather mock) God for a child, whilst his Queen had only conceived a pillow, and was brought to bed of a *cushion* . . . . This was the old contrivance of another *Mary-Queen*.—*Letter from the Pope*, 1689 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 370).

CUSHIONY, like a cushion.

The merchant was a bow-legged character, with a flat and *cushiony* nose, like the last new strawberry. — *Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, ch. x.

CUSTODIAL, the tabernacle in which the Host is reserved.

The priest . . . then took the *custodial*, and showed the patient the *Corpus Domini* within.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lxii.

CUSTOM, to frequent as a customer; to deal at.

Did we here find you out, *custom'd* your house,
And help'd away your victuals, which had else
Lain mouldy on your hands?
Maine, City Match, ii. 5.

CUSTOMER, a *country customer* = a simple fellow, a yokel; customer is also used in an opposite sense, as meaning sharp or able; this latter is noticed by L.

The country fellow . . . picked a quarrel with the map, because he could not find where his own farm stood. And such a *country customer* I did meet with once.—*Heylin, Cosmographie*, Preface.

CUT, to run; common as a slang expression, but the subjoined are early instances of its use in this sense.

Caligula lying in Fraunce with a greate armie of fighting meune, brought all his force on a sudden to the sea side, as though hee intended to *cutte* ouer and inuade England.—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse, Ep. Ded.*

I fear to faint if (at the first) too fast
I *cut* away, and make too hasty haste.
Sylvester, first day, first weeke, p. 841.

CUT, to ignore an acquaintance. L. has the word with quotation from Disraeli's *Young Duke*. The subjoined is many years earlier.

That he had *cut* me ever since my marriage, I had seen without surprise or resentment.—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xliv.

CUT, the act of purposely ignoring an acquaintance.

We met and gave each other the *cut* direct that night.—*Thackeray, Snobs*, ch. ii.

CUT. *To cut the grass from under a person* is to disconcert him, to leave him without any plea or stand-point. We usually say *ground* instead of *grass*.

My lord Clifford, under pretence of making all his interest for his patron my Ld. Arlington, *cutt the grasse under* his feet, and procur'd it for himself, assuring the king that Lord Arlington did not desire it.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Aug. 18, 1673.

CUT AND COME AGAIN, a vulgar expression to signify that there is abundance.

Col. I vow 'tis a noble sirloyn.
Nev. Ay, here's *cut and come again*, Miss.
Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. ii.).

Something of bold and new design
Dug from the never-failing mine,

That's work'd within your fertile brain,
Where all is *cut and come again*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. ch. iv.

Cut and come again was the order of the evening, as it had been of the day; and I had no time to ask questions, but help meat and ladle gravy.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xxix.

CUT-AWAY, a coat, the skirts of which are cut away, so that they do not hang down as in a frock-coat: also used as an adjective.

He had . . . a brown *cut-away* coat with brass buttons, that fitted tight round a spider waist.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. viii.

"The hounds!" calls out a fifth-form boy, clad in a green *cut-away*, with brass buttons and cord trousers.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. I. ch. vi.

CUTE, vulgar abbreviation of acute; sharp, clever. See extract from Foote, *s. v.* MISCHIEFFUL.

Truly, Madam, I write and indite but poorly; I never was *kute* at my learning.—*Goldsmith, Good-natured Man*, iv. 2.

"I believe," continued this candid personage (who had never been in any of the States) "they [Yankees] are the cruellest set on the face of the earth, but then they are the *'cutest* (that is their own word), and they are a precious sight too *'cute* to disable the beast that carries the grist to the mill.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xxiii.

CUTENESS, the quality indicated by the preceding word.

Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much *cuteness?*—*Goldsmith, Good-natured Man*, II. i.

CUT-FINGERED. Cork shoes (q. v.) were fashionable; "*cut-fingered* pumps," whatever these may be, seem to have been the reverse. It may mean pumps the worse for wear, with a gash in them here and there like a cut finger.

'Tis as good to go in *cut-fingered* pumps as cork shoes, if one wear Cornish diamonds on his toes.—*Nashe*, 1591 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 501).

CUT-THROATERY, murder.

To let my house before my lease be out is *cut-throatery*.—*Wily Beguiled* (*Hawkin's Eng. Dr.*, iii. 300).

CUTTLE-BONG, a knife used for cutting purses: or, perhaps, a knife carried in the purse or girdle. *Boung* is a cant term for purse.

[He] unsheathed his *cuttle-bong*, and from the nape of the necke to the taile dismembered him. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 172).

CUTTY PIPE, a short pipe.

I was whiling away my leisure hours with the end of a *cutty pipe*.—*Scott, Introduction to Count Robert of Paris*.

That was the only smoke permitted during the entertainment, George Warrington himself not being allowed to use his *cutty pipe*. —*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxiii.

CUT UP, grieved.

Poor fellow, he seems dreadfully *cut up*.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxxii.

CUT-WATER, the fore part of a ship's prow.

One tree was sold for £43; eighteen horses were had to draw one part of it when slit, and out of it the *cut-water* to the Royal Sovereign was made.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 196.

CYCLOPÆDY, circle of knowledge.

If respect be had to the severall arts there professed, Sigebert founded schools in the plurall; but if regard be taken of the *cyclopædy* of the learning resulting from those severall sciences, he erected but one grand school.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 56.

CYMBAL-DOCTORS, teachers giving forth an empty sound; the allusion, of course, is to 1 Cor. xiii. 1.

These petty glosses and concerts . . . . are so weak and shallow, and so like the quibbles of a court sermon, that we may safely reckon them either fetched from such a pattern, or that the hand of some household priest foisted them in, lest the world should forget how much he was a disciple of those *cymbal-doctors*.—*Milton, Eikonoklastes*, ch. viii.

CYPHER-TUNNELS. See quotation.

Peter-pence . . . was a penny paid for every chimney that smoaked in England, which in that hospitall age had few smoaklesse ones; the device of *cypher-tunnels*, or mock-chimneys merely for uniformity of building, being unknown in those days.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. iii. 46.

CYULE, a sort of boat.

Who being embarqu'd in forty *cyules* or pinnaces, and sailing about the Picts' coasts ——.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 128.

After that came three Sonnes of a Spanish knight with thirtie *ciules* with them, and in every *ciule* thirtie wives.—*Ibid.* ii. 66.

D

DAB, a contemptuous term for a trifle. See extract *s. v.* PUSHERY.

The Count may have procured for her some dirty *dab* of a negotiation about some acre of territory more for Hanover.—*Walpole to Mann*, ii. 53 (1745).

Cutting the leaves of a new *dab* called *Anecdotes of Polite Literature*, I found myself abused for defending my father.—*Ibid., Letters*, ii. 337 (1762).

DAB, a pinafore. The word is in Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (*E. D. S.*).

Reckon with my washerwoman; making her allow for old shirts, socks, *dabbs*, and markees, which she bought of me.—*Hue and Cry after Dr. Swift*, p. 9, 2nd ed. 1714.

DAB-WASH. See extract.

That great room itself was sure to have clothes hanging to dry at the fire, whatever day of the week it was; some one of the large irregular family having had what was called in the district a *dab-wash* of a few articles forgotten on the regular day.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. vi.

DACHA-SALTEE, a franc or tenpence, from the Italian *dieci soldi*. Cf. SALTEE (slang).

What with my crippledom and thy piety, a wheeling of thy poor old dad, we'll bleed the bumpkins of a *dacha-saltee*.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lv.

DADDLE, hand (slang).

Werry unexpected pleasure! tip us your *daddle*.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. 21.

DÆMONIC, pertaining to a dæmon.

He may even show sudden impulses which have a false air of *dæmonic* strength, because they seem inexplicable.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xv.

DÆMONOCRACY, a rule of dæmons.

A *demonocracy* of unclean spirits
Hath governed long these synods of your Church.—*Taylor, Isaac Comnenus*, ii. 3.

DÆMONOLOGER, one skilled in dæmonology.

If the Devil himself, black accuser as he is, could, out of his infernal *copia*, have supplied more livid defamation of a departed prince than this, I am no *dæmonologer*.—*North, Examen*, p. 652.

DAGGER-CHEAP, dirt cheap. The Dagger was a low ordinary in Holborn, referred to by Ben Jonson and others; the fare was probably cheap and nasty. See my note in *N. and Q.*, V. iii. 395.

We set our wares at a very easy price; he [the Devil] may buy us even *dagger-cheap* as we say.—*Andrews, Sermons*, v. 546.

DAGONALS, orgies in honour of Dagon.

A banquet worse than Job's children's, or the *Dagonals* of the Philistines (like the Bacchanals of the Mænades) when for the shutting up of their stomachs, the house fell down and broke their necks.—*Adams*, i. 160.

DAINTIFICATION, dandyism.

He seems a mighty delicate gentleman; looks to be painted, and is all *daintification* in manner, speech, and dress.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 327.

DAINTIFY, to make dainty; to refine away.

My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to *daintify* his affection into respects or compliments.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 414.

DAINTIHOOD, nicety; daintiness.

It is no little difficulty to keep pace with her refinement, in order to avoid shocking her by too obvious an inferiority in *daintihood* and ton.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 356.

DAINTY. To *make dainty* usually means to scruple, or to be particular (see N.), but here = to feast, or to prepare a delicacy.

The Arcadians lived on acorns, the Argives on apples . . . and Jacob here *made dainty* of lentils.—*Adams*, i. 5.

DAINTY-CHAPPED, particular as to eating.

You *dainty-chapped* fellow, you ought to be fed with hay, if you had such commons as you deserve.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 42.

DAINTY-MOUTH, an epicure.

The word Cimbri no more signifieth a thiefe than . . . . Sybarita a delicate *dainty-mouth*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 10.

DAISY-CUTTER, a trotting horse.

The trot is the true pace for a hackney; and, were we near a town, I should like to try that *daisy-cutter* of yours upon a piece of level road (barring canter) for a quart of claret at the next inn.—*Scott, Rob Roy*, i. 44.

DAMAGEMENT, injury.

And the more base and brutish pleasures bee,
The more's the paine in their accomplishment,
And the more vs'd they are excessiuely,
The more's the soule and bodie's *damagement*.—*Davies, Microcosmos*, p. 44.

DANCERS, stairs (slang or thieves' cant).

Come, my Hebe, track the *dancers*. that is, go up the stairs.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. III. ch. xvi.

DANCE UPON NOTHING, an euphemism for hanging.

Just as the felon condemned to die,
With a very natural loathing,
Leaving the Sheriff to dream of ropes,
From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes,
To caper on sunny greens and slopes,
Instead of the *dance upon nothing*.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

DANDIFIED, smart, like a dandy.

These two were at first more than usually harsh and captious with Clive, whose prosperity offended them, and whose *dandified* manners, free-and-easy ways, and evident influence over the younger scholars, gave umbrage to these elderly apprentices.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xviii.

DANEWEED, *Eryngium campestre*. See H. s. v. *Danes-blood*, and L. s. v. *Danewort*.

Everything hereabouts is attributed to the Danes, because of the neighbouring Daventry, which they suppose to have been built by them. The road hereabouts too being overgrown with *Daneweed*, they fansy it sprung from the blood of the Danes slain in battle; and that if upon a certain day in the year you cut it, it bleeds.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Brit.*, ii. 416.

DANGER. To *make danger* = to hesitate.

I was commanded . . . to swear that I should truly answer unto such articles and interrogatories as I should be by them examined upon. I *made danger* of it awhile at first, but afterwards being persuaded by them . . . I promised to do as they would have me.—*Dalaber*, 1526 (*Maitland on the Reformation*, p. 13).

DANGERFUL, dangerous.

They'll talk like learn'd astronomers,
Of living creatures made of stars,
As Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and Bull,
And other things less *dangerful*.
Ward, England's Reformation, c. ii. p. 172.

DANGLEMENT, act of dangling.

It was an infaust and sinister augury for Austin Caxton, the very appearance, the very suspension and *danglement* of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook, when those puddings were made by the sleek hands of Uncle Jack.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. VII. ch. i.

DAP. H. says, "a hop or turn; hence the habits of any one.—*West.*" The original is. *Sola viri molles aditus et tempora nôras.*

His *daps* and sweetening good moods to the soalye were opned.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 446.

DARBIES, handcuffs (slang). In the first extract the reference is to a man involved in difficulties by usurers, &c.

They tie the poore soule in such *Darbies* bands.—*Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, 1592 (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 405).

"Stay," cried he, "if he is an old hand, he will twig the officer." "Oh, I'm dark, Sir," was the answer: "he won't know me till I put the *darbies* on him."—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. i.

DARBYSHIRIAN. H. gives *darby* = ready money, and the passage seems to admit of some such interpretation, but it is obscure. Hall describes himself as asked to a feast, and accepting at once, for if he had shown the least reluctance, his host would have been glad to excuse him. He counsels men therefore to take immediately whatever is offered. But though I suppose this to be the general sense of the passage, I cannot interpret it word by word. I give it as in Mr. Singer's edition, punctuation and all, though that can hardly be right; in the notes it is passed over *sicco pede*, after the manner of many commentators where the text is really difficult.

Two words for money, *Darbyshirian wise;*
(That's one too many) is a naughty guise.
Hall, Sat. III. iii. 11.

DARDANIUM, a bracelet. The wealth of the Dardani or Trojans struck the simpler Greeks with wonder; hence Dardanian became an epithet of gold, and so a golden ornament is called *Dardanium*.

A golden ring that shines upon thy thumb,
About thy wrist the rich *Dardanium*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 28.

DAREDEVIL, a bold, reckless man. L. gives it as substantive and adjective, but has only example of the latter.

I deem myself a *daredevil* in rhymes.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 189.

I know a set of exiles over there,
Dare-devils, that would eat fire and spit it out
At Philip's beard.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, III. i.

DARING-GLASS. Larks were dared or fascinated in various ways (see N. s. v. *dare*); one mode was by mirrors which,

I suppose, dazzled and confused them, making it easy to capture them.

New notions and expressions . . are many times . . the *daring-glasses* or decoyes to bring men into the snares of their dangerous or damnable doctrines.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 197.

DARKLE, to grow dark.

"I am inclined to think, sir," says he, his honest brows *darkling* as he looked towards me, "that you too are spoiled by this wicked world."—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lxvi.

The chapel is lighted, and Founder's Tomb with its grotesque carvings, monsters, heraldries, *darkles* and shines with the most wonderful shadows and lights.—*Ibid.*, ch. lxxv.

DARKLINGS, in the dark; usually, *darkling;* it may be that the word is, in the extract, in apposition with servants and = people in the dark.

Thou wouldest fain persuade me to do like some idle wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light, and then go *darklings* to bed.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, vii. 344.

DARN, a euphemism for damn.

"My boy," said another, "was lost in a typhoon in the China sea; *darn* they lousy typhoons."—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. vi.

DARTLE, to dart — a frequentative form.

All that I know
Of a certain star
Is, it can throw
(Like the angled spar)
Now a dart of red,
Now a dart of blue;
Till my friends have said
They would fain see too
My star that *dartles* the red and the blue.
Browning, My Star.

DARTMAN, javelin-thrower.

Without an aim the *dartman* darts his spear,
And chance performs th'effect of valour there.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 304.

DASHER, one who is extravagant, ostentatious, or fast.

She was astonished to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been ashamed; but all such things in high life go under the general term *dashing*. These young ladies were *dashers*. Alas! perhaps foreigners and future generations may not know the meaning of the term.—*Miss Edgeworth, Almeria*, p. 292.

A club
Yclept Four-horse is now the rage,
And fam'd for whims in equipage.
Dashers! who once a month assemble,
Make creditors and coachmen tremble;
And dress'd in colours vastly fine,
Drive to some public-house to dine.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. 18.

DAST'ARDICE, cowardice.

I was upbraided with ingratitude, *dastardice*, and all my difficulties with my angel charged upon myself, for want of following my blows.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 49.

DATARY, chronologer.

Die quinto Elphegi. I am not *datary* enough to understand this. I know Elphegus to be Archbishop of Canterbury, and Martyr, and his day kept the nineteenth of April.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. iv. 8.

DAUGHTERLING, little daughter.

What am I to do with this daughter or *daughterling* of mine? She neither grows in wisdom nor in stature.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxv.

DAUK, Hindustani *dāk*, a post for letters, also a relay of horses or palanquin bearers. The telegraph is called *tār dāk* or wire post.

After the sea voyage there isn't much above 1000 miles to come by *dauk*.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xliv.

DAUKIN, a fool; diminutive, perhaps, of *daw*, and coined by Calfhill to rhyme with Maukin.

If mother Maukin had been such a *daukin* as to think every minister to be a minstrel, as you do every mystery to be a sacrament, then Martiall and Maukin, a dolt with a *daukin*, might marry together.—*Calfhill*, p. 236.

DAUNTINGNESSE, fear.

Claudius .... foresends Publius Ostorius Scapula, a great warrior, pro-prætor into Brittaine, where he met with many turbulencies, and a people hardly to be driuen, howsoeuer they might be led; yet as one who well knew his mestier, and how the first euents are those which incusse a *daungtingnesse* or daring, imployed all means to make his expeditions sodaine, and his executions cruell.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 4.

DAVY'S SOW. David Lloyd, a Welshman, had a sow with six legs; on one occasion he brought some friends and asked them whether they had ever seen a sow like that, not knowing that in his absence his drunken wife had turned out the animal, and gone to lie down in the sty. One of the party observed that it was the drunkest sow he had ever beheld. The proverb in the second quotation is a gratuitous addition of Bailey's; the original simply has *temulentus*.

He came to us as *drunk as Davy's sow.*—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. iii.).

When he comes home, after I have been waiting for him till I do not know what time at night, as *drunk as David's sow*, he does nothing but lie snoring all night long by my side.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 127.

DAVY JONES. To *go to Davy Jones or his locker* is nautical English for to die or perish. It has been ingeniously conjectured that the sea, which is so often the sailor's cemetery, was called Jonah's locker (Jonah ii. 5, 6), that the prophet's name was corrupted into Jones, and Davy prefixed as being a common name in Wales (*N. and Q.*, I. iii. 509).

I have a consort off these islands, and be cursed to her. She'll find me out somewhere, though she parted company in the bit of a squall, unless she is gone to *Davy Jones* too.—*Scott, Pirate*, ch. viii.

You thought, I suppose, I had gone to *Davy's locker*. . . I read the account of the shipwreck of the Dauntless.—*Miss Ferrier, The Inheritance*, Vol. III. ch. xix.

Even in the appellations given him [the Devil] by familiar or vulgar irreverence, the same pregnant initial prevails, he is the Deuce, and Old Davy, and *Davy Jones.*—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. clxxv.

DAWBING. See extract.

At this period [16th cent.] the ancient process of forming walls by means of indurated earth was still extensively employed; in the eastern counties this was called *dawbing*, and the term is still retained in Norfolk and Suffolk.—*Archæol.* xxx. 495 (1844).

DAWN LIGHT, morning light.

The return of the beautiful *dawn light*, whom the powers of darkness had borne away.—*Cox, Aryan Mythology*, ii. 5.

DAY, credit; a distant day being fixed for payment. Gascoigne reckons it among the signs of the Millennium.

When drapers draw no gaines by giuing *day*.
Steele Glas., p. 50.

Faith then I'll pray you 'cause he is my neighbour,
To take a hundred pound, and give him *day*.
Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

If a mean man . . . have something to sell to his necessitous neighbour that must buy upon *day* . . . it is scarce credible, did not every day's experience make proof of it, how such a man will skrew up the poor man that falleth into his hands.—*Sanderson*, ii. 354.

DAY-FEVER. The sweating sickness was, I suppose, so called from the short time of its duration: it was mortal in a few hours.

Fracastorius also writing how that pestilent *day-fever* in Britaine, which we commonly call the British or English swet, hapned by occasion of the soile.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 24.

DAY-LIGHTS, eyes (slang).

Good woman! I do not use to be so treated. If the lady says such another word to me, d——n me, I will darken her *day-lights.*—*Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. I. ch. x.

DAY NET, a net for small birds: another instance from Burton will be found, p. 469.

As larks come down to a *day net*, many vain readers will tarrie and stand gazing like silly passengers, at an antick picture in a painter's shop, that will not look at a judicious peece.—*Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 5.

Madam, I would not have you with the lark
Play yourself into a *day net*.
Machin, Dumb Knight, Act II.

DAYSHINE, daylight.

Wherefore waits the madman there
Naked in open *dayshine?*
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

DAY'S-MAN, usually an umpire, but here a worker by the day.

He is a good *day's-man*, or journeyman, or tasker, which is an excellent mystery of well-living and redemption of time, a working up our salvation in holiness and righteousness all the days of our life.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 105.

DAY-TALL, hired for the day; working by the job.

Holla! you chairman, here's sixpence; do step into that bookseller's shop, and call me a *day-tall* critick.—*Sterne, Trist. Shand.*, iii. 143.

DEACON, minister. In the extract it is used generally, not of the third order of the ministry.

They whom God hath set apart to His ministry are by Him endued with an ability of prayer; because their office is to pray for others, and not to be the lip-working *deacons* of other men's appointed words.—*Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

DEAD, a dead heat.

Mammon well follow'd, Cupid bravely led;
Both touchers; equal fortune makes a *dead;*
No reed can measure where the conquest lies;
Take my advice; compound, and share the prize.—*Quarles, Emblems*, Epig. x.

DEAD, in a faint.

Sir J. Minnes fell sick at Church, and going

down the gallery stairs, fell down *dead*, but come to himself again, and is pretty well.—*Pepys*, Sept. 11, 1664.

Talking with my brother . . . I looking another way, heard him fall down, and turned my head, and he was fallen down all along upon the ground *dead*, which did put me into a great fright . . . he did presently come to himself.—*Ibid.* Feb. 7, 1666-67.

I presently fell *dead* on the floor, and it was with great difficulty I was brought back to life.—*Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. I. ch. ix.

We there beheld the most shocking sight in the world, Miss Bath lying *dead* on the floor. . . . . Miss Bath was at length recovered, and placed in her chair.—*Ibid.*, Bk. III. ch. ix.

DEAD-EYE, "A round flattish wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with holes, to receive the laniard, . . used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes" (*Imp. Dict.*): but in the extract it seems to be put for dead-light.

So I lay and wondered why light
Came not, and watched the twilight,
And the glimmer of the sky-light
That shot across the deck;
And the binnacle pale and steady,
And the dull glimpse of the *dead-eye*,
And the sparks in fiery eddy
That whirled from the chimney neck.
Thackeray, The White Squall.

DEAD LIFE, the memory of one that is dead: so in some parts of England the dead year of a person = the year following his decease.

The king . . . . was slain upon the tomb of their two true servants, which they caused to be made for them with royal expenses and notable workmanship, to preserve their *dead lives*.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, Bk. II. p. 130.

DEAD-LIGHTS, strong wooden ports made to fit the cabin windows in a ship, so as to keep out the waves in a storm.

The timbers are straining, and folks are complaining,
The *dead-lights* are letting the spray and the rain in.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Brothers of Birchington*).

DEAD MEN. See extract.

Lord Sm. Come, John, bring us a fresh bottle.

Col. Ay, my lord, and pray let him carry off the *dead men*, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles).—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

DEADS. See extract.

I got into a great furze-croft, full of *deads* (those are the earth-heaps they throw out of the shafts) where no man in his senses dare go forward or back in the dark, for fear of the shafts.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. xiii.

DEADY, a slang name for gin. Jon Bee's Slang Dict. 1823, says, "so called after the rectifier's name in reality without slangery. *Deady* is dead now, and this word must be transferred to our addenda in the next edition" [where obsolete slang is placed]. Southey, however, seems to mean beer by the word in the following—

Some of the whole-hoggery in the House of Commons he would designate by *Deady*, or Wet and Heavy; some by weak tea, others by Blue-Ruin.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xvi.

DEAF (applied to nuts), without a kernel.

These inward dispositions are as the kernel; outward acts are as the shell; he is but a *deaf* nut therefore, that hath outward service without inward fear.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 81.

Every day, it seems, was separately a blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—what children call a *deaf* nut, offering no kernel.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 91.

DEAF AS A DOOR, stone-deaf: we usually say, *deaf as a post*.

He is as *deafe as a doore*; I must tell him a tale in his eare, that all the towne must be privie to, or else hee can not heare mee.—*Breton, Miseries of Mavillia*, p. 49.

DEAL. See N., s. v. *dele-wine*, who says, "Said to be a species of Rhenish; certainly a foreign wine, but I know not whence named, unless it was imported at Deal, and then it should be spelt accordingly. But Ben Jonson, who was a correct man, spelt it Dele." But Shirley, quoted by N., spells it Deal. So does Adams. "Dutch" in the extract of course = German.

He . . . calls for wine that he may make known his rare vessel of *deal* at home; not forgetting to [tell?] you that a Dutch merchant sent it him for some extraordinary desert.—*Adams*, i. 500.

DEAN, deacon.

Eke praye (my Priests) for them and for yourselues,
For Bishops, Prelats, Arch*deans*, *deans*, and priests,
And al that preach or otherwise professe
God's holy word, and take the cure of soules.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, p. 76.

DEAR, to endear.

Nor should a Sonne his Sire loue for reward,
But for he is his Sire, in nature *dear'd*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 64.

DEATH AND THE COBBLER; in the original *nuptiæ Mortis cum Morte.*

Pe. Whence is our Gabriel come with this sour look? What, is he come out of Trophonius's cave?

Ga. No, I have been at a wedding.

Pe. What wedding is it that you have been at? I believe at the *wedding of Death and the Cobbler.*—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 316.

DEATHINESS, an atmosphere of death.

Look! it burns clear; but with the air around
Its dead ingredients mingle *deathiness.*
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. V.

DEATHLING, applied by Sylvester to Adam and Eve, as subject to death; in Swift *deathlings* = children of Death personified.

Alas fond *death-lings!* O behold how cleer
The knowledge is that you have bought so deer.—*Sylvester, The Imposture*, p. 375.

The int'rest of his realme had need
That Death should get a num'rous breed;
Young *deathlings*, who by practice made
Proficients in their father's trade,
With colonies might stock around
His large dominions underground.
Swift, Death and Daphne.

DEATHY, pertaining to death.

The cheeks were *deathy* dark,
Dark the dead skin upon the hairless skull.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. II.

DEAURATE, golden.

Of so eye-bewitching a *deaurate* ruddie dy is the skin-coat of this landtgrave.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 164).

DEAVE, to deafen, stun, or bewilder.

Indeed we were *deaved* about the affability of old crabbit Bodle of Bodletonebrae, and his sister Miss Jenny, when they favoured us with their company at the first inspection ball.—*Galt, The Provost*, ch. xxxiv.

"You know my name; how is that?" "White magic; I am a witch . . . foolish boy, was it not cried at the gate loud enough to *deave* one."—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. ii.

DEBARRASS, to rid; disembarrass.

But though we could not seize his person, said the captain, we have *debarrassed* ourselves *tout à fait* from his pursuit.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. VII. ch. v.

I was *debarrassed* of interruption; my half-effaced thought instantly revived.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. x.

Clement had time to *debarass* himself of his boots and his hat before the light streamed in upon him.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lxxxiv.

DEBARKMENT, disembarkation.

Our troops ought not to have shut themselves up in the Goleta, but have met the enemy in the open field at the place of *debarkment.*—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. IV. ch. xii.

DEBATE, to fall off, to abate.

Artes are not bothe begunne and perfected at once, but are increased by time and studie, which notwithstanding when they are at the full perfection doo *debate* and decrease againe. —*Webbe, Eng. Poetrie*, p. 94.

DEBAUCHNESS, dissipation; riotous living. R. has *debauchedness* and *debauchtness.*

Those are commonly least patient of Physitians or Chirurgeons hands, who need them most, crying out of other men's severities; which are occasioned, yea, necessitated, by their own *debauchnesse* and distempers.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 390.

DEBELLATION, a putting a stop to war. R. and L. have the word with the same quotation from Sir T. More, where it signifies, *conquest.*

Here is a two-fold army, one marching against another, *seditio et sedatio;* an insurrection and a *debellation;* a tumult and its appeasement.—*Adams*, iii. 281.

DEBORDMENT, excess (Fr. *deborder*).

They have almost made this Church an Augean stable, so that it is an Herculean work to cleanse it of all those *debordments* and defilements faln upon Christian Religion.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 214.

DEBOSHMENT, excess; debauchedness.

An ordinarie honest fellow is one whom it concernes to be call'd honest, for if he were not this he were nothing; and yet he is not this neither; but a good dull vicious fellow that complyes well with the *deboshments* of the time, and is fit for it.—*Earle, Microcosmographie*, No. 77.

It is an otter whom I remember to have transmuted from a mariner or seaman for his *deboshments* here; and I observe there are no people so given to excesses as seamen when they come ashore.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 5.

DEBOUCHE, to turn out of.

We sat and watched them *debouche* from the forest into the broad river meadows.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xviii.

DEBT-BIND, to oblige.

Behold Camillus, he that erst reviv'd
The state of Rome, that dying he did find,
Of his own state is now, alas, depriv'd,
Banish'd by them whom he did thus *debt-bind.*
Sackville, Duke of Buckingham, st. 43.

DECANTATE, to chant, or sing out.

If every one of us, as Virgil saith, had an hundred tongues and an hundred mouths, yet were we not able sufficiently to *decantate*, sing, and set forth His praises.—*Becon*, i. 182.

These men . . . impertinently *decantate* against the Ceremonies of the Church of England.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 99.

DECAY, to slacken.

One giueth the start speedily, and perhaps before he come half way to th' other goale, *decayeth* his pace as a man weary and fainting.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

DECAYABLE, capable of decay.

Were His strength *decayable* with time there might be some hope in reluctation; but never did or shall man contest against God without coming short home.—*Adams*, iii. 111.

DECEDE, to depart or secede.

Three things are essential to justifie the English Reformation from the scandal of schisme, to shew that they had, 1. just cause for which, 2. true authority by which, 3. due moderation in what they *deceded* from Rome.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. iii. 25.

DECEMBERLY, like December; winterly.

The many bleak and *decemberly* nights of a seven years widowhood.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, v. 208.

DECENTISH, fair.

Fair sir, you are welcome: do, pray, stop and dine,
You'll take our potluck, and we've *decentish* wine.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Account of a new play*).

DECHRISTIANISE, to make unchristian, to heathenise.

The next step in *de-Christianising* the political life of nations is to establish national education without Christianity.—*Disraeli, Lothair*, ch. lxxxiv.

DECIDE, to cut off. The quotation is from verses spoken by a child when Queen Elizabeth visited Norwich, 1579; in modern editions of Fuller it is printed "divides."

Again, our seat denies us traffick here,
The sea too near *decides* us from the rest.
Fuller, Holy State, Bk. II. ch. xx.

DECIMAL, relating to tithes: *decimal arithmetic*, is applied by Milton to the reckoning of tithes by the clergy.

I see them still so loath to unlearn their *decimal arithmetic*, and still grasp their tithes as inseparable from a priest.—*Milton, Means to remove Hirelings.*

An offer was also made for regulating the jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, *decimal*, and matrimonial.—*Heylin, Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 469.

DECINER, tithing man.

[This hath been spoken] to all from the highest and greatest to the lowest and least instrument of justice, from the governor of the thousand to the centurion, from him to the tithing man or *deciner*.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 128.

DECIPHER, the character given of a man; that which shows what he is.

He was a Lord Chancellour of France, whose *decipher* agrees exactly with this great prelate, sometimes Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 220.

DECLAIM, to cry down.

This banquet then . . . is at once declared and *declaimed*, spoken of and forbidden.—*Adams*, i. 175.

DECLINATORY, a refusal, or evasion.

This matter came not to the judges to give any opinion; and if it had, they had a *declinatory* of course, viz. that matters of Parliament were too high for them.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 10.

DECONCOCT, to decompose, or separate.

I doubt not but since these Benedictines have had their crudities *deconcocted*, and have been drawn out into more slender threads of subdivision.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. p. 267.

DECRESCENT, waning.

The good Queen,
Repentant of the word she made him swear,
And saddening in her childless castle, sent,
Between the increscent and *decrescent* moon,
Arms for her son, and loosed him from his vow.—*Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*

DECUMANE, tenth: the *decumane wave* or *billow* = the tenth or largest wave.

That same *decumane* wave that took us fore and aft somewhat altered my pulse.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xxiii.

Out of a vain hope to make many little skiffs and cock-boats in which to expose themselves . . . to be overwhelmed and quite sunk by such *decumane* billowes as those small vessels have no proportion to resist.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 30.

DECURRENCE, lapse; running down.

The erratas which by long *decurrence* of time, through many men's hands have befaln it, are easily corrected.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 536.

DECURTATE, to shave.

Hee sends for his barber to depure, *decurtate*, and spunge him.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 144).

DEDALIAN, varied. See L., s. v. *dedal.*

From time to time in various sort
Dedalian Nature seems her to disport.
Sylvester, The Arke, 425.

DEDECORATE, to disgrace or disfigure.

Why lett'st weake Wormes Thy head *dedecorate*
With worthlesse briers, and flesh-transpiercing thornes?
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

DEED-DOER, perpetrator.

The *deed-doers* Matrevers and Gourney . . . durst not abide the triall.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 185.

DEEDY, active or efficient.

In a messenger sent is required celerity, sincerity, constancy; that he be speedy, that he be heedy, and, as we say, that he be *deedy*.—*Adams*, ii. 111.

Who praiseth a horse that feeds well, but is not *deedy* for the race or travel, speed or length?—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 165.

The appearance of the little sitting-room as they entered was tranquillity itself; Mrs. Bates deprived of her usual employment, slumbering on one side of the fire, Frank Churchill at a table near her most *deedily* occupied about her spectacles, and Jane Fairfax, standing with her back to them, intent on her pianoforte.—*Miss Austen, Emma*, vol. II. ch. x.

DEEP-THOUGHTED, having deep thoughts.

I am strong in the spirit—*deep-thoughted*, clear-eyed.—*Mrs. Browning, Rhapsody of Life's Progress.*

DEFAMATOR, a slanderer.

We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret our *defamators*, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin, as once we did of wolves.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 66.

DEFIANTNESS, defiance.

He answered, not raising his voice, but speaking with quick *defiantness*.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. lxi.

DEFRAY, to pay: we only speak of defraying expense or charges, and the Dicts. give no instance of any other use.

Therefore (*defraying* the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them) they took their journey together.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 6.

Suddenly a dart (none knew to whose hand the honour of it was due) did wound him in the thigh, which he (doubtful to whom he stood debtor) did pay back to many (an extraordinary interest); with the death of some one striving to *defray* every drop of his blood.—*Ibid.* p. 328.

The Queen had gained the thirds of all Church Rents . . . upon condition of making some allowance out of it to *defray* the ministers.—*Heylin, Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 176.

DEGENERIZE, to degenerate. Sylvester says that the idolatrous Israelites—

Degeneriz'd, decay'd, and withered quight.
The Vocation, 104.

DEGLUTINATE, to unstick.

See, see, my Soule (ah, harke how It doth cracke!)
The Hand of Outrage that *deglutinates*
His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to His backe.—*Davies, Holy Roode*, p. 16.

DEGREE, to advance step by step. An example of this verb is given from Heywood by R., who says it rests on that authority. The subjoined passages show that this is a mistake.

Thus is the soul's death *degreed* up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease in the body from joint to joint.—*Adams*, i. 230.

I will *degree* this noxious neutrality one peg higher.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 189.

DEGUST, to taste. The Dicts. quote *Bp. Hall* for *degustation*.

A *soupe au vin*, madam, I will *degust*, and gratefully.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. ii.

DEJECTLY, dejectedly; the adj. *deject* is in N.

I rose *dejectly*, curtsied, and withdrew without reply.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 237.

DEJERATION, protestation; misprint or error for *dejuration* (?).

Doubtless with many vows and tears and *dejerations* he labours to clear his intentions to her person.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 258.

DELAYABLE, capable of delay, or of being delayed.

Law thus divisible, debateable, and *delayable*, is become a greater grievance than all that it was intended to redress.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 250.

DELAYED, mixed; alloyed.

Wine *delayed* with water, as we read in Athenus, the Gaules called Dercoma.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 20.

The eye, for the upper halfe of it of a darke browne, for the nether somewhat yellowish, like *delayed* gold.—*Ibid.* p. 476.

DELEGATORY, holding a delegated or dependent position.

Some politique *delegatory* Scipio . . they would single forth, if it might bee, whom they might depose when they list, if he should begin to tyranize.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 170).

DELIGNATE, to deprive of wood.

It moves me much, his accusation of covetousness, dilapidating, or rather *delignating* his bishoprick, cutting down the woods thereof, for which he fell into the Queen's displeasure.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IX. iii. 34.

DELINE, to mark out.

A certain plan had been *delined* out for a farther proceeding to retrieve all with help of the Parliament.—*North, Examen*, p. 523.

DELITESCENCY, retirement.

1669 and 1670 I sold all my estate in Wilts. From 1670 to this very day (I thank God) I have enjoyed a happy *delitescency*.—*Aubrey, Life*, p. 13.

If I am asked further reasons for the conduct I have long observed, I can only resort to the explanation supplied by a critic as friendly as he is intelligent; namely, that the mental organization of the Novelist must be characterized, to speak craniologically, by an extraordiuary development of the passion for *delitescency*. — *Scott, General Pref. to Waverley Novels*, p. 26.

DELUCE FLOWER, fleur de lis.

Kyng cuppe and lillies so beloude of all men,
And the *deluce flowre*.
Webbe, Eng. Poetrie, p. 84.

DEMAGOGICAL, factious; exciting the rabble.

There is a set of *demagogical* fellows who keep calling out, "Farmer this is an oppressor, and Squire that is a vampyre."—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. XI. ch. ii.

DEMAGOGISM, the work of demagogues; stirring up the mob.

The last five years, moreover, have certainly been years of progress for the good cause. The great drag upon it—namely, *demagogism*—has crumbled to pieces of its own accord.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, Preface (1854).

DEMANDATE, to delegate or commission. Bp. Hall (*Works*, x. 186) contends for a Bishop "exercising spiritual jurisdiction out of his own peculiarly *demandated* authority."

DEMATERIALISATION, destruction or evaporation of matter.

Miss Jemima's dowry . . . would suffice to prevent that gradual process of *dematerialisation* which the lengthened diet upon minnows and sticklebacks had already made apparent in the fine and slow-evanishing form of the philosopher.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. III. ch. xvii.

DEMILASS, a woman of doubtful character (?) a demirep (?).

At this hole then this pair of *demilasses* planted themselves.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. IV. ch. xvi.

DEMILUNE, a crescent.

It is an immense mass of stone of the shape of a *demilune*, with a bar in the middle of the concave.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 228.

These stately figures were planted in a *demilune* about an huge fire.—*Ibid., Examen*, p. 578.

He laid his hand, as Drayton might have said, on that stout bastion, horn-work, ravelin, or *demilune* which formed the outworks to the citadel of his purple isle of man.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. viii.

DEMISE, to free.

The Atheniens he commaunded to be laied fast in shaccles and fetters . . . but the Thebanes he *demised* and let go at their libertee.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 215.

DEMOCRITICAL. There were some writings of Democritus on the language of birds, &c.; hence stories connected with natural history that were incredible were called *Fabulæ Democriticæ*. It is observable that Bailey spells it with a small *d*.

Not to mention *democritical* stories, do we not find by experience that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive-tree?—*Bailey's Erasmus's Colloq.*, p. 394.

DEMOLITIONIST, demolisher.

Lafayette has saved Vincennes, and is marching homewards with some dozen of arrested *demolitionists*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. v.

DEMOUNT, fall down.

Beautiful invention; mounting heavenward so beautifully, so unguidably! . . . Well if it do not Pilâtre-like explode, and *demount* all the more tragically!—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. vi.

DEMURITY, demureness. L. has the word, with extract from Charles Lamb, but it had been used before.

They pretend to such *demurity* as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 182.

DEMY, a close-fitting garment.

He . . stript him out of his golden *demy* or mandillion, and flead him.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 166).

DEMY-CANNON, a cannon of four inches bore.

Presently does the *demy-cannon* and culverin strive to drown that noise.—*J. Reynard's Deliverance* (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 188).

DENDRANTHOPOLOGY, study based on the theory that man had sprung from trees.

Although the Doctor traced many of his acquaintance to their prior allotments in the vegetable creation, he did not discover such symptoms in any of them as led him to infer that the object of his speculations had existed in the form of a tree. . . . He formed, there-

fore, no system of *dendranthropology*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxv.

DENE, a sandy tract near the sea.

Mrs. Leigh . . went to the rocky knoll outside the churchyard wall, and watched the ship glide out between the yellow *denes*, and lessen slowly hour by hour into the boundless west.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xvi.

DENNING, place where beasts make their lair.

Where God hath raised up zealous preachers, in such towns this serpent hath no nestling, no stabling, or *denning*.— *Ward, Sermons*, p. 158.

DENOUNCE, to proclaim (in a good sense). Cf. Fr. *accuser*.

In Spaine, under the leading and name of his sonne Constans, whom of a Monk he had *denounced* Augustus or Emperor, he warred with fortunate successe.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 85.

DENOVEMENT, a revolution.

I intend now to present a *denovement* of affairs, a new turn which happened upon certain rectifications brought about in the City of London in the year 1682.—*North, Examen*, p. 595.

DENTISTICAL, having to do with the teeth or dentistry.

Even the crocodile likes to have his teeth cleaned; insects get into them, and, horrible reptile though he be, he opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful *dentistical* bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. IV. ch. i.

To know that he is always keeping a secret from her; that he has, under all circumstances, to conceal and hold fast a tender double tooth, which her sharpness is ever ready to twist out of his head, gives Mr. Snagsby, in her *dentistical* presence, much of the air of a dog who has a reservation from his master.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xxv.

DENUNCIANT, denouncing.

Of all which things a poor Legislative Assembly and Patriot France is informed, by *denunciant* friend, by triumphant foe.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. v.

DEODATE, a gift from God. L. has the word, with a quotation from Hooker, but it means there a gift *to* God.

He observed that the Dr. was born of New-Year's Day, and that it was then presaged he would be a *deodate*, a fit new-year's gift for God to bestow on the world.—*Letter from H. Paman*, 1653 (*D'Oyly's Life of Sancroft*, ch. ii.).

DEPAROCHIATE, to leave the parish.

The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury if such a number of peasants were to *deparochiate*. — *Foote, The Orators* Act I.

DEPORTATOR, one who carries away or banishes others.

This island of ours, within these late days, hath bred a great number of these fieldbriers, . . . oppressors, enclosers, depopulators, *deportators*, depravators.—*Adams*, ii. 481.

DEPOULSOUR, expeller.

Hercules was in olde time worshipped vnder the name of ἀλεξίκακος, that is, the *depoulsour* and driuer awaye of all euills.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 130.

DEPRAVATE, to malign, disparage.

Whereat the rest, in depth of scorne and hate,
His Diuine Truth with taunts doe *deprauate*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 7.

DEPRECATORY, deprecation.

There the author strutted like an Hector, now he is passive, full of *deprecatories* and apologetics.—*North, Examen*, p. 343.

DEPRESSIVENESS, depression.

To all his ever-varying, ever-recurring troubles, moreover, must be added this continual one of ill-health, and its concomitant *depressiveness*.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 88.

DEPUTABLE, fit to be deputed.

All these fitted Baillie to be a leader in General Assemblies and conclaves, a man *deputable* to the London Parliament and elsewhither.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 224.

DEPUTATION, authority to shoot game.

The squire declared if she would give t'other bout of old Sir Simon, he would give the game-keeper his *deputation* the next morning. . . In the morning Sophia did not fail to remind him of his engagement, and his attorney was immediately sent for, and ordered to stop any further proceedings in the action, and to make out the *deputation*. —*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. IV. ch. v.

He . . had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the *deputation*, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed.—*Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. iii.

DEPUTIZE, to act as deputy. This strange word appears in an advertisement in the *Church Times*, April 18, 1879: "Organist. An amateur wishes to *deputize* in return for practice."

DERANGEABLE, liable to derangement; delicate.

The real impediment to making visits is that *derangeable* health which belongs to old age.—*Sydney Smith, Letters*, 1843.

DERAY, disorder. See quotation *s. v.* HIGH TIDE.

So amid glitter of illuminated streets and Champs Elysées, and crackle of fireworks, and glad *deray* has the first National Assembly vanished.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Bk. V. ch. i.

DERBY. N. has *Derby-ale*, and says that it seems to have been a popular drink in the time of Elizabeth. It continued so long after. Tom Brown repeatedly refers to it, often using *Derby* or *Darby* by itself as a synonym for ale.

Can't their *Darby* go down but with a tune, nor their tobacco smoak without the harmony of a Cremona fiddle?—*Works*, ii. 162.

DERISIONARY, derisive. There was a club that ate a calf's head on January 30 in ridicule of the commemoration of Charles I.'s death. This is spoken of as "that *derisionary* festival" (*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 215).

DERIVATE, derived.

Ye swear! If peril of your lands or life
Should stand between, ye swear of life and land
To take no count; but putting trust in Him
From whom the rights of kings are *derivate*,
In its own blood to trample treason out.
Taylor, Edwin the Fair, i. 7.

DERN, a door or gate-post.

I just put my eye between the wall and the *dern* of the gate, and I saw him come up to the back-door.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xiv.

DERNIER, last; as in many other cases, this French word is used by North as though it were English.

After the *dernier* proof of him in this manner . . . he was dismissed.—*North, Examen*, p. 620.

DEROGANT, derogatory, disrespectful.

The other is both arrogant in man, and *derogant* to God.—*Adams*, i. 12.

DEROGATE TO, derogate from.

All this fell into a harsh construction, *derogating* much *to* the Archbishop's credit.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 218.

DERRICK, a piece of timber to sustain a pulley for raising weights.

I chanced to see a year ago men at work on the substructure of a house in Bowdoin Square, in Boston, swinging a block of granite of the size of the largest of the Stonehenge columns with an ordinary *derrick*.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. xvi.

DESCENDENTALISM, lowering, depreciation.

With all this *Descendentalism*, he continues a Transcendentalism no less superlative; whereby if on the one hand he degrade man below most animals, except those jacketed Gouda cows, he on the other exalts him beyond the visible heavens, almost to an equality with the gods.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. x.

DESERVELESS, undeserving.

Like to a bride, come forth, my book, at last,
With all thy richest jewels overcast;
Say, if there be 'mongst many gems here one
Deserveless of the name of Paragon.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 79.

DESIROUS, desirable. H. *s. v.* says, "It sometimes seems to be used for desirable," but gives no example.

So *desirous* were the terrible torments unto Vincent, as a most pleasant banquet.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 586.

DESPICABILITY, despicableness.

Such courage we indeed esteem an exceeding small matter, capable of co-existing with a life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and *despicability*.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 94.

DESPOTIST, supporter of despotism.

I must become as thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Strafford himself.—*C. Kingsley* (*Life*, ii. 66).

DESPOTOCRACY, the rule of despots.

Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages—the leprosy of society—came over the water; the slave survived the priest, the noble the king.—*Theod. Parker, Works*, v. 262.

DESTATE, to divest of state or grandeur.

The king of eternal glory, to the world's eye *destating* himself (though indeed not by putting off what he had, but by putting on what he had not) was cast down for us that we might rise up by him.—*Adams*, i. 430.

DETERGENCY, cleansing or purifying power.

Bath water . . . possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and middling heat, so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 290.

DETERMINATENESS, resolvedness.

His *determinateness* and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xiv.

DETESTABILITY, odiousness.

As young ladies are to mankind precisely the most delightful in those years [19—25], so young gentlemen do then attain their maximum of *detestability*.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. ii. ch. iv.

DETESTANT, a detester.

The Prince and Buckingham were ever Protestants; those their opposites you know not what to term them, unless *detestants* of the Romish idolatry. — *Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 121.

DETINY, detention, holding back what is due. See L. s. v. *detinue*.

There are that will restore some, but not all; to this they have *posse*, but no *velle*; let the creditors be content with one of four. But this little *detiny* is great iniquity.—*Adams*, i. 145.

DEVASTITATION, destruction, laying waste.

Wherefore followed a pitiful *devastitation* of Churches and church-buildings in all parts of the realm.—*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 164.

DEVAUNT, to boast. The Prior of Northampton in his surrender to Henry VIII. confesses that he and his fellows had done much

To the most notable slaunder of Christ's holy evangely, which in the forme of our professyon, we did ostentate and openly *devaunt* to keep moost exactly.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. p. 320.

DEVIATE, to turn out of the way, to mislead.

A wise man ought not so much to give the reins to human passions as to let them *deviate* him from the right path.—*Cotton, Montaigne*, ch. xxxv.

DEVIL, is much used as an expletive. *The devil he is!* is an exclamation of surprise or alarm; *the devil of*, or *the devil a bit* = nothing, or not at all.

The *Deuill* of the one chare of good werke they doen.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 132.

Mess. My lord, Musgrove is at hand.

K. James. Who? Musgrove? *the devil he is!* Come, my horse!—*Green, Geo.-A-Greene*, p. 257.

Why then, for fear, *the devil a bit* for love,
I'll tell you, sir.
Lord Digby, Elvira, iv. 1.

Within. Sir Giles, here's your niece.
Hor. My niece! *the devil she is!*
Love will find out the way, Act IV.

We have an English expression, "The *Devil* he doth it, the *Devil* he hath it," where the addition of *Devil* amounteth only to a strong denial, equivalent to, "He doth it not, he hath it not." My opinion is, if the phrase took not the original form, yet it is applyable to our common and causeless accusing of Satan with our own faults, charging him with those temptations wherein we ourselves are always chiefly, and sometimes solely, guilty. —*Fuller, Worthies, Gloucestershire.*

DEVIL. *To play the devil.* L. gives this phrase, but no example.

Thus far, my lords, we trainèd have our camp
For to encounter haughty Arragon,
Who with a mighty power of straggling mates
Hath traitorously assailèd this our land,
And burning towns, and sacking cities fair,
Doth *play the devil* wheresome'er he comes.
Greene, Alphonsus, Act I.

Whether, sir, you did not state upon the hustings, that it was your firm and determined intention to oppose everything proposed, . . . and, in short, in your own memorable words, to *play the very devil* with everything and everybody?—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xvi.

DEVIL. Scott, in a note to the first extract, says, "The villanous character given by history to the celebrated Goodwin, Earl of Kent, in the time of Edward the Confessor, occasioned this proverb." Great of course = intimate.

I was well satisfy'd, gave him his sword, and we became as great friends as the *Devil and the Earl of Kent.*—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 194.

Lady Sm. Miss, I hear that you and Lady Couplers are as great as cup and can.

Lady Ans. Ay, as great as the *Devil and the Earl of Kent.*—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. iii.).

DEVIL. *When the devil is blind* = never.

They will bring it [abolition of beggars] *when the devil is blind* (*id fiet ad Calendas Græcas*).—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 216.

Nev. I'll make you a fine present one of these days.

Miss. Ay, *when the Devil is blind*, and his eyes are not sore yet.

Nev. No, Miss, I'll send it you to-morrow.

Miss. Well, well, to-morrow's a new day, but I suppose you mean to-morrow come never.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

DEVIL AND NINE-PENCE. See extract.

The devil and nine-pence go with her, that's money and company, according to the laudable adage of the sage mobility.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 245.

DEVIL-DODGER, a ranting preacher.

These *devil-dodgers* happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy) that they soon sent John home, crying out, he should be damn'd. —*Life of J. Lackington*, Letter vi.

DEVILDOMS, dealings with the devil.

I'll defy you to name us a man half so famous
For *devildoms*—Sir, it's the great Nostradamus.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Lord of Thoulouse*).

DEVILESS, she devil.

There was not angel, man, devil, nor *deviless* upon the place.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xxvii.

Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils and *devilesses*, we should nevertheless, my dear creatures, be all courtesy and kindness.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, ii. 188.

DEVILET, imp; little devil.

And pray now what were these *devilets* call'd?
These three little fiends so gay?
Ingoldsby Legends (*The Truants*).

DEVILKIN, little devil.

No wonder that a Beelzebub has his *devilkins* to attend his call. — *Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 14.

Blue Artillery men, little powder-*devilkins*, plying their hell-trade there through the not ambrosial night.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. IV. ch. v.

DEVIL LOOKING OVER LINCOLN. See quotation from Fuller, the first part of which is from the Oxfordshire Proverbs, and the latter, beginning "The Devil is the map," &c., from those of Lincolnshire.

Than wold ye looke ouer me with stomoke swolne
Like as the *diuel lookt ouer Lincolne.*
Heywood, Dial., Pt. II. ch. ix. (*Spenser Soc.*, p. 75).

Some filch the original of this proverb from a stone picture of the Devil, which doth (or lately did) overlook Lincoln College. Surely the architect intended it no further than for an ordinary antick, though beholders have since applied those ugly looks to envious persons, repining at the prosperity of their neighbours, and jealous to be overtopt by their vicinity. . . It is conceived of more antiquity than the fore-mentioned College, though the secondary sense thereof lighted not unhappily, and that it related originally to the Cathedral Church in Lincoln. . . . The Devil is the map of malice, and his envy (as God's mercy) is over all his works. It grieves him whatever is given to God, crying out with that flesh devil, *Ut quid hæc perditio?* what needs this waste? On which account he is supposed to have overlooked this church when first finished with a torve and tetrick countenance, as maligning men's costly devotion.—*Fuller, Worthies.*

Heathcote himself, and such large-acred men,
Lords of fat Ev'sham, or of Lincoln fen,
Buy every stick of wood that lends them heat,
Buy every pullet they afford to eat;
Yet these are wights who fondly call their own
Half that the *Devil o'erlooks from Lincoln town.*
Pope, Imit. of Horace, Epist. II. ii. 246.

Lord Sp. Has your ladyship seen the dutchess since your falling out?

Lady Sm. Never, my lord, but once at a visit; and she looked at me as *the Devil look'd over Lincoln.*—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

DEVIL-MAY-CARE, reckless. Lord Lytton always writes it *devil-me-care*, which comes to the same meaning by a different road.

Toby Crackit, seeming to abandon as hopeless any further effort to maintain his usual *devil-may-care* swagger, turned to Chitling and said, "When was Fagin took then?"—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. l.

He had blue eyes, a blonde peruke, a careless profligate smile, and looked altogether as *devil-me-care*, rakehelly, handsome, good-for-nought as ever swore at a drawer.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. II. ch. ii.

DEVIL'S BOOKS, cards. Bailey, in his translation of *Erasmus's Colloquies*, p. 181, calls dice "the devil's bones." There is no corresponding expression in the original.

The ladies there must needs be rooks,
For cards we know are *Pluto's books.*
Swift, Death and Daphne.

The ladies and Tom Gosling were proposing a party at quadrille, but he refused to make one. Damn your cards, said he, they are the *Devil's books.*—*Ibid., Polite Conversation* (Conv. iii.).

DEVIL'S DUST. The teazing machine through which cotton or wool is passed to prepare it for carding is called a devil. The refuse thus torn out is worked sometimes into cheap cloth, hence called *devil's dust.*

Does it beseem thee to weave cloth of *devil's dust* instead of true wool, and cut and sew it as if thou wert not a tailor, but the fraction of a very tailor?—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 239.

DEVIL'S COACH-HORSE. Mr. Blackmore (note *in loc.*) says, "The cock-tailed beetle has earned this name in England." H. has "Devil's cow, a kind of beetle (Somerset)."

As this atrocious tale of his turned up joint by joint before her, like a *devil's coach-horse*, mother was too much amazed to do any more than look at him, as if the earth must open.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. iv.

DEVILTRY, diabolical act; devilry, which is the more usual form.

The rustics beholding crossed themselves and suspected *deviltries.*—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xcv.

DEVIL UPON DUN, an expression signifying that matters are worse and worse. Dun was a common name for a horse; hence the devil on horseback = the devil or mischief with increased powers of activity. The phrase in the extract is one of Urquhart's many enlargements on the original.

Poor Panurge began to cry and howl worse than ever. "Babillebabou," said he, shrugging up his shoulders, quivering all over with fear, "there will be the *devil upon dun*. This is a worse business than that the other day." —*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xxxiii.

DEVISE, to imagine, suppose.

He . . . . . *deviseth* first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 8.

DEVITATION, a warning off; the opposite of invitation.

If there be any here that . . . will venture himself a guest at the devil's banquet, maugre all *devitation*, let him stay and hear the reckoning.—*Adams*, i. 177.

DEVOCATE, to call away from, and so, to rob.

The Commons of you doo complain,
From them you *devocate*.
Preston, K. Cambises (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 269).

DEVONSHIRE, *To Devonshire land.* See extract.

To *Devonshire* land is to pare off the surface or top-turffe thereof, then lay it together in heaps and burn it, which ashes are a marvailous improvement to battle barren ground . . . An husbandry which, wherever used, retains the name of the place where it was first invented, it being usual to *Devonshire* land in Dorsetshire, and in other counties.—*Fuller, Worthies, Devon* (i. 273).

DEVOTERER, adulterer. In some editions of Becon *advouterer* is the word used.

He that breaketh wedlock with his neighbour's wife let him be slain, both the *devoterer* and the advouteress.—*Becon*, i. 450.

DEVOTIONAIR, a devotee.

The Lord Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both *devotionair* and moralist, affected natural philosophy.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 264.

DEVOTIONALS, forms of devotion.

Nor have they had either more cause for, or better success in, their disputings against the *devotionals* of the Church of England.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 87.

DEVOTIONS, objects of devotion. Cf. Acts xvii. 23, "As I passed by and beheld your *devotions*" (σεβάσματα) (see *Trench on Auth. Ver. of N. T.*, p. 41).

Dametas began to speak his loud voice, to look big, . . . swearing by no mean *devotions* that the walls should not keep the coward from him.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 277.

DEVOUR, to overcome: a Gallicism. So perhaps the phrase *devour distance* = to make little of it; to be intrusive or familiar.

He that setteth forth for the goal, if he will obtain, must resolve to *devour* all difficulties, and to run it out.—*Sanderson*, i. 413.

Wat was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight (Sword-bearer to the King then in presence), for *devouring his distance*, and not making his approaches mannerly enough unto him.—*Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk* (ii. 346).

DEVOUT. L. has this as meaning devotee; here, however, it signifies devotion.

This is the substance of his first section till we come to the *devout* of it, modelled into the form of a private psalter.—*Milton, Eikonoklastes*, ch. i.

DEWBEATERS, according to H. oiled shoes, but in Hacket early walkers.

It is not equity at lust and pleasure that is moved for, but equity according to decrees ind precedents foregoing, as the *dew-beaters* have trod their way for those that come after them.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 57.

DE-WITT, to lynch. John De Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland, and his brother Cornelius, were massacred by the mob at Amsterdam in 1672.

It is a wonder the English nation . . have not in their fury *De-Witted* some of these men who have brought all this upon us. And I must tell them that the crimes of the two unhappy brothers in Holland (which gave rise to that word) were not fully so great as some of theirs.—*Modest Enquiry into the Present Disasters*, 1690 (*Life of Ken*, p. 561).

He barbarously endeavours to raise in the whole English nation such a fury as may end in *De-Witting* us (a bloody word but too well understood).—*Declaration of Bps. in answer to Modest Enquiry*, 1690 (*Ibid.* p. 566).

To her I leave thee, gloomy peer,
Think on thy crimes committed;
Repent, and be for once sincere,
Thou ne'er wilt be *De-Witted*.
Prior, The Viceroy.

DEWLE, lamentation.

But when I saw no end that could apart
The deadly *dewle* which she so sore did make,

With doleful voice then thus to her I spake.
Sackville, The Induction, st. 14.

DEW-RAKE, rake used for the surface of a lawn, on which of course the dew lies, to take off the daisies, &c. (?).

Like *dew-rakes* and harrowes armed with so many teeth, that none great or small should escape them.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 381.

DEWTRY, the Datura plant, which has narcotic qualities.

Make leeches and their punks with *dewtry*
Commit phantastical advowtry.
Hudibras, III. i. 319.

DEY-WOMAN, farm or dairy woman.

The *dey* or farm-*woman* entered with her pitchers to deliver the milk for the family.—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, ii. 288.

DIABOLARCH, ruler of devils.

Supposing, however, this Satan to be meant of a real angel, there will be no need to expound it of the *Diabolarch*.—*J. Oxlee, Confutation of the Diabolarchy*, p. 9.

DIABOLARCHY, rule of the devil.

The final and concluding argument . . . against the received dogma of the *Diabolarchy*.—*J. Oxlee, Confutation of the Diabolarchy*, p. 30.

DIALECT, to speak a dialect.

By corruption of speech they false *dialect* and misse-sound it.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 166).

DIAL OF ALEXANDER. The conquests of Alexander the Great always tended eastward; hence, perhaps, the expression in the extract.

I conclude it [the morning] is in itselfe a blessed season, a dispensing of the first darknesse, and the *diall of Alexander*.—*Breton, Fantastickes* (*Morning*).

DIAMANTIFEROUS, diamond-bearing or producing. *Diamondiferous*, it would seem, has been hazarded. The *Academy* is quoting from the *North China Herald*.

Men with thick straw shoes go on walking about in the *diamantiferous* sands of the valleys.—*Academy*, Sept. 14, 1878.

One of the latest creations of pretentious sciolism which I have noticed is *diamondiferous*, a term applied to certain tracts of country in South Africa. *Adamantiferous*, etymologically correct, would never answer; but all except pedants or affectationists would be satisfied with diamond-producing.—*Dr. Hall, Modern Eng.*, p. 177.

DIAPHANAL, transparent: *diaphanous* is more common.

If in a three-square glasse as thicke, as cleere,
(Being but dark earth, though made *diaphanall*)
Beauties diuine that rauish sence appeare,
Making the soule with joy in trance to fall,
What then, my soule, shalt thou in Heau'n behold,
In that cleare mirror of the Trinity?
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 21.

To thee my whole man is *dyaphanall*,
The raies of whose witt's eyes pierce through mee quite.—*Ibid.* p. 38.

DIAPRY, variegated.

The *diapry* mansions where man-kinde doth trade
Were built in six dayes.
Sylvester, The Handy Crafts, 654.

They ly neerer the *diapry* verges
Of tear-bridge Tigris swallow-swifter surges.
Ibid., The Colonies, 428.

DIAVOLARIAS, devilries; North applies it to the effigy-burnings of Jesuits by the mob.

Thus ended these *diavolarias* never to appear again till like mischiefs are hatching.—*North, Examen*, p. 580.

DICACITY, licence in speech. R. says the word was coined by Byrom, and L.'s quotation from *Sp. Quixote* does not necessarily contradict this, but the subjoined passage is earlier by a good many years than Byrom, and the word is in *Cockeram's Eng. Dict.*, 1632, and is defined "much babbling or scolding, scoffing or prating."

Lucilius, a centurion in Tacitus Annal., lib. i., had a scornful name given him by the military *dicacity* of his own company.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 133.

DICKEY. *It's all dickey with him* = it's all over with him (slang).

'Tis *all dickey* with poor Father Dick; he's no more.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Brothers of Birchington*).

DICKEY-BIRDS, little birds.

'Twas, I know, in the spring-time when Nature looks gay,
As the poet observes, and on tree-top and spray
The dear little *dickey-birds* carol away.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Knight and Lady.*)

Gladly would I throw up history to think of nothing but *dickey-birds*, but it must not be yet.—*C. Kingsley* (*Life*, ii. 41).

DICKINS. See quotation.

Cook. What for the bride-cake, Gnotho?
Gnotho. Let it be mouldy now 'tis out of season,
Let it grow out of date, currant, and reason;
Let it be chipt and chopt, and given to chickens,

No more is got by that than *William Dickins* Got by his wooden dishes.

Massinger, Old Law, Act V.

Who was *William Dickins*, whose wooden dishes were sold so badly, that when any one lost by the sale of his wares, the said *Dickins* and his dishes were brought up in scornful comparison?—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxv.

DICK'S HATBAND. See quotation.

Who was that other *Dick* who wore so queer a *hatband* that it has ever since served as a standing comparison for all queer things? . . . Nothing, said the Doctor, is remembered of him now, except that he was familiarly called *Dick*, and that his queer *hatband* went nine times round, and would not tie.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxv.

DICKY, a donkey.

But now, as at some nobler places,
Amongst the leaders 'twas decreed
Time to begin the *Dicky* races,
More famed for laughter than for speed.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate.

DICT, saying, report.

What, the old *dict* was true after all?—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxxvi.

DICTERY, a saying.

I did heap up all the *dicteries* I could against women, but now recant.—*Burton, Anatomy*, 584.

DICTORIAL, dictatorial. I should have thought this a misprint, but it occurs twice in *Clarissa Harlowe*, though I have not the reference to the first passage, as I supposed it to be only a printer's error.

Sally was laying out the law, and prating in her usual *dictorial* manner.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 107.

DIDDER, to shake. See H.

He did cast a squinting look upon Goatsnose *diddering* and shivering his chaps.—*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xx.

DIDDLE-DADDLE, nonsense, fiddle-faddle.

Mrs. Thrale. Oh, *à propos*, now you have a new edition coming out, why should you not put your name to it?

Miss Burney. O, ma'am, I would not for the world.

Mrs. T. And why not? come let us have done now with all this *diddle-daddle.—Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 108.

DIDDLEDOMES, trifles, kickshaws?

When thou findest a goose for thy diet feede him with a dish of *diddledomes*, for I have done with thee.—*Breton, Dreame of Strange Effects*, p. 17.

DIDLE, to dredge.

I should despair of patience to *didle* in their mud for pearl-museles.—*W. Taylor*, 1803 (*Robberd's Memoirs*, i. 471).

DIE-AWAY, languishing.

As a girl she had been . . . so romantic, with such a soft, sweet, *die-away* voice.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xix.

Pray do not give us any more of those *die-away* Italian airs.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xiv.

DIET. See quotation.

I din'd at the Comptroller's [of the Household] with the Earle of Oxford and Mr. Ashburnham; it was said it should be the last of the public *diets* or tables at Court, it being determined to put down the old hospitality, at which was great murmuring, considering his Majesties vast revenue and the plenty of the nation.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Aug. 20, 1663.

DIETIC, a system of diet.

All sudden skinning over or closing of the orifices, by which those sharp humours are obstructed, but not purged, is very dangerous and diffusive of the mischief, making the source of the malignity to flow higher, if it be not drawn away by . . . gentle *dietics* or healing applications.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 397.

DIEU-GARD, the oath, "So help me God:" at least this I suppose to be the meaning. "Beck" perhaps signifies tacit assent notified by an inclination of the head.

His master Harding could not produce so much as a probability of any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or *Dieu-gard.—Bp. Hall, Works*, ix. 278.

DIFFAMOUSLY, injuriously; defamatorily. The speaker in the extract is Ralph Allerton when on his trial before Bonner, 1557.

Whereupon should your lordship gather or say of me so *diffamously?—Maitland on Reformation*, p. 556.

DIFFERENCE, a part or division.

There bee of times three *differences:* the first from the creation of man to the Floud or Deluge, . . . the second from the Floud to the first Olympias. . . .—*Holland's Camden*, p. 34.

DIFFRACTION, a breaking in pieces: the word is applied to the modifications which light undergoes when turned from its straight course by passing by the edge of an opaque body.

It was the ring of Necessity whereby we are all begirt; happy he for whom a kind heavenly Sun brightens it into a ring of Duty, and plays round it with beautiful prismatic *diffractions*, yet ever, as basis and as bourne

for our whole being, it is there.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II. ch. ii.

DIGGINGS, used for any place, from a continent to a man's lodgings. The slang Dict. says, "probably imported from California or Australia with reference to the gold diggings;" but gold was discovered in the first of these places in 1847, and in the second in 1851, while the date of the extract is 1843. The expression, however, very likely came from some mines, or perhaps from settlers digging and excavating in a new country. It seems to be of American origin, and an American is supposed to be the speaker in the extract.

She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realises what is being done in these *diggings?*—*Dickens, M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxi.

DIGHTLY, handsomely.

Though you depart with grief from orchards full of fruits, grounds full stocked, houses *dightly* furnished, purses richly stuffed, from music, wine, junkets, sports, yet go, you must go, every man to his own home.—*Adams*, i. 27.

DIGITAL, a finger.

Nor, be it here observed, was Mr. Losely one of those beauish brigands who wear tawdry scarfs over soiled linen, and paste rings upon unwashed *digitals.—Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. IV. ch. ix.

DIGITIZE, to finger.

None but the devil, besides yourself, could have *digitiz'd* a pen after so scurrilous a manner.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 211.

DIGRESS, a digression.

Nor let any censure this a *digress* from my history.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. x. 43.

DILANIATION, a tearing in pieces.

Blessed Ignatius could profess to challenge and provoke the furious lions to his *dilaniation.—Ep. Hall, Works*, vi. 341.

DILATORY, delay.

Criminals of that sort should not have any assistance in matters of fact, but defend upon plain truth which they know best, without any *dilatories*, arts, or evasions.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 285.

Causes of this nature are brought before them by juries or informers, and (bating some *dilatories* in form, and for reasons to be given) they have no means to connive or stop proceedings at all.—*Ibid., Examen*, p. 444.

DILEMMAED, placed in a dilemma.

Like a novel-hero *dilemma'd*, I made up my mind to be "guided by circumstances."—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, Introd.

DILETTANTISH. One fond of art, &c., or practising it, but not following it as a profession, is called a *dilettante* (Ital.). *Dilettantish* therefore means very much the same as the word with which it is coupled in the extract.

You are *dilettantish* and amateurish.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xix.

DILIGENCE, a sort of stage coach: the name is common in France, but seems to have obtained in England also at one time.

If it were possible to send me a line by the *diligence* to Brighton, how grateful I should be for such an indulgence!—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 401 (1780).

Now Madam says (and what she says must still
Deserve attention, say she what she will)
That what we call the *diligence*, be-cause
It goes to London with a swifter pace,
Would better suit the carriage of your gift,
Returning downward with a pace as swift.
Cowper, To Mrs. Newton.

The driver of the *diligence* from Darlington to Durham happened to be much inebriated.—*Life of J. Lackington*, Letter xliv.

DILLY-DALLY, to hesitate; also hesitating.

What you do, sir, do; don't stand *dilly-dallying.—Richardson, Pamela*, i. 275.

If I had suffered her to stand shilly-shally, *dilly-dally*, you might not have had that honour yet awhile; I was forced to use a little fatherly authority to bring her to.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. XVIII. ch. xii.

I knew it could not last—knew she'd *dilly-dally* with Clary till he would turn upon his heel and leave her there.—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. xvii.

DILOGICAL, having a double meaning.

Some of the subtler have delivered their opinions in such spurious, enigmatical, *dilogical* terms as the devil gave his oracles.—*Adams*, i. 10.

DIMENSION, to measure or space out.

I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and *dimension.—Walpole, Letters*, i. 335 (1754).

DIMENSIONS. *A death of dimensions* = a protracted death.

In pain we know the only comfort of *gravis* is *brevis;* if we be in it, to be quickly out of it. This the Cross hath not, but is *mors prolixa, a death of dimensions*, a death long in dying.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, ii. 170.

DIMMERING, growing dimmer.

He takes an affecting farewell of the surrounding scenery of nature, on which his

dimmering eyes are preparing to close for ever.—*W. Taylor, Survey of Germ. Poetry*, i. 301.

DIMMY, dim.

You *dimmy* clouds, which well employ your staining
This chearful Air with your obscured chear,
Witness your woful tears with daily raining.
Sidney, Arcadia, p. 441.

DIMPLEMENT, dimpling.

Thou sitting alone at the glass,
Remarking the bloom gone away,
Where the smile in its *dimplement* was.
Mrs. Browning, A False Step.

DING, to beat into a person; to constantly reiterate.

If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not to keep *dinging it, dinging* it into one so.—*Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer*, Act II.

DING-DONG, to ring.

First dinner bell rang out its euphonious clang
At five—folks kept early hours then—and the last
Ding-donged, as it ever was wont, at half-past.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Knight and Lady*).

DINGILY, forcibly, as one that *dings* a thing down.

These be so manifest, so plain, and do confute so *dingily* the sentence and saying of Floribell.—*Philpot*, p. 370.

DINGING, ringing (of a bell).

The din of carts, and the accursed *dinging* of the dustman's bell.—*Irving, Sketch Book* (*Boar's Head Tavern*).

DINNERY, pertaining to dinner.

I . . . disliked the *dinnery* atmosphere of the *salle à manger*.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Curious if True.*

DIOCESANS, people in a diocese: its usual meaning is the bishop of a diocese.

The bishops sold to the curates, and other ecclesiastics their *diocesans*, this liberty [to keep concubines], which indeed had hitherto been granted them by the first council of Toledo.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. vii., note.

Middleton is said to bear his mitre high in India, where the *regni novitas* (I dare say) sufficiently justifies the bearing. A humility quite as primitive as that of Jewel or Hooker might not be exactly fitted to impress the minds of those Anglo-Asiatic *diocesans* with a reverence for home institutions.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia* (*Christ's Hospital*).

Faithful lovers who . . . are content to rank themselves humble *diocesans* of old Bishop Valentine.—*Ibid.* (*Valentine's Day*).

DIOGENICALLY, cynically; after the manner of Diogenes.

Their other qualities are to despise riches, not *Diogenically*, but indolently, to be sober, &c.—*Misson, Travels in Eng.*, p. 154.

DIPHRELATIC, chariot-driving (Gr. *δίφρος ἐλαύνω*).

Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I cognominated Cyclops diphrélates (Cyclops the charioteer), I, and others known to me, studied the *diphrelatic* art.—*De Quincey, Eng. Mail Coach.*

DIRECT, direction.

"Behold!" is like John Baptist in Holy Writ, evermore the *avant-courier* of some excellent thing. . . . . It is a *direct*, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen.—*Adams*, ii. 110.

DIRECTORIZE, to bring under the Presbyterian Directory for Public Worship.

These were to do the Journey-work of Presbytery, . . . undertaking to *Directorize*, to Unliturgize, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 609.

DIRGEFUL, moaning; lamenting.

And there, soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind,
Muse on the sore ills I had left behind.
Coleridge, Monody on Chatterton.

DISABLENESS, impotence.

When his life's sun is ready to set, he marries, and is then knocked with his own weapon; his own *disableness* and his wife's youthfulness, like bells, ringing all in.—*Adams*, i. 493.

DISACCOMPANIED, unaccompanied.

To dismisse his forces he was content, or any thing else the King would command him, so it were with the safety of his life and honour; but to come *disaccompanied* was for neither.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 10.

DISAGREEABILITY, unpleasantness.

He, long-sighted and observant, had seen through it sufficiently to read all the depression of countenance which some immediate *disagreeability* had brought on.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iii. 334.

DISAGREEABLES (used as a subst.), annoyances.

I had all the merit of a temperance martyr without any of its *disagreeables*.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xiv.

DISALTERN, to change for the worse.

But must I ever grind? and must I earn
Nothing but stripes? O wilt Thou *disaltern*
The rest Thou gav'st?
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 4.

DISAPRONED, without an apron.

I entered the main street of the place, and saw . . . the aproned or *disaproned* Burghers moving-in to breakfast. — *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

DISARCHBISHOP, to deprive of the status of archbishop.

So after that
We had to *disarchbishop* and unlord,
And make you simple Cranmer once again.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

DISASINATED, deprived of the asinine nature.

I saw you somewhat earnest in banding arguments with that asse, but how have you sped? doth he desire to be *disasinated* and become man again? — *Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 28.

DISASSENT, disagree from; deny: the Dicts. have the word as a subst.

I *disassent* that this example and the like ought to bee drawen in consequence.—*Hudson's Judith* (To the Reader).

DISATTUNE, to put out of harmony.

Thus ever bringing before the mind of the harassed debtor images at war with love and with the poetry of life, he *disattuned* it, so to speak, for the reception of Nora's letters, all musical as they were with such thoughts as the most delicate fancy inspires to the most earnest love.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. XI. ch. xvi.

DISAUGMENT, to decrease.

There should I find that everlasting treasure,
Which force deprives not, fortune *disaugments* not.—*Quarles, Emblems*, v. 13.

DISAVAIL, to be of no service.

Avail you! dear Miss Byron! I have pride, madam, . . . but give me leave to say (and he reddened with anger) that, my fortune, my descent, and my ardent affection for you considered, it may not *disavail* you.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 124.

"I am an Englishman, gentlemen," said I, judging, if Austrians, as I supposed they were, that plea would not *disavail* me.—*Ibid.* ii. 54.

DISAVAIL, loss.

If subjects' peace and glorie be the King's,
And their disgrace and strife his *disavaile*,
Then O let my weake words strongly prevaile.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 11.

DISBASE, to debase, for which Mr. Dyce thinks it may be meant.

First will I die in thickest of my foe,
Before I will *disbase* mine honour so.
Greene, Alphonsus, Act V.

DISBURSE, payment.

Come, there is
Some odd *disburse*, some bribe, some gratulance,
Which makes you lock up leisure.
Machin, Dumb Knight, Act V.

The annual rent to be received for all those lands, after 20 years would abundantly pay the public for the first *disburses*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 342.

DISCAGED, uncaged.

In me put force
To weary her ears with one continuous prayer,
Until she let me fly *discaged* to sweep
In ever-highering eagle-circles up
To the great Sun of Glory.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

DISCARD. In the extracts *discard* is used in a peculiar construction.

I only *discard myself of* those things that are noxious to my body, and scandalous to my nature.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 293.

The old man's avarice *discarded him of* all the sentiments of a parent.—*Ibid.* p. 492.

DISCASK, to turn out of a cask.

No Tunny is suffered to be sold at Venice, vnlesse first *discaskt*, and searcht to the bottome.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 239.

DISCEDE, to depart.

I dare not *discede* from my copy a tittle.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. iv. 16.

I doe highly approve that there should be a certain form of prayer and ecclesiasticall rites, from which it should not be lawfull for the pastors themselves to *discede*. — *Ibid.* VII. ii. 18.

DISCENTINE, lineal; in regular descent.

[I will] also acquaint you with the notable immunities, franchises, and privileges she is endowed with, beyond all her confiners, by the *discentine* line of Kings from the Conquest.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 149).

DISCIPLINATE, to discipline. The word is put in the mouth of a pedantic schoolmaster.

A pedagogue, one not a little versed in the *disciplinating* of the juvenal frie.—*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

DISCIPLINE. The name given by the Puritans to their regimen. See extract from Heylin *s. v.* DISSENT.

This heat of his may turn into a zeal,
And stand up for the beauteous *discipline*
Against the menstruous cloth and rag of Rome.—*Jonson, Alchemist*, iii. 1.

Now the blaze of the beauteous *discipline* fright away this evil from our house.—*Ibid., Bart. Fair*, i. 1.

DISCIPLINIZE, to bring under discipline. See extract *s. v.* DIRECTORIZE.

DISCLOISTERED, released from the cloister, or from monastic vows: the extract refers to nuns.

They fell a murmuring and a humming at the solitude and hardships of that holy profession, and to think too often on man with inordinat desires to be *discloysterd*, and lead a more dissolut and free unbridled life. — *Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 134.

DISCOLORISATION, discoloration; stain.

The shadow of the archway, the *discolorisations* of time on all the walls, . . . made St. Quentin's Castle a wonderful and awful fabric in the imagination of a child.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. iii.

DISCOLOURATE, to discolour.

The least mixture of civil concernment in religious matters so *discolourated* the Christian candor and purity hereof, that they appeared in a temporal hue.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. iii. 31.

DISCONCERT, disturbance = *disconcertion* is in the Dicts.

The waltzers perforce ceased their evolutions, and there was a brief *disconcert* of the whole grave company.—*E. A. Poe, Masque of the Red Death.*

DISCONFORM, to differ from.

Judge more charitably than to think that they do it only out of crossness to *disconform* to your practise.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 212.

DISCONTENTEE, a discontented person.

The priests and Jesuits, especially the latter, traded much in conventicles and among the *discontentees*, the very party his Lordship headed.—*North, Examen*, p. 55.

DISCORPORATE, disembodied.

Instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of *discorporate* selfish. — *Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 198.

DISCOURAGE, to lose courage.

Because that poore Churche shulde not utterly *discourage*, in her extreme adversitees, the Sonne of God hath taken her to His spowse. — *Vocacyon of Johan Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 464).

DISCOURT, to dismiss from Court or Court favour. R. gives a quotation from *Speed*, to whom he seems to think the word is peculiar.

It behoves his Majesty to uphold the Duke against them, who, if he be but *discourted*, it will be the corner-stone on which the demolishing of his monarchy will be builded.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 151.

DISCREATE, to uncreate, reduce to chaos.

But both vniting their diuided zeals,
Took up the matter, and appeas'd the brall,
Which doubtless else had *discreated* all.
Sylvester, second day, first weeke, 318.

DISCREET, separate.

What the Halls in Cambridge wanted of Oxford in number, they had in greatness; so that what was lost in *discrete* was found in continued quantity.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb.* ii. 22.

DISCRETE, apparently an official title.

Though they have no worldly honours,
Yet nether kynges ne emperours,
Nor wother states of the temperalte,
Have soche stryfe in their provision
As observauntes in their religion,
With dedly hatred and enmyte
To be made confessors and preachers,
Wardens, *discretes*, and ministers,
And wother offices of prelacy.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wroth, p. 90.

DISCRETION. To *yield or surrender at discretion* is a common phrase; to *be at discretion* is not so usual, though of course it means the same thing, *i. e.* to be at the disposal of the conqueror, as he may think fit.

If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of *being at discretion*. — *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 154.

DISCRIMINATION, a quarrel (a Latinism).

Reproaches and all sorts of unkind *discriminations* succeeded. — *Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 16.

DISCRUCIATE, to torture.

Sorrowes divided amongst many, lesse
Discruciate a man in deep distresse.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 257.

DISCUSS, to shake off, and so, to finish.

I make no doubt but that in a day or two this troublesome business may be *discussed;* and in this hope we are preparing for our journey.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, i. 177.

DISCUSTOMED, unaccustomed.

If now no more my sacred rimes distil
With artless ease from my *discustom'd* quill:
If now the laurell that but lately shaded
My heating temples, be disleav'd and vaded;
. . . . . .
Blame these sad times.
Sylvester, The Arke, 2.

DISEMBRUTE, to humanise.

Friend. According to your notion of heroism, that boor and barbarian, Peter Alexio-

witz of Russia, was the greatest hero that ever lived.

Author. True, my friend, for of a numerous people he *disembruted* every one except himself.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 71.

DISENCOURAGE, to discourage; R. has *disencouragement.*

Come on then, poor Fan! the world has acknowledged you my offspring, and I will *disencourage* you no more.—*Mad. D'Arblay's Diary*, vi. 243.

DISFAME, ill reputation.

And what is Fame in life but half *disfame*,
And counterchanged with darkness?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

DISFERTILE, to make barren.

O chastisement most deadly-wonderfull!
Th' Heaven-cindred cities a broad standing pool
Ore-flowes (yet flowes not) whose infectious breath
Corrupts the age, and earth *disfertileth.*
Sylvester, The Vocation, 1347.

DISFLOWERED, stript of flowers. Cf. DISLEAVE.

Our *disflowred* trees, our fields hail-torn,
Our empty ears, our light and blasted corn,
Presage us famine.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 1238.

DISFORESTATION, clearing forest-ground of trees, and throwing it into open country or cultivation. The word occurs again in *Daniel's Hist.*, p. 118, margin.

The allowance of what *disforrestation* had heretofore been made was earnestly urged.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 167.

DISFRAUGHT, to unfreight, discharge.

Having *disfraughted* and unloaded his luggage, to supper he sets himself downe like a lorde.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuff* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 179).

DISFURNISHMENT, bareness, stripping.

And so the State (having all the best strength exhausted, and none, or small supplies from the Romans) lay open to the rapine and spoyle of their northern enemies, who taking the advantage of this *disfurnishment*, never left till they had reduced them to extreme miseries.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 5.

DISGOUTED, released from gout.

Lord M. looked horribly glum; his fingers claspt, and turning round and round, under and over, his but just *disgouted* thumb.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 227.

DISGOWN, to throw off a gown, and so to renounce Holy Orders.

Then, desiring to be a convert, he was reconciled to the Church of Rome; so he *disgowned* and put on a sword.—*North, Examen*, p. 222.

DISGRACE, to put out of countenance, to cause another to appear inferior.

In thee [Countess of Pembroke] the Lesbian Sappho with her lyric harpe is *disgraced.*—*Nashe*, 1591 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 500).

DISGRACIATELY, disgracefully.

All this he would most *disgraciately* obtrude.—*North, Examen*, p. 28.

DISHABITABLE, uninhabitable.

I know I can expresse my duty in nothing more then intreating your lordship not to beleeve those false reports, which do as much make London *dishabitable* as the plague wont to do.—*Ld. Falkland to Earl of Cumberland*, 1642, p. 5.

DISHALLOW, to make unholy, to profane.

As the altar cannot sanctify the priest, so nor can the unholiness of the priest *dishallow* the altar.—*Adams*, ii. 289.

Ye that so *dishallow* the holy sleep,
Your sleep is death.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettare.

DISHAUNT, to shun.

So wisely she *dishaunted* the resort
Of such as were suspect of light report.
Hudson, Judith, iv. 125.

DISHEART, to dishearten.

When, therefore, divine justice sinne wil scurge,
He doth *dishart* their harts in whom it raignes.—*Davies, Microcosmos*, p. 42.

DISHED, done for (slang).

He was completely *dished*—he could never have appeared again—the rest of his days must probably have been passed in the King's Bench.—*Nares, Thinks I to Myself*, i. 208.

I would advise her blackaviced suitor to look out; if another comes with a longer or clearer rent-roll, he's *dished.*—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xix.

DISHERBAGE, to deprive of grass or herbage. The first part of the quotation is portion of an inflated speech made by a rhetorician to Antigonus, who turned it into ridicule. Perhaps Udal uses *disherbage* as a strange term, representing the affectedness of the original.

"The snowe casting season nowe coming in place hath made this climate vtterly destitute of herbage, or hath brought this climate to clene *disherbageing.*" . . . These wordes, λειποβοτανεῖν ἐποίησε, that is, "hath brought

this climate to clene *disherbageing*," smellen all of the inkehorne. — *Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 243.

DISHERO, to make unheroic.

There is a hypothesis now current, due probably to some man of name, for its own force would not carry it far, that Mr. Lockhart at heart has a dislike to Scott, and has done his best in an underhand, treacherous manner, to *dishero* him.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, IV. 143.

DISHWASH, dishwater.

Their fathers, their grandfathers, and their great-grandfathers . . . were scullions, *dishwash*, and durty draffe.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 180).

DISIMPRISON, to set at liberty.

French Revolution means here the open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority. —*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VI. ch. i.

Probably there is much light waiting us in these notes of his, were they once *disimprisoned* into general legibility.—*Ibid., Misc.*, iv. 312.

DISINDIVIDUALIZE, to deprive of individuality, to divest of character.

He was answered by Miss de Bassompierre in quite womanly sort; with intelligence, with a manner not indeed wholly *disindividualized*: a tone, a glance, a gesture . . . still recalled little Polly.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxv.

DISINVIGORATE, to weaken or relax.

This soft, and warm, and *disinvigorating* climate.—*Sydney Smith, Letters*, 1844.

DISJUNE, breakfast = a corruption of the French *déjeuner*. See extract from *Nashe's Lenten Stuffe* s. v. ORENGE.

I remember his sacred Majesty King Charles when he took his *disjune* at Tillietudlem.—*Scott, Old Mortality*, ch. iii.

DISKNOW, to disown, fail to recognize.

And when He shall (to light thy sinfull load)
Put manhood on, *disknow* him not for God.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 851.

DISLAWYER, to deprive of the status of a lawyer; to deny a man's legal ability.

In the meantime vilifications plenty; those were at their tongue's end. He was neither courtier nor lawyer; which his lordship hearing, he smiled saying, That they might well make him a whore master when they had *dislawyered* him.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 237.

DISLEAVE, to strip of leaves. See quotation *s. v.* DISCUSTOMED.

There Auster never roars, nor hail *disleaves*
Th' immortal groue, nor any branch bereaues.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 666.

DISLIKE, unlike.

Two states then there be after death, and these two disjoined in place, *dislike* in condition.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, ii. 82.

DISLINK, to disjoin, to separate.

And there a group of girls
In circle waited, whom the electric shock
Dislink'd with shrieks and laughter.
Tennyson, Princess, Prologue.

DISLOKE, to dislocate.

His bones and joints from whence they whilome stood
With rackings quite *dislokèd* and distracted.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 20.

DISMAL, to feel dismal or melancholy.

Miss L. sung various old elegies of Jackson, Dr. Harrington, and Linley, and O! how I *dismalled* in hearing them.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 344.

DISMALITY, a melancholy thing.

Hang *dismality*, leave that to parsons.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 164.

What signifies dwelling upon such *dismalities?* If I think upon my ruin beforehand, I am no nearer to enjoyment now than then. —*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. VI. ch. xiv.

DISMALNESS, gloom.

Celia thought with some *dismalness* of the time she should have to spend as bridesmaid at Lowick.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. ix.

DISMALS. In the first two extracts = mourning garments; in the other = melancholy.

What a charming widow would she have made! how would she have adorned the weeds! . . . Such pretty employment in new *dismals*, when she had hardly worn round her blazing joyfuls.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vii. 171.

As my lady is decked out in her *dismals*, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint.—*Foote, Trip to Calais*, Act III.

He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up in the *dismals*: what can be the matter now?—*Ibid., The Liar*, Act II.

DISMEMBER, to deprive of a seat in Parliament. The word is used punningly in the first extract.

O House of Commons, House of Lords,
Amend before September:
For 'tis decreed your souldiers' swords
Shall then you all *dismember*.
Needham, Eng. Rebellion, 1661 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 522).

The parliament met, and at the very first the new members were attacked; for one stood up and recommended it to their

modesty to withdraw while the state of their election was under debate; as they did, and were soon *dismembered* by vote of the house.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 163.

Since I have *dismembered* myself, it is incredible how cool I am to all politics.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 290 (1769).

DISMINISTERED, freed from the habits of a minister.

Can you think . . . him [Lord Orford] so totally *disministered* as to leave all thoughts of what he has been, and ramble like a boy after pictures and statues?—*Walpole to Mann*, i. 280 (1743).

DISNATURALISE, to make strange or foreign.

There is this to be said in favour of retaining the usual form and pronunciation of this well-known name [Job], that if it were *disnaturalised* and put out of use, an etymology in our language would be lost sight of. For a job in the working or operative sense of the word is evidently something which it requires patience to perform; in the physical and moral sense, as when, for example, in the language of the vulgar, a personal hurt or misfortune is called a bad job, it is something which it requires patience to support; and in the political sense it is something which it requires patience in the public to endure; and in all these senses the origin of the word must be traced to Job, who is the proverbial exemplar of this virtue. This derivation has escaped Johnson; nor has that lexicographer noticed the substantives *jobing* and *jobation*, and the verb to *jobe*, all from the same root, and familiar in the mouths of the people.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxv.

DISNOUNCE, to tell thoroughly: probably meant for a blunder = announce, the speaker being an old shepherd.

Here is a substantial school-master can better *disnounce* the whole foundation of the matter.—*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

DISOBEDIENTIARY, a rebel.

I pray God amend them, or else I fear they be . . . sly, wily *disobedientiaries* to all good orders.—*Latimer*, ii. 389.

DISOFFICE, to turn out of office.

O very wise Parliament! can you teach one how to piece liberty and this covenant together? for all that refuse it must be sequestred, imprisoned, *disofficed*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 200.

DISPACK, to open or unpack.

Whether when God the mingled lump *dispackt*,
From fiery element did light extract.
Sylvester, first day, first weeke, 518.

DISPANGLE, to spangle (distributively). The extract is from an edition of the poem published with the thirteenth edition of the *Arcadia*, 1674. But in the edition of 1598, reprinted in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, vol. i., the last line begins, "But for to spangle."

Though dusky wits dare scorn Astrologie,
And fools can think those Lamps of purest light,
Whose numbers, waies, greatness, eternity,
Promising wonders, wonders do inuite;
To have for no cause birthright in the skie,
But to *dispangle* the black weeds of night.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, st. 26.

DISPARENT, variable; of diverse appearance.

Nor useth our most inimitable imitator of nature this cross and deformed mixture of his parts more to colour and avoid too broad a taxation of so eminent a person, than to follow the true life of nature, being often or always expressed so *disparent* in her creatures.—*Chapman, Iliad*, Bk. II., Comment.

DISPARPLE, to disperse. H. gives the word as occurring in Lydgate, but without further reference. R. has *disperpled*.

Her wav'ring hair *disparpling* flew apart
In seemly shed.
Hudson, Judith, iv. 339.

DISPATHY, difference of feeling; the reverse of sympathy, but not so strong a word as antipathy.

He was a cruel experimentalist, and the *dispathy* which this must have excited in our friend, whose love of science, ardent as it was, never overcame the sense of humanity, would have counteracted the attraction of any intellectual powers, however brilliant.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxxxv.

It is excluded from our reasonings by our *dispathies*.—*Palgrave, Hist. of Norm. and Eng.* (1857), ii. 110.

DISPENCE, to make use of, as one who dispenses abroad what he has acquired (?); or, dispense with (?); but this last hardly seems the meaning.

Excellent devices being used to make even their sports profitable; images of battels and fortifications being then delivered to their memory, which after, their stronger judgements might *dispence*.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 122.

DISPEND WITH, to dispense with.

If a present punishment be suspended, the future shall never be *dispended with*.—*Adams*, i. 185.

DISPENSATIVE, a preservative. The Dicts. only have it as an adj., but Fuller (*Worthies, Norfolk*, ii. 140)

mentions a book by Henry Howard, afterwards E. of Northampton, called, "A *Despensative* against the Poyson of supposed Prophesies."

DISPERSED, dishevelled.

Come, mournful dames, lay off your broider'd locks,
And on your shoulders spread *dispersèd* hairs.
Greene, Looking Glass for Eng., p. 142.

DISPIRIT, to disperse; cause to pervade.

Proportion an houres meditation to an houres reading of a staple authour. This makes a man master of his learning, and *dispirits* the book into the Scholar.—*Fuller, Holy State*, III. xviii. 5.

DISPIRITMENT, despondency.

Ah! what faint broken quaver is that in the shout; as of a man that shouted with the throat only, and inwardly was bowed down with *dispiritment*.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 219.

DISPOPE, to deprive of popedom.

Dost thou scorn me,
Because I had my Canterbury pallium
From one whom they *dispoped*?
Tennyson, Harold, III. i.

DISPOSITIONED, disposed.

Lord Clinton was indeed sweetly *dispositioned* by nature.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 150.

DISPOSORIES, espousal.

The Princess also had begun to draw the letters which she intended to have written the day of her *disposories* to the prince her husband, and the King her father in law.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 115.

DISPOST, to drive from a post or position.

Now, thinke thou see'st this Soule of sacred zeale,
This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie
Disposted all in post.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 12.

DISPRAISABLE, blamable; illaudable.

It is *dispraisable* either to be senseless or fenceless.—*Adams*, ii. 462.

DISPRINCED, deprived of princely honour or appearance.

For I was drenched with ooze, and torn with briers,
More crumpled than a poppy from the sheath,
And all one rag, *disprinced* from head to heel.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

DISPULVERATE, scatter in dust.

Confusion shall *dispulverate*
All that this round Orbiculer doth beare.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

DISPUTE, contest in warfare.

Chichester . . . had received some soldiers of His Majesty's party, who either were too few to keep it, or found it not tenable enough to make any resistance. Waller presents himself before it, and without any great *dispute*, becomes master of it.—*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 451.

The four men of war made sail for the forts, against which we anchored about one in the afternoon; and after four hours' *dispute* went to the westward.—*Retaking of St. Helena*, 1673 (*Arber, Eng. Garner*, i. 61).

DISQUISITION, search; usually only applied to mental investigation.

On their return from a *disquisition* as fruitless as solicitous, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy whom he had taken into service.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 82.

DISRANGE, throw out of rank.

The Norman horsmen . . . retired. . . . The Englishmen, supposing them to flie, presently *disranged* themselves, and in disray pressed hard upon the enemies.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 317.

DISRAIE, to throw into confusion.

The English men, supposing now that they turned backe and fled, . . . display their ranks, and being thus *disraied*, presse hard upon their enemies. . . . The Normans casting themselves suddenly againe into array, charge the English afresh, and thus setting upon them being scattered, and out of order, . . . made an exceeding great slaughter of them.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 151.

Have these so yong and weak
. . . . . .
Disrayed their ranks.
Sylvester, The Decay, 1124.

DISRELISHABLE, distasteful.

That the match with the Spanish princess should be intended no more was *disrelishable*, because he esteemed her nation above any other to be full of honour in their friendship.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 78.

DISRESPECTABILITY, that which is disreputable; blackguardism.

Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. lxiv.

DISRESPECTABLE, a mild word for contemptible.

It requires a man to be some *disrespectable*, ridiculous Boswell before he can write a tolerable life.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. i.

DISSATISFACTORY, unsatisfactory.

She then a little embarrassed me by an inquiry, "why Major Phillips went to Ire-

land?" for my answer . . . seemed *dissatisfactory.—Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 146.

DISSAVAGE, to civilize.

Those wilde kingdomes
Subdued to Rome by my vnwearied toyles;
Which I *dissavag'd* and made nobly ciuill.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, Act I.

DISSEASON, to spoil the flavour of something.

That sea was found to be higher then Egypt, which made them misdoubt that it would either drowne the countrey, or else by mixing with the Nilus *disseason* his waters.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 106.

DISSECTION, dissected portion, segment.

All his kindnesses are not only in their united forms, but in their several *dissections* fully commendable.—*Sidney, Defence of Poesie*, p. 554.

DISSELF, to put one beside oneself, to stupefy.

Whence comes
This shivering winter that my soule benums,
Freezes my senses, and *disselfs* me so
With drousie poppy, not myself to knowe?
Sylvester, The Trophies, 1116.

DISSEMBLEABLE, having a deceptive appearance.

As he that said by himselfe and his wife, I thanke God in fortie winters that we haue liued together, neuer any of our neighbours set us at one, meaning that they neuer fell out in all that space, which had bene the directer speech and more apart, and yet by intendment amounts all to one, being neuerthelesse *dissembleable*, and in effect contrary.—*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xix.

DISSENT, to differ in opinion from; possibly the omission of the preposition may be a printer's error.

Which makes it seem the greater wonder in our English Puritans, that following him so closely in pursuit of the discipline, . . . and pertinaciously adhering to his doctrine of predestination, they should so visibly *dissent* him in the point of the Sabbath.—*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 27.

DISSENTERISM, nonconformity.

He . . . tried to lay plans for his campaign and heroic desperate attempts to resuscitate the shop-keeping *Dissenterism* of Carlingford into a lofty Nonconformist ideal.—*Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel*, ch. iii.

DISSEVERMENT, sundering.

He who is taken out to pass through a fair scene to the scaffold, thinks not of the flowers that smile on his road, but of the black and axe-edge, of the *disseverment* of bone and vein.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

DISSHIVER, to break in pieces.

And shieldes *disshyuering* cracke.
Webbe, Eng. Poetrie, p. 50.

DISSIMULATE, to dissemble, conceal.

Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be *dissimulated* by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. iii.

DISSIMULATOR, dissembler.

Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxvii.

DISSITE, distant.

Britaine . . .
Far *dissite* from this world of ours, wherein we ever dwelt.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 46.

DISSOCIAL, divisive; one who breaks up sociality.

A *dissocial* man? *Dissocial* enough; a natural terror and horror to all phantasms, being himself of the genus reality.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. VII. ch. ii.

DISSOLVE, to kill; to produce dissolution.

His death came from a sudden catarrh which caused a squinancy by the inflammation of the interiour muscles, and a shortness of breath followed which *dissolved* him in the space of twelve hours.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 227.

DISTANCELESS, dull; without any distant prospect.

The weather that day . . was truly national; a silent, dim, *distanceless*, rotting day in March.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. i.

DISTILLATION, cold in the head (?), from the running that accompanies it.

It [exercise injudiciously used] bredeth Rheumes, Catarrhs and *distillations*, it maketh heavye, and bringeth oppilation to the lyeuer.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 104.

DISTINCTIFY, to make distinct. The passage is quoted by W. Proctor from "an American pamphlet."

So could the same artificial light, passed through the faintest focal object of a telescope, both *distinctify* (to coin a new word for an extraordinary occasion) and magnify its feeblest component members.—*Proctor, Myths and Marvels of Astronomy*, p. 247.

DISTRAIN, restraint.

The King's highness (God save his grace!) did decree that all admitted of universities should preach throughout all his realm as long as they preached well, without *distrain* of any man.—*Latimer*, ii. 329.

DISTRAIT, absent; distracted in thought: a French word that may be

considered naturalized, and is so used in the extract.

And then she got Grace supper, and tried to make her talk; but she was *distrait*, reserved.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi.

DISTRIBUTIONIST, one employed in distribution.

The *distributionists* trembled, for their popularity was at stake. . . The popularity of the distribution society among the ladies of our parish is unprecedented.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Ladies' Societies*).

DISTROUBANCE, disturbance.

They that come to the Church for to pray devoutly to the Lord God, may in their inward wits be the more fervent, that all their outward wits be closed from all outward seeing and hearing, and from all *distroubance* and lettings.—*Exam. of W. Thorpe* (*Bale, Select Works*, p. 96).

DISTROUBLER, troubler; disturber.

After thy knowledge and power thou shalt enforce thee to withstand all such *distroublers* of Holy Church.—*Exam. of William Thorpe* (*Bale, Select Works*, p. 75).

DISVELOPE, disclose, unwrap.

Which bloody resolution, since the time wherein those black thoughts *disveloped* themselves by action, she hath under her hand confirmed.—*The Unhappy Marksman*, 1659 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 3).

DISVENTUROUS, disastrous.

The whole mischief comes upon us together, like kicks to a cur; and would to God this *disventurous* adventure that threatens us may end in no worse.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. xvi.

DISWHIPPED, deprived of a whip.

Is it peace of a father restored to his children, or of a taskmaster who has lost his whip? . . . Or, alas! is it neither restored father, nor *diswhipped* taskmaster that walks there, but an anomalous complex of both these?—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. i.

DISWINDOWED, with the windows destroyed.

Ghastly châteaus stare on you by the wayside, disroofed, *diswindowed*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. vii.

DISWINGED, deprived of wings.

But indeed what of Du Barry? A foul worm, hatched by royal heat, on foul composts, into a flaunting butterfly; now *diswinged*, and again a worm.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. iii.

DITE, saying.

Which *dite* Paul seemeth to have taken out of the prophecies of Daniel.—*Philpot*, p. 338.

DITTON, ditty.

Pantagruel for an eternal memorial wrote this victorial *ditton*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxvii.

DITTOS, a suit of the same colour throughout.

A sober suit of brown or snuff-coloured *dittos* such as beseemed his profession.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lvi.

DIVE-DOPPEL, the dive-dapper or dabchick.

Then once again kneel ye down, and up again like *dive-doppels*.—*Becon*, iii. 276.

DIVELLICATE, to tear or lacerate. The speaker is Colonel Bath, of whom it is said (Bk. III. ch. viii.) "all his words are not to be found in a dictionary."

My brother told me you had used him dishonestly, and had *divellicated* his character behind his back.—*Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. V. ch. vi.

DIVERBERATE, to strike through.

These cries for blamelesse blood *diverberate*
The high resounding Heau'n's convexitie.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

DIVERTMENT, avocation.

The prosequution of a full establishment thereof was neither by him or his successors (hauing other *diuertments*) euer throughly accomplished.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eny.*, p. 83.

DIVESTED, vested. The word, of course, has usually the opposite meaning; it may be a misprint, or it may refer to God transferring part of His authority to kings as His vicegerents.

Insurrections against that authority which was *divested* by God in His Majesty's person.—*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 333.

DIVESTITURE, putting off; deprivation.

He is sent away without remedy, with a *divestiture* from his pretended Orders.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, x. 226.

DIVEXITY.

His haire, gold's quintessence, ten times refin'd,
(In substance far more subtill than the wind)
Doth glorifie that Heau'n's *Divexity*,
His head, where Wit doth raigne inuincibly.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 30.

DIVISIONATE, to divide: a pedantic schoolmaster is the speaker.

First, you must *divisionate* your point [of argument], quasi you should cut a chees into two particles, . . . which must also be subdivisionated into three equal species.—*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 622.

DIVISIVENESS, tendency to division.

So invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. i.

DIZAIN, a poem of ten stanzas, each of ten lines.

Strephon again began this *dizain*.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 217.

DO, a cheat or fraud (slang).

I thought it was a *do* to get me out of the house.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Broker's Man*).

DO, trouble; fuss. *Ado* is not uncommon.

Lord, what is man, either Adam or Abraham, that Thou shouldest be thus mindful of him, or the seed or sons of either, that Thou shouldest make this *do* about him?—*Andrewes, Sermons*, i. 14.

What a deal a *do* was here to bring one innocent man to his grave!—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, IV. ii. 27.

To my accounts, but Lord! what a deal of *do* I have to understand any part of them.—*Pepys*, March 31, 1666.

To Gresham College, where a great deal of *do* and formality in choosing of the Council and officers.—*Ibid.* April 11, 1666.

DOABLE, possible; capable of being done.

John Holles indignantly called it political simony, this selling of honours; which indeed it was; but what then? It was *doable*, it was done for others.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 316.

DOATING-PIECE, a darling.

"Pride and perverseness," said he, "with a vengeance! yet this is your *doating-piece*."—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 68.

DOCK, properly the stump left when a tail has been docked, and so the seat of honour.

A breech close unto his *dock*,
Handsom'd with a long stock.
Greene, Description of Gower, p. 320.

Their crupper is a stick of a yard's length put across their *docks*.—*Modern, Description of Scotland*, 1670 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 137).

DOCTOR, to adulterate.

She *doctor'd* the punch, and she *doctor'd* the negus,
Taking care not to put in sufficient to flavour it.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Housewarming*).

The Cross Keys . . . had *doctored* ale, an odour of bad tobacco, and remarkably strong cheese.—*G. Eliot, Felix Holt*, ch. xxviii.

DOCTOR, to call or make a doctor.

Honor. He never was a raal counshillor, sure,—nor jantleman at all.

Phil. Oh, counshillor by courtesy—he was an attorney once—just as we *doctor* the apotecary.—*Miss Edgeworth, Love and Law*, i. 1.

I am taking it into serious deliberation whether I shall or shall not be made a Doctor, and . . . I begin to think that no man who deliberates is likely to be *Doctored*.—*Southey, Letters*, 1820 (iii. 196).

DOCTOR. To *put the doctor* on another = to cheat him. The allusion, perhaps, is to false dice, which are called *doctors*.

Perhaps ways and means may be found to *put the doctor* upon the old prig.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 236.

DOCTORS. The three doctors in the extracts were proverbially famous.

After those two, *Doctor Diet and Doctor Quiet*, *Doctor Merriman* is requisit to preserve health.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 23.

Col. Well, after all, kitchen physick is the best physick.

Lord Sm. And the best doctors in the world are *Doctor Diet, Doctor Quiet, and Doctor Merriman*.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

DOCTORS, false dice.

Now, Sir, here is your true dice, a man seldom gets anything by them; here is your false, Sir; hey, how they run! Now, Sir, those we generally call *doctors*.—*Centlivre, Gamester*, Act I.

Here, said he, taking some dice out of his pocket, here's the stuff; here are the implements; here are the little *doctors* which cure the distempers of the purse.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. xii.

DOCTOR'S STUFF, medicine: in the extract from Barham, poison.

The man said, "Then it must be as it pleased God, for he could not take *Doctor's stuff*, if he died for it."—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. X. ch. xvii.

I know not what she heard or saw, but fury fill'd her eye,
She bought some nasty *doctor's-stuff*, and put it in a pie.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Nell Cook*).

He always remembers when I've got to take my *doctor's stuff*, and I'm taking three sorts now.—*G. Eliot, Mill on the Floss*, Bk. I. ch. ix.

DOCTRINARITY, stiff pedantry or dogmatism. Littré says that *doctrinaire* was "*terme politique introduit sous la Restauration* (1814—30). *Homme politique dont les idées subordonnées à un ensemble de doctrines étoient semi-libérales et semi-conservatives.* Guizot is cited as an example of a *doctrinaire*.

The word is now always used disparagingly.

Excess in *doctrinarity* and excess in earnestness are threatening to set their mark on the new political generation. — *Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers*, p. 235.

DOCUMENTATION, instruction; advice.

"I am to be closeted, and to be documentized," proceeded he; "not another word of your *documentations*, dame Selby, I am not in a humour to bear them; I will take my own way."—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 157.

DOCUMENTISE, to instruct. See extract *s. v.* DOCUMENTATION.

The Attorney General . . . desired the wife would not be so very busy, being as he said well *documentised*, meaning by this Whiteacre.—*North, Examen*, p. 294.

DOD, see extract.

Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between *dodding* and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leaving what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterwards. Our comment may be said to have *dodded* the Sheriffes of several Counties, insisting only on their most memorable actions. —*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. xv.

DOD, see extract.

Robert Dodford was born in a Village so called in this County, . . . so named, as I take it, from a Ford over the river Avon, and *Dods*, Water-weeds (commonly called by children *Cats-Tails*), growing thereabouts.—*Fuller, Worthies, Northampton* (ii. 170).

DODDLE, to shake.

He got up on an old mule which had served nine Kings, and so, mumbling with his mouth, nodding and *doddling* his head, would go see a coney ferreted.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxii.

DOG, to furnish with dogs. Cf. Fuller's use of *boy*.

Surely had Brittain been then known to the ancient Romans, when first (instead of manning) they *dogged* their Capitol, they would have furnished themselves with Mastiffes fetched hence for that purpose.—*Fuller, Worthies, Somerset* (ii. 276).

DOG, cock, as of a gun, from a supposed resemblance to a dog with its head raised.

This was a contrivance . . . for producing fire by the friction of the grooved edges of a steel wheel . . . against a piece of iron pyrites . . . held in a cock or *dog* which pressed upon it.—*Arch.*, xxxi. 492 (1846).

DOGBOLT. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang is called a dog or dogbolt. *Dogbolt* is a term of reproach in Ben Jonson and other old writers, though why this should be so is not clear. See N.

The beams are . . . fastened to the sides with bolts not unlike our *dog-bolts*.—*Arch.*, xx. 555 (1824).

DOG-COOK, a man-cook (?).

A cellar admirably stocked, a first-rate *dog-cook* and assistants, a set of horses for town, hunters at Melton, and racers at Newmarket, practically sounded his merits and virtues.—*Th. Hook, Man of many Friends.*

DOGGESS, a bitch.

Pretty dogs and *doggesses* to quarrel and bark at me, and yet, whenever I appear, afraid to pop out of their kennels.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vii. 131.

DOGGREL. The verb is unusual, and should mean to write doggrel verses; here it seems to refer to an argument constantly repeated. The freethinker boasts that his religion is practised by the world; Eusebius replies—

If general practice hits right with the precepts of your religion, they are fly-blown, and were I disposed to *doggrel* it, I would only gloss upon that text. . . When the question is about good and evil, practice stands on the wrong side.—*Gent'leman Instructed*, p. 43.

DOGGY, like dogs: a reproachful epithet.

Pack hence, *doggye* rakhels!—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 145.

DOG-LOGIC, a word formed in imitation of dog-latin. The quotation occurs in Swift's lines "upon the horrid plot discovered by Harlequin, the B—p of R—ch—r's French dog."

I own it was a dangerous project,
And you have prov'd it by *dog-logick*.

DOG-LOOKED, disreputable-looking; hang-dog.

We saw a wretched kind of a *dog-look'd* fellow with a tippet about his neck.—*L'Estrange, Visions of Quevedo*, ch. i.

DOG-MAD, quite mad; rabid.

He was troubled with a disease reverse to that called the stinging of the tarantula, and would run *dog-mad* at the noise of music, especially a pair of bagpipes.—*Swift, Tale of Tub*, sect. 11.

DOG-MAN, a man having to do with dogs.

You think he could barter and cheat,
. . . . . .
And filch the *dog-man's* meat
To feed the offspring of God.
Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III. in Italy.

DOGMAOLATRY, worship of dogma.

How has the "religious world" fallen into the notion that no one believes in Christ who does not call Him by the same appellation as themselves? 1. From the *dogmaolatry* of the last two centuries (Popish and Protestant).—*C. Kingsley*, 1852 (*Life*, i. 268).

DOGS. To *go to the dogs* is to be ruined or destroyed; the reference is to a worn-out horse sent to the knacker's. See quotation from Dickens *s. v.* BOW-WOW.

Writs are out for me to apprehend me for my plays, and now I am bound for the isle of *dogs*.—*Return from Parnassus*, v. 3 (1606).

I should soon hope to see that accomplished, if that mischievous Ate that has engaged the two most mighty monarchs in the world in a bloody war were sent to her place, i. e. *to the dogs* (*ἐς κόρακας*).—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 266.

DOG-SHORES, pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel from starting while the keel-blocks are being taken out, preparatory to launching.

Go over the side again, and down among the ooze and wet to the bottom of the dock, in the depths of the subterranean forest of *dog-shores* and stays that hold her up.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxiv.

DOG-SLEEP. L. defines this "pretended sleep," and gives an extract from Addison in which it bears this meaning; but it usually signifies, I think, a light, fitful sleep disturbed by the slightest sound.

My sleep was never more than what is called *dog-sleep;* so that I could hear myself moaning, and was often, as it seemed to me, wakened suddenly by my own voice.—*De Quincey, Opium-eater*, p. 35.

DOG'S-TONGUE, a plant; *cynoglossum officinale.*

I think he killed nobody, for his remedies were "womanish and weak." Sage and wormwood, sion, hyssop, borage, spikenard, *dog's-tongue*, our Lady's mantle, feverfew, and Faith, and all in small quantities except the last.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xciv.

DOG-TIRED, tired as a dog. Shakespeare (*Taming of Shrew*, IV. ii.) has *dog-weary.*

Tom is carried away by old Benjy, *dog-tired* and surfeited with pleasure.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. I. ch. ii.

DOG TO THE BOW, a dog used in shooting: such dogs, being well trained and obedient, were taken to typify humble or subservient people.

And eke to January he goth as lowe,
As ever did a *dogge for the bowe.*
Chaucer, Cant. Tales, 9888.

He . . with lacke of vitailles brought those choploges or greate pratlers as lowe as *dogge to the bow.—Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 250.

DO-LITTLE, idle. L. has the word as a substantive.

What woman would be content with such a *do-little* husband?—*Kennet's Erasmus's Praise of Folly*, p. 45.

DOLLARLESS, poor; without dollars.

The Norrises, deceived by gentlemanly manners and appearances, had, falling from their high estate, received a *dollarless* and unknown man.—*Dickens, M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvii.

DOLLOP, a lump.

The great blunderbuss, moreover, was choked with a *dollop* of slough-cake.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. ii.

DOLLSHIP, a contemptuous title given to women, implying that they are puppets to be fondled and played with.

Yet I am so true to the freemasonry myself, that I would think the man who should dare to say half I have written of our *dollships* ought not to go away with his life.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 102.

DOLLY, a doxy, or mistress.

Drink, and dance, and pipe, and play,
Kisse our *dollies* night and day.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 38.

DOLPHINATE, Dauphiny.

One Bruno first founded them [Carthusians] in the *Dolphinate* in France, anno 1080.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. 269.

DOLTEFY, to make dull and stupid.

Such as women be of the warst sort, fond, folish, wanton, . . . and in euerye wise *doltefied* with the dregges of the Deuil's dounge hill.—*Aylmer, Harborough for Faithful Subjects*, 1559, sig. G. III.

DOLY, gloomy. H. gives *doley*, with this meaning, as a Northumberland word.

This *dolye* chaunce gald us.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 431.

DOMESTICATE, to live at home: usually an active verb = to tame, render familiar. One of Coleridge's poems is addressed "To a young friend, on his proposing to *domesticate* with the author."

I would rather, I say, see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to *domesticate* with her, and to live peaceably and pleasingly

within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 305.

DOMESTICISE, to render domestic.

I have some observations to make concerning both the tea and the tea-service, which will clear the Doctor from any imputation of intemperance in his use of that most pleasant, salutiferous, and *domesticising* beverage.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xxix.

DOMINICAL. Dominical letter = usually Sunday letter, but in the first extract "the dominicall or great letters" refer to the memorials of events in our Saviour's life, such as Christmas, Easter, &c. In the second extract as a noun it seems = the Lord's house.

The wisdome and piety of the Church having in all ages written in *Dominicall* or great letters those most remarkable Histories of our Saviour's transactions on earth in order to our redemption.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 111.

Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or *Dominicals* to outshine the Temples of the Heathen Gods.—*Ibid.* p. 351.

DONAKER, a cattle-stealer: mentioned among other names for thieves of various sorts in *The Nicker Nicked*, 1669 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 108).

DONE, exhausted. Sometimes *done for* is used in the same sense.

Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and *done*,
Stretch'd on their decks like weary oxen lie.—*Dryden, Ann. Mir.*, st. 70.

She is rather *done for* this morning, and must not go so far without help.—*Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. xxiii.

DONE, done to death.

The Lord Cobham said, I believe that in the sacrament of the altar is Christ's very Body in form of bread, the same that was born of the Virgin Mary, *done* on the Cross, dead, and buried.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 30.

DONKEY, an ass. The word is modern. Grose says, "Perhaps from the Spanish or don-like gravity of the animal, entitled also the King of Spain's trumpeter." L., who cites no example, connects it with German *dickkopf*, thick head. Prof. Skeat says that the root of the word is *dun*, a common name for horse or ass, and that the affix is a diminutive, quasi *dunnakie* (see his *Etymol. Dict.*). It will be seen that Wolcot gives it as a London word. Pegge cites it as an Essex provincialism.

Thou think'st thyself on Pegasus so steady,
But, Peter, thou art mounted on a Neddy;
Or in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey,
Thy Pegasus is nothing but a *donkey*.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 116.

DONKEYDROME, course for a donkey-race: an imitation of *hippodrome*. To avoid hybridism it should be *onodrome*.

The long-eared beasts were named after the horses of the sun. This aspiring enterprise naturally ended in the two charioteers being left sprawling in the dust of the *donkeydrome*.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. I. ch. v.

DONNISH, pertaining to a don. University tutors, heads of houses, &c. are called *dons*, and *donnish* is generally used in reference to this.

Unless a man can *get the prestige* and income of a don, and write *donnish* books, it's hardly worth while for him to make a Greek and Latin machine of himself.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xvi.

DO-NOTHING, idle; also a substantive.

Why haven't you a right to aspire to a college education as any *do-nothing* canon there at the abbey, lad?—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. iv.

Curse them, sleek, hard-hearted, impotent *do-nothings*.—*Ibid.* ch. xxxii.

DO-NOTHING-NESS, indolence.

A situation of similar affluence and *do-nothing-ness* would have been much more suited to her capacity than the exertions and self-denials of the one which her imprudent marriage had placed her in.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xxxviii.

DOORLESS, without a door.

Through the *doorless* stone archway he could see a long vista of the plain below.—*C. Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. xiii.

DORADO, a rich man (Spanish).

As in casting account three or four men together come short in account of one man placed by himself below them, so neither are a troop of these ignorant *Doradoes* of that true esteem and value as many a forlorn person whose condition doth place him beneath their feet.—*Brown, Religio Medici*, Pt. II. sect. 1.

DORFLY, cockchafer.

This forest was most horribly fertile and copious in *dorflies*, hornets, and wasps.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xvi.

DOR-HAWK, night-hawk.

The *dor-hawk*, solitary bird,
Round the dim crags on heavy pinions wheeling,
With untired voice sings an unvaried tune;

Those burring notes are all that can be heard
In silence deeper far than that of deepest noon.—*Wordsworth, The Waggoner*, c. i.

DORME, a doze.

Not a calm and soft sleep like that which our God giveth His beloved ones, but as the slumbering *dormes* of a sick man, very short, and those also interrupted with a medley of cross and confused fancies.—*Sanderson*, i. 146.

DORMER, demurrer (?).

These lawyers have such delatory and forren pleas, such *dormers*, such quibs [quips?] and quiddits.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 407).

DORMIENT, dormant.

Books were not published then so soon as they were written, but lay most commonly *dormient* many years.—*Bramhall*, ii. 142.

DORMITION, slumber.

Wert thou disposed . . . to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the *dormitione* of the soul.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, vii. 295.

DOTEL, dotard.

For so false a doctrine so foolish unlearned a drunken *dotel* is a meet schoolmaster.—*Pilkington*, p. 586.

DOTES, endowments. Sidney himself puts the word into the mouth of a pedantic schoolmaster.

Corydon. Sing then, and shew these goodly *dotes* in thee,
With which thy brainless youth can equal me.
Menalcas. . . . . . .
The *dotes*, old dotard, I can bring to prove
My self deserv's that choice, are onely love.
R. B.'s Continuation of Sidney's Arcadia, p. 516.

Now the thunder-thumping Jove transfund his *dotes* into your excellent formositie.
Sidney, Wanstead Play, p. 619.

DOTTLE, "the refuse of a pipe of tobacco which is left at the bottom of the pipe" (Jamieson). This meaning scarcely seems to suit the second extract.

A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, "pipe *dottles*," as he called them, which were carefully resmoked over and over again, till nothing but ash was left.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. vi.

Just when you wake from a dreamless sleep beneath the forest boughs, as the east begins to blaze, and the magpie gets musical, you dash to the embers of last night's fire, and after blowing many firesticks, find one which is alight, and proceed to send abroad on the morning breeze the scene of last night's *dottle*.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xix.

DOUBLE. To *double ears* = to close them (as with wearisome talk).

This that I tell you is rather to solace your eares with pretie conceits after a sort of long scholasticall preceptes which may happen have *doubled* them, rather then for any other purpose.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv.

DOUBLE-JOE. The Portuguese coin Joannes is worth about 36*s*. A *double-Joe* would = in value a Spanish doubloon.

Haply he deems no eye can see
The shining store of glittering ore,
The fair rose-noble, the bright moidore,
And the broad *Double-Joe* from ayont the sea.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Hand of Glory*).

DOUBLET, a false jewel. See *Hudibras*, II. i. 601, with note in Grey's edition.

You may have a brass ring gilt with a *doublet* (*gemmâ facticiâ*) for a small matter.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 330.

DOUBT, redoubt.

Forward be all your hands,
Urge one another. This *doubt* down that now betwixt us stands,
Jove will go with us to their walls.
Chapman, Iliad, xii. 286.

DOUCENESS, sweetness.

Some luscious delight, yea, a kind of ravishing *douceness* there is in studying good books.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 166.

DOUGH-BAKED, imperfectly baked, and so, deficient in intellect. Cf. HALF-BAKED.

[Love can] make these *dough-baked*, senseless, indocile animals, women, too hard for us their politic lords and rulers.—*Wycherley, Country Wife*, iv. 4.

The devil take thee for an insensible *dough-baked* varlet!—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vii. 131.

As to your milksops, your *dough-baked* lovers, who stay at home and strut among the women, when glory is to be gained in the martial field, I despise them with all my heart.—*Ibid., Grandison*, i. 89.

DOUKE. "The yellow *douke* or carot" is Holland's parenthetical explanation of the plant which "the Latines name the French parsnip, but the Greekes Daucus" (*Pliny*, xix. 5).

DOULCURE, sweetness, gentleness. L. has *dulcour* as a rare word, with example from Addison.

I have given special order to the judges for sweetness and *doulcure* to the English Catholicks.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 116.

DOUP, bottom, or broad end (Scotch). The word in the original is *coque*, or shell.

Was not Minerva born of the brain, even through the ear of Jove? Adonis of the bark of a myrrh tree, and Castor and Pollux of the *doupe* of that egg which was laid and hatched by Leda?—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. vi.

DOVE-MONGER, a seller of doves.

We first fix our eyes on this purging of the temple from *dove-mongers*, money-changers, and such as sold sheep and oxen therein. —*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, III. ix. 9.

DOVER COURT. N., after quoting from Ray the proverb, "*Dover-court*, all speakers and no hearers," doubts whether the reference is to Dovercourt in Essex, or to some court at Dover rendered tumultuous by the numerous resort of seamen. North certainly understood it of Dover.

They were at variance before the sheriff, as in the proverbial *court at Dover*, all speakers and no hearers.—*North, Examen*, p. 517.

I thought the whole room was a very perfect resemblance of *Dover-court*, where all speak, but nobody heard or answered.—*T. Brown, Works*, III. 66.

DOWDE, a slatternly woman.

Except Phœbus (which is the sonne) had oughed Voconius a shame, he would neuer haue suffreed him to begette soche foule babies and oule faced *doudes* as all the worlde should afterward wondre at.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 344.

Doest thou, being faire, murmure at the prefermeut of a foule one, and in thy rage calle her foule *dowde?—Breton, A Murmurer*, p. 9.

DOWGATE. The devil of Dowgate. In *Dekker's Satiromastix* (*Hawkins*, iii. 140), Tucca, addressing a woman by various names out of old story-books, calls her, among the rest, "My little *devil o' Dowgate*."

He does so ruffle before my mistress with his barbarian eloquence, and strut before her in a pair of Polonian legs, as if he were a gentleman-usher to the Great Turk, or the *devil of Dowgate.—Wily Beguiled* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 342).

DOWL. See extract. H. gives "*doul*, a wooden pin or plug to fasten planks with."

These boards are glued together and *dowled* (fastened to each other by plugs like the head of a cask) to prevent warping.—*Arch.*, xxxvi. 458.

DOWL, a great blotch. Jamieson gives, "*Dowl*, a large piece, as *dowles* of cheese."

His hat (though blacke) lookes like a medley hat,
For black's the ground, which sparingly appeares,
Then heer's a *dowle*, and there a dabb of fat,
Which as vnhansom hangs about his eares.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 19.

DOWN, to be *down upon one's luck* = to despond.

Mr. Eden, on the contrary, wore a sombre air. Hawes noticed it, mistook it, and pointed it out to Fry. "He is *down upon his luck;* he knows he is coming to an end."—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xxiii.

DOWNBEARD, the winged seed of the thistle or sow-thistle.

It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular *downbeard*, embryo of new millions; every word of it a potential seed of infinite new *downbeards* and volumes.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 263.

DOWNCOME, heavy fall; often used colloquially of a pouring rain.

Whenever the pope shall fall, if his ruin be not like the sudden *downcome* of a tower, the bishops, when they see him tottering, will leave him.—*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, Bk. I.

DOWN-SET, nadir or lowest point.

The rebels . . . thought it their best and safest course straightly to besiege it: for the Earle supposed it was the most important place to offend and annoy them, as that both his honour and his fortunes were for ever at their *down-set* if he might not recover it.—*Holland's Camden*, vol. ii. p. 128.

DOWN-WEIGHT, full weight.

For every ounce of vanity they shall receive *downweight* a pound of sorrow.—*Adams*, i. 310.

It was not possible that one should be more liberal than Dean Williams was in attributing due and *down-weight* to every man's gifts.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 59.

DOWNY, having downs; the word usually = soft as down.

Halldown . . . seems to be the same vein of land of which the Forest of Dartmore, and the *downy* part of Ashburton, Islington, Bridford, &c., consist.—*Defoe, Tour thro' Gt. Britain*, i. 382.

DO WORD, to tell.

Assure thyself that when we come to the King, we will *do him word* of this thy behaviour.—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, i. 176.

DOWSEPER, one of the *douzepairs* of Charlemagne. H. has examples of it

in this literal meaning, s. v. *dozeper*. Bale uses it contemptuously for a champion.

No wise man will think that Christ will dwell in a mouse, nor yet that a mouse can dwell in Christ, though it be the doctrine of these doughty *dowsepers*.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 155.

DOWSING, a thrashing. The word is more often applied to putting out a candle; "dowse the glim" is slang or thieves' cant for this. Some of the quotations in R., s. v. *dowse*, show that the word was in use before Mr. Dowsing's time (Ang. Sax., *dwæsean*, to extinguish).

A certain William *Dowsing*, who during the Great Rebellion was one of the Parliamentary visitors for demolishing superstitious pictures and ornaments of churches, is supposed by a learned critic to have given use to an expression in common use among schoolboys and blackguards. For this worshipful commissioner broke so many "mighty great angels" in glass, knocked so many apostles and cherubims to pieces, demolished so many pictures and stone crosses, and boasted with such puritanical rancour of what he had done, that it is conjectured the threat of giving any one a *dowsing* preserves his rascally name. —*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxv.

DOZZLED, dazed, bewildered.

In such a perplexity every man asks his fellow, What's best to be done? and, being *dozzled* with fear, thinks every man wiser than himself.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 142.

DRABBLE. H. has *drabble*, to draggle in the mire; the noun probably means much the same as rabble.

He thought some Presbyterian rabble
In test-repealing spite were come to flout him,
Or some fierce Methodistic *drabble*.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 54.

DRABLED, draggled, limp with moisture.

The next day following, if it were faire, they would cloud the whole skie with canvas by spreading their *drabled* sailes in the full clue abroad a-drying.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 149).

DRACONICALLY, severely, after the manner of Draco.

They were also in their judicial courts equally tyrannous; the one in the Chancery, the other in the High Commission; both of them at the Council-board and in the Star-chamber alike *draconically* supercilious.— —*Wolsey and Laud*, 1641 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 509).

DRAFFLE-SACKED, filled with draff, or hogswash.

Wo be to that glutton which, enfarcing his own stinking and *drafflesacked* belly with all kind of pleasant and dainty dishes, suffereth his poor needy neighbour to perish for hunger.—*Becon*, ii. 591.

DRAFFSACK, a sack full of hog's wash, so a gross, greedy fellow. See H. *s. v.*

I bade menne to approche, and not dounge-hylles or *draffesackes*.— *Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 93.

DRAFTY, pertaining to a draught or jakes.

Are there not diuerse skauingers of *draftye* poetrye in this oure age?—*Stanyhurst, Virgil*, Dedic.

DRAGSMAN, driver of a drag or coach.

He had a word for the hostler about "that grey mare," a nod for the shooter or guard, and a bow for the *dragsman*.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. i.

DRAGSTAFF, a brake or scotcher.

The coach wanting a' *dragstaff*, it ran back in spite of all the coachman's skill.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Brit.*, ii. 297.

DRAIN, a drink (slang).

Those two old men who came in "just to have a *drain*" finished their third quartern a few seconds ago.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Gin-shops*).

DRAM, to indulge in or ply with drams.

It is loving melancholy till it is not strong enough, and he grows to *dram* with horror.— *Walpole, Letters*, Aug. 28, 1752.

Matron of matrons, Martha Baggs!
Dram your poor newsman clad in rags.
Warton, Newsman's Verses for 1770.

He will soon sink; I foresaw what would come of his *dramming*.—*Foote, The Bankrupt*, iii. 2.

The parents in that fine house are getting ready their daughter for sale, . . . praying her, and imploring her, and *dramming* her, and coaxing her.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xxviii.

DRAMATURGIC, histrionic, and so unreal.

Our Assembly of Divines sitting earnestly deliberative ever since June last will direct us what form of worship we are to adopt; some form, it is to be hoped, not grown *dramaturgic* to us, but still awfully symbolical for us.—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, i. 145.

DRAMATURGIST, contriver of a drama.

How silent now; all departed, clean gone! The World-*Dramaturgist* has written, *Exeunt*. —*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. ii.

DRAMATURGY, histrionism; theatricalness.

The Milleuary petition . . . and various other petitions to his Majesty by persons of pious straitened consciences had been presented; craving relief in some ceremonial points, which, as they found no warrant for them in the Bible, they suspected, with a very natural shudder in that case, to savour of idol-worship and mimetic *dramaturgy*.—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, i. 29.

DRASH, to thrash. H. gives it as a Somerset word, but the extract is in the dialect of the next county, Devon.

Now Hawtry took a world of pain,
He did zo *drash* about his brain,
That was not over-stored.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 157.

DRATTLE, a mild imprecation. H. suggests that it may be a corruption of throttle; perhaps, however, it is a frequentative form of *drat*.

Drattle 'em; thaay be mwore trouble than they be wuth.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxiii.

DRAUGHTS, draught-cattle (?).

The officers and soldiers . . . shall be accomodate with *draughts* in their march.—*Rushworth, Hist. Coll.* (1644), v. 649.

DRAW, a feeler; something designed to draw on a person to show or reveal what otherwise might be hidden.

This was what in modern days is called a *draw*. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact, to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. v.

DRAWGLOVE. *Drawgloves* was a game something like talking on the fingers: it is frequently referred to by Herrick. See N. The subjoined is a late instance, even if we take, not the date of the book, but the time in which the scene is laid, viz., subsequent to the Revolution of 1688. The singular form is also noticeable.

After dinner the children were set to questions and commands; but here our hero was beaten hollow, as he was afterward at *drawglove* and shuffle the slipper.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 21.

DRAWING, being drawn. For a similar use of the participle by Miss Austen, see BRINGING, CARRYING.

Precedents are searching and plans *drawing* up for that purpose.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 94 (1741).

DRAWLATCH. This word as a substantive = thief is in the Dicts.; but it is used by Nashe as a verb = to creep in furtively. See extract *s. v.* BAWWAW.

DREADNOUGHT, see quotation.

Look at him in a great-coat of the closest texture that the looms of Leeds could furnish—one of those *dreadnoughts* the utility of which sets fashion at defiance.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lvii.

Her pleasant face peeped over the collar and capes of a stout *dreadnought*.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. I. ch. xi.

DREARYSOME, dreary.

Who roams the old ruins this *drearysome* night?
Ingoldsby Legends (*Witches' Frolic*).

DREDGERMAN, one engaged in dredging.

In these courts they appoint . . . the quantity [of oysters] each *Dredgerman* shall take in a day, which is usually called Setting the Stint.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Brit.*, i. 150.

DRESSER, a hospital student or attendant who dresses wounds.

The magistrate and clerk were bowed in by the house-surgeon and a couple of young men who smelt very strong of tobacco-smoke; they were introduced as "*dressers*."—*Sketches by Boz* (*The Hospital Patient*).

DRESSING, scolding; chastisement.

If ever I meet him again, I will give him such a *dressing* as he has not had this many a day.—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxx.

DRIBBET, driblet.

Their poor pittances are injuriously compounded, and slowly payd by *dribbets*, and with infinite delayes.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 143.

DRIBBLEMENT, a trifle.

To shun spight I smothered these *dribblements*.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 153).

DRIBBLER, one who weakly maunders; a driveller.

The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the *dribblers* and the spit-fires (these are of both sorts), . . . what opinion will they pronounce in their utter ignorance of the author?—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter vii.

DRIBLETING, coming drop by drop, and so meagre, scanty.

That biting poverty or tenuity of their worldly condition . . . hardly to be relieved by those *dribliting* pittances.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 276.

DRICKSIE, dwarfish; stunted (?). Dreich or Droich is a Scotch word for dwarf. See Jamieson.

We liken a young childe to a greene twigge which ye may easilie bende euery way ye list: or an old man who laboureth with continuall infirmities to a drie and *dricksie* oke.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xix.

DRIGE, drag (?).

Suppose the gentleman wants pence, he [the sergeant] will eyther have a pawne, or else *driye* him to the counter.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 408).

DRINGLE. *John Dringle* seems to belong to the same family as Tom Noddy. To *dringle* is to dawdle.

O but (sayth another *John Dringle*) there is a booke of the Red Herring's Taile printed four terms since, that made this stale.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 145).

DRIRIMANCY.

There learned I *driromancy*, scatomancy, pathology, therapeusis, and, greater than all, anatomy.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxvi.

DRIZZLE, light, small rain.

Besides—why could you not for *drizzle* pray?
Why force it down in buckets on the hay?
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 160.

DROIT, a due.

The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as *droits*.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. i.

DROLLIC, pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

Wild . . took forth . . . one of those beautiful necklaces with which at the fair of Bartholomew they deck the well-whitened neck of Thalestris, Queen of the Amazons, Anna Bullen, Queen Elizabeth, or some other high princess in *drollic* story.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

DRONE, drone-pipe or bagpipe.

The harmony of them that pipe in recorders, flutes, and *drones*, and the shrill shout of trumpets, waites, and shawms, shall no more be heard in thee to the delight of men.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 536.

DROOL, to drivel. H. gives it as a Somersetshire word.

There the slave-holder finds the chief argument for his ownership of men, and in Africa or New England kidnaps the weak, his mouth *drooling* with texts.—*Theod. Parker* (*Life by Dean*, p. 159).

DROP. A foal is technically said to be *dropped* when it is born.

I will allow my aunt to be the most polite, intellectual, delicate-minded old lady in creation, my dearest father, if you wish it; only, not having been born (I beg her pardon, *dropped*) in a racing-stable as she was herself, I can hardly appreciate her conversation always.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. v.

Who but Tom could have lit the old man's face up with a smile with the history of a new colt that my lord's mare Thetis had *dropped* last week?—*Ibid., Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xvii.

DROP. To have *a drop in the eye* = to be drunk.

Nev. O faith, Colonel, you must own you had *a drop in your eye*, for when I left you you were half seas over.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

DROPLESS, seems applied in the extract to damp which comes insensibly in the air, as distinguished from that caused by rain.

You, O ye wingless Airs, that creep between
The rigid stems of heath and bitten furze,
Within whose scanty shade, at summer-noon,
The mother-sheep hath worn a hollow bed—
Ye that now cool her fleece with *dropless* damp,
Now pant and murmur with her feeding lamb.—*Coleridge, The Picture.*

DROPLING, little drop.

Rightly to speak, what Man we call and count,
It is a beamling of Diuinity,
It is a *dropling* of th' Eternall Fount
It is a moatling hatcht of th' Vnity.
Sylvester, Quadrains of Pibrac, st. 13.

DROP-RIPE, so ripe as to be ready to drop off the tree.

The fruit was now *drop-ripe* we may say, and fell by a shake.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 274.

DROPSY-DRY, thirsty through dropsy.

Many *dropsy-drie* forbeare to drinke
Because they know their ill 'twould aggravate.—*Davies, Microcosmos*, p. 25.

DROWL, to utter in a mournful manner; perhaps connected with *drawl*.

O sons and daughters of Jerusalem, *drowl* out an elegy for good King Josias!—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 224.

DROWNAGE, submersion.

An example to us all, not of lamed misery, helpless spiritual bewilderment, and sprawling despair, or any kind of *drownage* in the foul water of our so called religious or other controversies and confusions, but of a swift and valiant vanquisher of all these.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. i.

DROWNDED, a common vulgarism for drowned.

In my own Thames may I be *drownded*,
If e'er I stoop beneath a crown'd head.
Swift, Pastoral Dialogue.

Take pity upon poor Miss; don't throw water on a *drownded* rat.—*Ibid., Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

"My brother Joe was his father," said Mr. Peggotty. "Dead, Mr. Peggotty?" I hinted, after a respectful pause. "*Drowndead*," said Mr. Peggotty.—*Dickens, David Copperfield*, ch. iii.

DROWNER. See extract.

In June last a further discovery was made by Robert Wallan, the *drowner* or person in charge of the water meadows.—*Archæol.*, xxxiv. 259 (1851).

DROWSE, a slumber.

On a sudden many a voice along the street,
And heel against the pavement echoing, broke
Their *drowse*.—*Tennyson, Geraint and Enid.*

DROWSY-EVIL, lethargy.

If a man or woman be brought to extreme oblivion, as they be that have the disease called Lethargus or the *drowsye-evill*.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 126.

DROY, to labour; usually written *droil*.

He which can in office drudge and *droy*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glasse, p. 68.

DRUDGER, a *dragéoir* or bonbon box in which comfits (*dragées*) were kept. See Lord Braybrooke's note *in loc.*

To London, and there among other things did look over some pictures at Cade's for my house, and did carry home a silver *drudger* for my cupboard of plate.—*Pepys*, Feb. 2, 1665-6.

DRUGGEL, a term of reproach.

Slapsauce fellows, slabberdegullion *druggels*, lubbardly louts.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxv.

DRUM, a drummer.

I was brought from prison into the town of Xeres by two *drums* and a hundred shot.—*Peake, Three to One*, 1625 (*Arber, Eng. Garner*, i. 633).

DRUM. *Drunk as a drum* = very drunk; for similar comparisons see *s. v.* DRUNK. We say tight as a *drum*, referring to the tension of the skin: *tight* is also slang for drunk, but perhaps there is no connection between the two phrases. See extract from Cotton, *s. v.* WHEELBARROW.

You must know that the fellow got presently as *drunk as a drum;* so I had him tumbled into a chair, and ordered the fellows to carry him home.—*Farquhar, Sir Henry Wildair*, iv. 2.

DRUMBLE-DRONE, a drone.

Oh, Mr. Cary, we have all known your pleasant ways, ever since you used to put *drumble-drones* into my desk to Bideford school.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xviii.

DRUM-ROOM, ball-room.

The bonny housemaid begins to repair the disordered *drum-room*.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. XI. ch. ix.

DRUNK, see *s. vv.* DAVID'S SOW, DRUM, FISH, LORD, PIPER, RAT, WHEELBARROW.

DRY, bloodless. The extract refers to a war carried on by excommunications and the like.

Thus are both sides busied in this *drie* warre, wherein, though there were no sword, yet it gave vexation ynough.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 75.

DRY-DITCH, to labour without result, as those who vainly dig for water.

There would be no end to repeat with how many quarrels this unfortunate Bishop was provok'd, yet his adversaries did but *dry-ditch* their matters, and digged in vain, though they still cast up earth.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 98.

How many offers of accordance did he make in that very instant! how many messengers were posted to London! which was no better than to *dry-ditch* the business, for every offer of grace made his enemies haughty.—*Ibid.*, ii. 188.

DUALIST, one who holds two offices.

He was a *Duallist* in that Convent (and if a Pluralist no ingenious person would have envied him) being Canter of that Church, and Library-Keeper therein.—*Fuller, Worthies, Wilts* (ii. 448).

DUARCHY, the rule of two persons. Cf. TRIARCHY.

A *duarchie* in the Church (viz. two Archbishops equal in power) being inconsistent with a monarchie in the state, they have ever countenanced the superiority of Canterbury.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. ii. 3.

DUBITATE, to doubt.

What *dubitating*, what circumambulating! These whole six noisy months (for it began with Brienne in July) has not Report followed Report, and one proclamation flown in the teeth of the other?—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. IV. ch. i.

Much in these two hours depends on Bouillé; as it shall now fare with him, the whole future may be this way or be that. If, for example, he were to loiter *dubitating* and not come; if he were to come and fail.—*Ibid.*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. vi.

DUCK. *A lame duck* is Stock Exchange slang for a defaulter. The two first quotations belong to the same year.

I may be *lame*, but I shall never be a *duck*, nor deal in the garbage of the alley.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 377 (1771).

The gaming fools are doves, the knaves are rooks,
Change-alley bankrupts waddle out *lame ducks*.
Garrick, Prologue to Foote's Maid of Bath.

Unless I see Amelia's ten thousand down you don't marry her. I'll have no *lame duck's* daughter in my family.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xiii.

DUCK AND DRAKE, to waste idly; to throw away anything, as children do the stones in the game of that name.

I would neither fawn on money for money's sake, nor *duck and drake* it away for a frolick.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 18.

Is it then no harm to saunter away our lives, and like children, *duck and drake* away a treasure able to buy Paradise?—*Ibid.* p. 116.

DUCK'S-MEAT, a term of reproach, ducks not being clean feeders.

Here's your first weapon, *ducksmeat!*—*Massinger, Old Law*, III. ii.

DUDDLE. H. says "to make lukewarm," it may therefore in the extract = to check or repulse, but perhaps it is meant for *dudder*, to shake. See R., who, however, has it only as a neuter verb. Patton says that the Scots were provided with rattles to frighten the horses of the English cavalry;

Howbeit because the riders were no babies, nor their horses any colts, they could neither *duddle* the one nor affray the other.—*Exped. to Scotl.*, 1547 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 129).

DUDDLE, nipple (of the breast).

Then to his lips Madge held the bottle,
On which he suckt as child at *duddle*.
Ward, England's Reformation, p. 242.

DUDDLES, rags.

So good men now, searching the festered cankers, and ripping the stinking *duddles* of popery for a time, smell evil in the noses of the wicked.—*Pilkington*, p. 212.

DUELSOME, given to duelling.

Incorrigibly *duelsome* on his own account, he is for others the most acute and peaceable counsellor in the world.—*Thackeray, Paris Sketchbook*, ch. ii.

DUE-TIMELY, in good time.

I have for both been carefull to provide;
Their extreme thirst *due-timely* to refresh,
Conducting them vnto a fountaine fresh.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 1002.

DUFFER, a fool or blunderer: properly a pedlar; then, a hawker of sham jewellery, watches without works, &c. The Slang Dict. says, "It is mentioned in the *Frauds of London* (1760) as a word in frequent use in the last century to express cheats of all kinds." An example of its use in this last sense by Dickens will be found *s. v.* CANNIBALIC.

"And do you get £800 for a small picture?" Mackenzie asked severely. "Well, no," Johnny said, with a laugh, "but then I am a *duffer*."—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xxv.

DUKER. The *Dict. Rusticum* (1704) says "*Ducker* or *Doucker* is a kind of cock that in fighting will run about the clod [*i. e.* pit] almost at every blow he gives." This term seems in the extract to be transferred to a fidgetty, restless horse.

Do you love a spurr'd horse better than a *duker* that neighs and scrapes.—*Killigrew, Parson's Wedding*, V. iv.

DUKERY, duchy. R. has *duchery*, with a quotation from Fabyan. A certain district in Nottinghamshire is called the *Dukery* from having had several ducal residences in the vicinity. See second extract.

The Albertine line, electoral though it now was, made apanages, subdivisions, unintelligible little dukes and *dukeries* of a similar kind.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 359.

The *Dukeries* still exist, but they are little more than a geographical expression. Welbeck Abbey is the last of those palaces for which this part of England was formerly famous. Thoresby, indeed, remains, but it is not the Thoresby of old. Nor has it now a ducal occupant, and the successor of their Graces of Kingston is Earl Manvers. Clumber continues under the shadow of a domestic eclipse. Worksop Manor has changed hands more than once in the last fifty years, and is now the property of a Commoner. Of Kiveton Hall, where once the Duke of Leeds dwelt, not one stone is left standing upon another.—*Standard*, Dec. 8, 1879.

DULCE, to soothe.

Severus, . . . (because he would not leave an enemie behind at his backe) . . . wisely with good foresight *dulceth* and kindly intreateth the men.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 68.

DULCET, sweet-bread.

Thee stagg upbreaking they slit to the *dulcet* or inchepyn.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 218.

DULCETNESS, sweetness.

Be it so that there were no discommodities mingled with the commodities; yet as I before have said, the brevity and short time

that we have to use them should assuage their *dulcetness*.—*Bradford*, i. 338.

DULLERY, dulness; stupidity.

Master Antitus of Cresseplots was licentiated, and had passed his degrees in all *dullery* and blockishness.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xi.

DULLISH, rather dull or phlegmatic.

They are somewhat heavy in motion and *dullish*, which must be imputed to the quality of the clime.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 12.

DULLY, dull.

Far off she seem'd to hear the *dully* sound
Of human footsteps fall.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

DUMBLEDORE, humble bee.

Betsey called it [monk's-hood] the *dumbledore's* delight, and was not aware that the plant in whose helmet—rather than cowl—shaped flowers that busy and best-natured of all insects appears to revel more than in any other is the deadly aconite of which we read in poetry.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cviii.

DUMB WAITER, a revolving tray on which various articles are placed.

A number of servants then vanished on the instant, leaving a *dumb waiter* of silver behind them.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 260.

DUMP, to grieve; to sulk.

With choloricque fretting I *dumpt* and ranckled in anguish.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 103.

DUMPING, dulness.

Diogenes had more phansy to note the brutish grossenesse and *dumping* of the minde.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 128.

DUMPS, money (slang).

May I venture to say when a gentleman jumps
In the river at midnight for want of the *dumps*,
He rarely puts on his knee-breeches and pumps.—*Ingoldsby Legends (Sir Rupert)*.

DUMPS, marbles. The second sense of low spirits or surliness on which Hood's pun is founded is very common.

Thy taws are brave, thy tops are rare,
Our tops are spun with coils of care,
Our *dumps* are no delight.
Hood, Ode on Prospect of Clapham Academy.

DUMPS. Gay's third Pastoral is entitled "Wednesday, or the *Dumps*," on which he has the jocose note which forms the extract.

Dumps or *Dumbs*, made use of to express a fit of the Sullens. Some have pretended that it is derived from Dumops, a King of Egypt that built a Pyramid, and dy'd of Melancholy. So Mopes after the same manner is thought to have come from Merops, another Egyptian King that dy'd of the same distemper; but our English Antiquaries have conjectured that *Dumps*, which is a grievous heaviness of spirits, comes from the word Dumplin, the heaviest kind of pudding that is eaten in this country, much used in Norfolk, and other counties of England.

DUMPTY, short and thick. *Dumpy* is more usual.

Mary comes in; a little *dumpty* body with a yellow face and a red nose.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxv.

DUNCICAL, stupid. See DUNSLY.

Many godly-minded persons . . . by the persuasions of certain discreet and modest brothers have been made of Romish idolaters and diligent students of *duncical* dregs, disciples of great hope in the sincere and true evangelic doctrine.—*Coverdale*, i. 426.

This neck-question as I may term it, the most dull and *duncicall* Commissioner was able to aske.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VIII. ii. 26.

I have no patience with the foolish *duncical* dog.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 100.

DUNDERBOLT, a celt or fossil belemnite.

For "the reumatis" boiled *dunderbolt* is the sovereign remedy, at least in the West of Cornwall. I knew an old woman who used to boil a celt (vulgarly a *dunderbolt* or thunderbolt) for some hours, and then dispense her water to the diseased.—*Polwhele, Traditions and Recollections*, ii. 607 (1826).

DUNE, ridge; mound. See R. s. v. *down*, and L. s. v. *dun*.

The Spaniards neared and neared the fatal *dunes* which fringed the shore for many a dreary mile.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxxi.

Out beyond them flush'd
The long low *dune*, and lazy-plunging sea.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

DUNGEONER, gaoler.

Where shall I learn to get my peace again?
To banish thoughts of that most hateful land
Dungeoner of my friends, that wicked strand
Where they are wrecked, and live a wrecked life.—*Keats, To* ——.

DUNG-FARMER, one who has to do with dirt or dung. The lady referred to is S. Helena, who was said to be a *stabularia*, or ostleress. See quotation, *s. v.* OSTLERESS. The allusion in the extract is to *Phil.* iii. 8.

They say that this lady was at first an inholder or hostesse. . . . This good hostesse chose to be reputed a *dung-farmer* that she

might thereby gaine Christ. — *Holland's Camden*, p. 74.

It's the stinkingest *dung-farmer*, foh upon him!—*Dekker, Satiromastix* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 168).

DUNG-WET, thoroughly wet, having been out in dirty weather. *Dung* in this compound seems merely intensative.

Plautus in his *Rudens* bringeth in fishermen cowthring and quaking, *dung-wet* after a storme.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 180).

DUNNOCK, hedge-sparrow. See H.

Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged *dunnock*.—*Miss E. Bronte*, ch. iv.

DUNSLY. A man *dunsly* learned is one read in the scholastic theology of which *Duns* Scotus was a great doctor. Latimer also no doubt means a play on the word, and would insinuate that this man was a learned dunce, which last is derived from Duns Scotus, as the schoolmen discouraged classical study.

He is wilfully witted, *Dunsly* learned, Moorly affected, bold not a little, zealous more than enough.—*Latimer*, ii. 374.

DUNSTABLE, plain, downright. See N. and H.

Your uncle is an odd, but a very honest, *Dunstable* soul.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 177.

DUNSTABLE, plain Dunstable is illustrated in N., but in the following it appears as a place to which women of bad character might be sent against their will.

I am so glad you are so pleasant, Kate; you were not so merry when you went to *Dunstable*.—*Greene, Theeves falling out*, 1615 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii. 389).

DUNSTERY, stupidity. See DUNSLY.

Let every indignation make thee zealous, as the *dunstery* of the monks made Erasmus studious.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 83.

DUNTLE, to dint.

His cap is *duntled* in; his back bears fresh stains of peat.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, introd.

DUOPOLIZE, to engross between two.

Some rigid Presbyterians and popular Independents affect with great magistery to *duopolize* all Church power.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 440.

DUPEABLE, gullible.

Man is a *dupeable* animal.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxxxvii.

DUPLAR, DUPLE. See quotation.

Whether their armatures [= cavalry soldiers] were *duplar* or simplar it is doubtfull. *Duplar* or *duple* armaturæ they were called in those daies who had double allowances of corne; simplar, that had but single.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 783.

DUPLICATE, a pawn-broker's ticket.

This elegantly attired individual is in the act of entering the *duplicate* he has just made out, in a thick book.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Pawnbroker's shop*).

DURETTA, a coarse kind of stuff, so called from its wearing well.

I never durst be seen
Before my father out of *duretta* and serge:
But if he catch me in such paltry stuffs,
To make me look like one that lets out money,
Let him say, Timothy was born a fool.
Maine, City Match, i. 5.

DUROY, a species of stuff, corduroy? *q. v.*

Western Goods had their share here also, and several booths were filled with Serges, *Duroys*, Druggets, Shalloons, Cantaloons, Devonshire Kersies, &c.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 94.

DUST, a dead body, or one of the atoms that compose it.

The bodies of the saints, what part of the earth or sea soever holds their *dusts*, shall not be detained in prison when Christ calls for them. . . . Not a *dust*, not a bone can be denied.—*Adams*, ii. 106.

DUST, disturbance.

The Bishop saw there was small reason to raise such a *dust* out of a few indiscreet words.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 61.

Such a *dust* was raised about the bill of tonnage, &c., that the way could not be seen for that cloud, to come to a quiet end.—*Ibid.* ii. 83.

Our lay and ecclesiastical champions for arbitrary power . . . have raised such a *dust*, and kept such a coil about the divine, hereditary, and indefeasible right of kings.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 41.

Not expect me! that's a good one! And what a *dust* you would have made if I had not come.—*Miss Austen, Northanger Abbey*, ch. ix.

DUST. *Down with the dust* = down with the money. L. gives this with an example from a farce by O'Keefe, but the two first extracts are older.

My lord, quoth the king, presently deposit your hundred pounds in gold, or else no going hence all the daies of your life. . . . The abbot *down with his dust*, and glad he

escaped so, returned to Reading.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist*, vi. 299.

Amongst the collectors for the Holy Club there must be one fellow that eat King William's bread . . . one of his arts was to persuade silly old women to tell *down their dust* for carrying on so pious a work.—*Modest Enquiry into Present Disasters*, 1690 (*Life of Ken*, p. 560).

'Tis horrible to die
And come *down with* our little all of *dust*,
That dun of all the duns to satisfy.
Hood, Bianca's Dream.

DUTCH COURAGE, courage inspired by drink.

A true *Dutchman* never fights without his head full of brandy.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 311.

He added further insult by saying that he supposed his antagonist wanted *Dutch courage*, and that if he did not get wine enough in the cabin, he would not fight at all.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. iv.

Pull away at the usquebaugh, man, and swallow *Dutch courage*, since thine English is oozed away. — *C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xi.

DUTCH-DEFENCE, a sham defence, "*malè pertinaci.*"

I am afraid Mr. Jones maintained a kind of *Dutch defence*, and treacherously delivered up the garrison without duly weighing his allegiance to the fair *Sophia.—Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. ix. ch. v.

DUTCH GOLD, a baser metal having the appearance of gold ; it is mentioned by Repton (1832) in *Archæol.* xxiv. 175. Cf. GERMAN SILVER.

DUTY, when applied to money due now always means the custom-house duties. It once had a wider signification. The mention of the "*duty* to the priest and clerk" first appears in the Prayer-book of 1552.

They neither regarded to sette him to schole, nor while he was at schoole to paie his schoolemaister's *duetie.—Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 369.

The man shall give unto the woman a ring, laying the same upon the book, with the accustomed *duty* to the Priest and Clerk.—*Rubric in Marriage Service.*

DUTY, the performance of the services of the Church by a clergyman.

Edmund might, in the common phrase, do the *duty* of Thornton, that is, he might read prayers and preach, without giving up Mansfield Park.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xxv.

DUUMVIRACY, union of two in authority.

A cunning complicating of Presbyterian and Independent principles and interests together, that they may rule in their *Duumviracy.—Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 438.

DWINDLEMENT, dwindling, coming down.

It was with a sensation of dreadful *dwindlement* that poor Vincent crossed the street again to his lonely abode.—*Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel*, ch. i.

DYINGNESS, languishing, as though dying: a die-away air.

Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness.—Congreve, Way of the World*, iii. 5.

DYKE. Burke applies this word to the Eng. Channel between Dover and Calais.

I have often been astonished, considering that we are divided from you but by a slender *dyke* of about twenty-four miles . . . to find how little you seem to know of us.—*Reflections on Fr. Revolution*, p. 68.

DYSLOGY, dispraise.

In the way of eulogy and *dyslogy*, and summing up of character, there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this Mirabeau.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 117.

DYSPEPSY, indigestion ; more common in its Latin form, *dyspepsia*.

"Confound Sowerbrowst," thought the Doctor, "if I had guessed he was to come across me thus, he should not have got the better of his *dyspepsy* so early."—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 11.

His friends asked him what the Doctor had said, Why, said the squire, he told me that I've got a *dyspepsy*. I don't know what it is, but it's some damn'd thing or other, I suppose.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xciii.

DYSPNEUMONY, difficulty of breathing.

I have — rather I think from dyspepsia than *dyspneumony*—been often and for days disabled from doing anything but read.—*J. Sterling*, 1839 (*Carlyle's Life*, Pt. III. ch. i.).

DYSPYCION, disputation.

Great *dyspycyons* were among the Jewes at Rome concerning Paule.—*Vocacyon of Johan Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 440).

E

EAR. *At first ear* = at first hearing; immediately.

A third cause of common errors is the credulity of men, that is, an easie assent to what is obtruded, or a believing *at first ear* what is delivered by others.—*Brown, Vulgar Errors*, Bk. I. ch. v.

EAR. Wine *of one ear* = good wine. One of the annotators of Rabelais says, "I have introduced the same with good success in some parts of Leicestershire, and elsewhere, speaking of good ale, ale *of one ear*; bad ale, ale of two ears. Because when it is good we give a nod with one ear; if bad, we shake our head, that is, give a sign with both ears that we do not like it." Another suggests, "Wine which a man will drink without need of persuasion, it draws him on only by *one ear*." Scott, it will be seen, makes the two ears = good; but Chambaud's *Fr.-Eng. Dict.* gives, "*Du vin d'une oreille* (*vin excellent*), Good wine. *Du vin de deux oreilles* (*mauvais vin qui fait secouer les oreilles*), Bad wine."

O the fine white wine! upon my conscience it *is* a kind of taffatas wine; hin, hin, it is *of one ear* (*il est à une oreille*).—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. v.

I trust ye will applaud my Bordeaux; *c'est des deux oreilles*, as Captain Vinsauf used to say.—*Waverley*, i. 97.

EAR-CONFESSION, private or auricular confession.

Peter of Milan, with other of the pope's martyrs, . . . died for the pope's power, pardons, pilgrimages, *ear-confession*, and other popish matters.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 57.

EAR-DEEP, reaching the ear only.

I should ill deserve
Thy noblest gift, the gift divine of song,
If so content with *ear-deep* melodies
To please all profit-less, I did not pour
Severer strains.
Southey, Triumph of Woman, 376.

EAR-DROPPER, eaves-dropper.

It is possible an *ear-dropper* might hear such things talk'd at cock-pits and dancing schools.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 81.

EARISH, auricular.

His [Antichrist's] idolatrous altars, his *earish* confession, his housel in one kind for the lay, . . . and all his petting pedlary is utterly banished and driven out of this land. —*Becon*, iii. 4.

EARN, a Scottish eagle.

They gleamed on many a dusky tarn,
Haunted by the lonely *earn*.
Scott, Lay of Last Minstrel, c. iii.

EAR-REACH, hearing; earshot.

Some invisible eare might be in ambush within the *ear-reach* of his words.—*Fuller, Holy State*, V. xviii.

The Bishop's chief care herein was the setting up of compleat Roods, commonly called (but when without his *ear-reach*) Bonner's Block-Almightie.—*Ibid., Waltham Abbey*, p. 18.

EARS. To *hang ears* = to incline ear; to listen.

Hang your ears
This way, and hear his praises.
Jonson, Majestic Lady, I. i.

EARS. To *shake the ears* = to nod or shake the head, and so, as Walpole seems to use it, to chuckle. Howell refers to the gesture, as indicating discomfiture.

But I my selfe
. . . . . .
Broke fleame some twice or thrice, then *shooke mine eares*
And lickt my lipps, as if I begg'd attention.
Chapman, Mons. D'Olive, Act II.

They shut their gates against him, and made him to *shake his ears*, and to shift for his lodging.—*Howell, Letters*, I. i. 21.

How merry my ghost will be, and *shake its ears*, to hear itself quoted as a person of consummate prudence.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 166 (1747).

EARS. To *sleep upon both ears* = to sleep soundly. The proverb is a Latin one. See *Terence, Heaut.*, II. iii. 100.

Let him set his heart at rest; I will remove this scruple out of his mind that he may *sleep* securely *upon both ears*.—*Bramhall*, iii. 518.

EARSHRIFT, private or auricular confession.

And upon this either contempt or superstitious fear drawn from the papists lenten preparation of forty days, *earshrift*, displing, &c., it cometh to pass that men receiving the Supper of the Lord but seldom, when they

fall sick must have the Supper ministered unto them in their houses.—*Cartwright's Admonition, quoted in Whitgift*, ii. 556.

Your *eareshrift* (one part of your penance) is to no purpose.—*Calfhill, Answer to Martiall*, p. 243.

EARSORE, an annoyance to the ear. *Eyesore* is common.

The perpetual jangling of the chimes too in all the great towns of Flanders is no small *ear-sore* to us.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 306.

EARWIG, a secret counsellor. A favourite word with Hacket: in addition to the subjoined, see ii. 152, 195.

O hearken not to Rehoboam's *earwigs*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 50.

If all counsels offer'd to princes were spread out before many witnesses, *ear-wiggs* that buzz what they think fit in the retir'd closet, durst not infect the royal audience with pernicious glozing.—*Ibid.* i. 85.

EAR-WORM, a secret counsellor.

There is nothing in the oath to protect such an *ear-worm*, but he may be appeached. —*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 152.

EASEMENT, a legal term for an accommodation, such as a right of way, &c., which one man has of another; also, a house of office: hence the equivoque in the following.

They [the Scotch] should not go for to impose upon foreigners; for the bills in their houses say they have different *easements* to let; and behold there is nurro geaks in the whole kingdom.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 48.

EASTERLING. L. defines this "a native of any country Eastward of another," but the word had also a narrower signification. See extracts.

Then shall the *easterlinges* (vpon hope to recover their olde and greater priuileges) aide him with men, money, and shippes.—*Bp. Ponet* (*Maitland on Reformation*, p. 170).

The merchants of the East-Land parts of Almain or High Germany (well known in former times by the name of *Easterlings*).—*Heylin, Reformation*, i. 230.

The High-Dutch of the Hans Towns antiently much conversed in our Land (known by the name of *Easterlings*).—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. xxiv.

EASY, indifferent: perhaps as being easy to get, not *recherché*. H. has, as provincialisms, *easy-beef* = lean cattle, *easy-end* = cheap.

The maister of the feast had set vpon the table wine that was but *easie* and so-so.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 348.

EATON, see extract.

The common sort of people doe plainly say, these Roman Workes were made by Giants, whom in the North parts they use to call in their vulgar tongue *Eatons*, for Heathens (if I be not deceived) or Ethnicks. —*Holland's Camden*, p. 63.

EAVE, to shelter, as under eaves.

His hat shap't almost like a cone,
Taper at top, the wide end down;
With narrow rim scarce wide enough
To *eave* from rain the staring ruff.
Ward, England's Reformation, c. i. p. 102.

EAVER. H. gives it, s. v. *Ever*, as a Devonshire word for rye-grass, and Devonshire is the county referred to in the extract.

Neither doth it fall behind in meadow-ground and pasturage, clover, *eaver*, and trefoil grass, and turneps.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Brit.*, i. 362.

EBAPTIZATION, cutting off from the benefits of baptism (?).

Presbytery began to hasten its march in its night, furiously enough, . . . trying the metal and temper of its Censures by *Ebaptizations*, Correptions, Abstentions, Excommunications.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 16.

EBRIETY, is used in the extract for sobriety, its real meaning being drunkenness. Hook's mistake probably arose from the fact that *inebriety* also = drunkenness, and so, regarding the *in* as privative, he supposed *ebriety* to mean the reverse.

This amiable abstemiousness was joked upon in various ways by the rest of the party, but the Colonel, who was quite aware of his men, set their *ebriety* down to the right cause.—*Th. Hook, Man of many friends.*

EBUCCINATOR, trumpeter.

The *ebuccinator*, shewer, and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel, the angel and ambassador of God.—*Becon*, i. 43.

ECLIPTICAL, elliptical.

He conceives this word, On mine honour, wraps up a great deal in it, which unfolded and then measured, will be found to be a large attestation, and no less than an *ecliptical* oath.—*Fuller, Holy State*, IV. xii. 10.

ECONOMY, management of a household. The word is now so often used for frugality, that the following quotation seems worth noting.

Fain. He keeps open house for all comers.
Wid. He ought to be very rich, whose *œconomy* is so profuse.—*Centlivre, The Artifice*, Act IV.

ECSTATIC, enthusiast.

Old Hereticks and idle *Ecstaticks*, such as the very primitive times were infinitely pestred withal.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 201.

EDACIOUS, voracious.

Let us glance . . . into that ancient manse of Kilwinning; all vanished now to the last stone of it long since; swallowed in the depths of *edacious* Time.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 236.

EDENTATE, toothless creature.

I tried to call to him to move, but how could a poor *edentate* like myself articulate a word?—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxxvi.

EDGE. *Out of edge* = on edge.

Dentium stupor. A bluntness of the teeth, when with eating soure and sharpe things, they be *out of edge*.—*Higen's Nomenclator*, 1585 (p. 428).

EDGINGLY, gingerly. To *edge in* = to slide in, is a common expression.

In came my uncle . . . while the new beau awkwardly followed, but more *edgingly*, as I may say, setting his feet mincingly, to avoid treading upon his leader's heels.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 220.

EDIBILATORY, having to do with edibles or eating.

Edibilatory Epicurism holds the key to all morality.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lviii.

EDIFIE, to rise in the estimation of.

Nor did he *edifie* better with the Queen, than he did with the subjects.—*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 191.

But little did this *edifie* with the Leading-part in the House of Commons.—*Ibid.* p. 439.

EDUCATION, publishing.

Most of this Doctor's posthume-books have been happie in their *education*, I mean in being well brought forth into the world.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. i. 66.

EELSKINS. These not being very valuable, a *merchant of eelskins* = one who has nothing left him worth having.

He that wyll at all aduentures vse the seas, knowinge no more what is to be done in a tempest than in a caulme, shall soone becumme a *marchant of eele skinnes*.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 151.

EERIE, wild.

It's like those *eerie* stories nurses tell.
Browning, Bp. Blougram's Apology.

EERILY, in a strange, unearthly way.

It was the voice of a human being . . . and it spoke in pain and woe; wildly, *eerily*, urgently.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxv.

EERINESS, weirdness.

We all know what a sensation of loneliness or "*eeriness*" (to use an expressive term of the ballad poetry) arises to any small party assembling in a single room of a vast desolate mansion.—*De Quincey, Modern Superstition.*

EFFECTRESS, female worker or cause.

They haue . . . a Chappel dedicated to the Virgin Mary called *Madonna del Scopo*, reputed *effectresse* of miracles, and much inuocated by sea-faring men.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 8.

EFFECTUALLY, actually; in fact; *en effet.*

Although his charter can not be produced with the formalities used at his creation . . . yet that he was *effectually* Earle of Cambridge by the ensuing evidence doth sufficiently appear.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb. Univ.*, i. 21.

Nor would any thing check me from going the greatest lengths with your sister, whom I think *effectually*, though perhaps not maliciously, a most wicked thing.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 157 (1756).

I perceived that something darkened the passage more than myself, as I stepped along it to my room; it was *effectually* Mons. Dessin, the master of the hotel.—*Sterne, Sentimental Journey* (*Calais*).

EFFICACE, efficacy.

Yet 'tis not he with whom I mean to knit
Mine inward covenant; th' outward seal of it
Ismael may bear, but not the *efficace*,
(Thy son, but after flesh, not after grace).
Sylvester, The Vocation, 1026.

[Angels] by the touch of their liue *efficace*,
Containing bodies which they seem t' embrace.—*Ibid.* 1116.

EFFICIAT, efficient; causative.

The poniard that did end their fatal lives
Shall break the cause *efficiat* of their woes
(*breaks the glass*).
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 175.

EFFIGIATION, image.

No such *effigiation* was therein discovered, which some nineteen weeks after became visible.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. ii. 53.

EFFLORESCE, to blossom forth.

Cities, especially cities in revolution, are subject to these alternations; the secret course of civic business and existence effervescing and *efflorescing* in this manner as a concrete phenomenon to the eye.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. i.

EFFORT, to stimulate.

He *efforted* his spirits with the remembrance and relation of what formerly he had been, and what he had done.—*Fuller, Worthies, Cheshire* (i. 189).

EFFORTLESS, without an effort.

But idly to remain
Were yielding *effortless*, and waiting death.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. IV.

Self-abandoned, relaxed, and *effortless*, I seemed to have laid me down in the dried-up bed of a great river.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvi.

EFFRONTUOUSLY, impudently.

He most *effrontuously* affirms the slander. —*North, Examen*, p. 23.

If these other clergy had carried it unduly, *effrontuously*, or authoritatively only towards the Dissenters without any reasons alledged or pious invitations, had not all the kingdom rang of the matter?—*Ibid.*, p. 326.

EFFULMINATION, denunciation.

The Popes medled so far beyond their own bounds, attempting to send out *effulminations* against Christian kings in all countries. —*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 32.

EFREET, an imp or devil. It is the Arabic word for the devil.

"Wadna ye prefer a meeracle or twa?" asked Sandy, after a long pull at the whisky-toddy. "Or a few *efreets?*" added I.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxi.

EGELIDATE, to thaw.

Then should my teares *egelidate* His Gore,
That from His Blood-founts for me flow'd before.—*Davies, Holy Roode*, p. 20.

EGG. To *break the egg in the pocket* = to spoil the plan.

This very circumstance of so many and considerable persons ranking themselves among the Tories, *broke the egg*, as they say, *in the pockets* of the Whigs, and soon reduced them to the terms of compounding to be rid of the distinction.—*North, Examen*, p. 324.

EGG-BALD, completely bald; smooth as an egg.

His chin was as smooth as a new-laid *egg* or a scraped Dutch cheese.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxix.

If thou blurt thy curse among our folk,
I know not—I may give that *egg-bald* head
The tap that silences.
Tennyson, Harold, v. 1.

EGGS. To *come in with five eggs* = to make a foolish remark or suggestion. The second and third extracts are taken from Mr. Roberts's notes on the first. I do not, however, think that his explanation of the "five eggs" as a silly rumour or mare's-nest is quite correct, for it does not suit the passages. Sylla had really resigned the dictatorship; it was no invention or error of the egg-merchants.

To certain persons comyng in with their *fiue egges*, how that Sylla had geuen ouer his office of Dictature, as he shuld do, wher as Cæsar kept it still . . . he aunswered, &c.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 303.

Whiles another gyueth counsell to make peace wyth the Kynge of Arragone . . . Another cummeth in wyth hys *v. eggs*, and aduyseth to howke in the Kynge of Castell. *Robinson's More's Utopia* (1551), sig. E. vi.

One sayd, a well favoured olde woman she is;
The diuell she is, saide another; and to this
In came the third with his *five egges*, and sayde,
Fiftie yere a goe I knew her a trym mayde.
Heywood, Proverbs, Pt. II. cap. i.

EGGS. To *tread upon eggs* = to walk warily, as on delicate ground.

A prince's Ganimede, with every day new suits, as the fashion varies, going as if he *trod upon egges.—Burton, Anatomy*, p. 531.

This gave him occasion to ruminate all the whole proceeding, to find if any slip had been made (for he all along *trod upon eggs*), and he could find nothing possible to be cavilled upon.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 245.

EGGS. *Sure as eggs is eggs*, an elegant asseveration, perhaps derived from the proverbial likeness of one egg to another (see next entry); but Prof. De Morgan (*N. and Q.*, III. vi. 203) suggests that this is a corruption of the logician's announcement of identity, *x is x*, and hence the ungrammatical form in which the proverb appears.

If she lives to Lammas-day next she will be but fourteen years old, *as sure as eggs is eggs.*— *Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. VII. ch. xi.

And the bishop said, "*Sure as eggs is eggs*
This here's the bold Turpin."
Dickens, Pickwick, ch. xliii.

EGGS. The likeness of one egg to another was proverbial.

Lod. What am I fitted, gallants? am I fitted?
Jasp. To the life; able to cheat suspicion, and so like
Father Antony the confessor, that I protest
There's not more semblance in a pair of *eggs*.
Davenport, City Night-Cap, Act III.

EKE-NAME. See extract.

We have thousands of instances . . of such *eke-names* or epithet-names being adopted by the person concerned.—*Archæol.*, xliii. 110 (1871).

ELABOUR, to elaborate; work out.

The marrow . . is a nourishment most perfectly *elaboured* by nature.— *Urquhart's Rabelais, Author's Prologue.*

ELBOW. *To shake the elbow* = to

gamble. Tom Brown (*Works*, ii. 46) uses "*Knight of the elbow*" = gamester.

He's always *shaking* his heels with the ladies and his *elbows* with the lords.—*Vanbrugh, Confederacy*, Act I.

There's yet a gang to whom our spark submits,
Your *elbow-shaking* fool that lives by 's wits.
Prologue by a friend to Farquhar's Constant Couple.

ELBOW-POLISH, polish on furniture produced by rubbing.

Nowhere else could an oak clock-case and an oak table have got to such a polish by the hand; genuine *elbow-polish*, as Mrs. Poyser called it, for she thanked God she never had any of your varnished rubbish in her house. —*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, Bk. I. ch. vi.

ELBOWS. The saying in the extract is a mode of expressing that there is no traceable relationship; as we sometimes say, They are both descended from Adam.

Ld. Sp. Pray, my Lady Smart, what kin are you to Lord Pozz?

Lady Sm. Why, his grandmother and mine had *four elbows*.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

ELBOWS. *Out at elbows* = poor, in difficulties. L. has the phrase in its literal sense, applied to dress: *in at elbows* = comfortable, or respectable; a less common phrase than the other.

Fellow in arms, quoth he? he may well call him fellow in arms; I am sure they are both *out at elbows*.—*Middleton, Mayor of Quinborough*, Act V.

It is a fervour not very frequent . . . to embrace Religion in rags, and virtue when it is vagrant and mendicant, *out at heels and elbows*.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 257.

Sneak into a corner, . . . down at heels and *out at elbows*.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 212.

I don't suppose you could get a high style of man . . . for pay that hardly keeps him *in at elbows*.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xxxviii.

ELDERN, of the elder tree.

Weeds are counted herbs in the beginning of the spring; nettles are put in pottage, and sallats are made of *eldern*-buds.—*Fuller, Holy State*, I. v. 2.

ELECTIONEER, to canvass, or to be busy in an election.

He . . . took care to engage in his interest all those underlings who delight in galloping round the country to *electioneer*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Rosanna*, ch. iii.

ELECTIONEERER, a person busy in an election; an agent or canvasser.

Her urgent entreaties were now joined to those of Lord Glistonbury, and of many loud-tongued *electioneerers*, who proved to Vivian, by everything but calculation, that he must be returned if he would but stand. —*Miss Edgeworth, Vivian*, ch. ii.

ELEGIZE, to lament as in an elegy.

I had written thus far, and perhaps should have *elegized* on for a page or two farther, when Harry, who has no idea of the dignity of grief, blundered in.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 329 (1754).

ELEMENT, the air.

And sodenly he loked upe into the *elyment* and said, God saue hir grace!—*Petition circa* 1553 (*Archæol.*, xxiii. 31).

ELEUTHEROMANIA, madness for freedom.

Our peers have in too many cases laid aside their frogs, laces, bag-wigs; and go about in English costume, or ride rising in the stirrups in the most headlong manner; nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania*, confused, unlimited opposition in their heads.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. iv.

ELEUTHEROMANIAC, mad for freedom.

Eleutheromaniac philosophedom grows ever more clamorous.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. v.

ELEVATED, intoxicated.

I went and was very plentifully entertained . . . with a capacious vessel of this most noble *Diapente*, insomuch that we were all *elevated* above the use of our legs as well as our reason.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 194.

His depth of feeling is misunderstood; he is supposed to be a little *elevated*, and nobody heeds him.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

ELEVATION. See quotation.

"They as dinnot tak' spirits down thor, tak' their pennord o' *elevation* then—womenfolk especial." "What's *elevation?*" . . . "Opium, bor' alive, opium."—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xii.

ELFISH, intractable, like an elf; generally applied to human beings, or else to fairies, &c.

The Cypres tree . . . is *elfishe* and frowarde to spring vp.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 329.

ELF-LOCKED, having elf-locks or tangled hair.

The *elfe-lockt* fury all her snakes had shed.
Stapylton, Juvenal, vii. 83.

ELIGENT, an elector.

The *eligents*, who make the king by their vote, are tyed fast by their own oaths and faith to their own act.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 201.

ELIGHT, to alight.

As sone as he had brought the horse backe again and had *elighted* down, his father moste louingly kissing his cheeke, said, O my dere sonne, go serche out some other kingdom meete for thee, for Macedonia is already all too litle for thee.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 225.

ELINGUATE, to deprive of the tongue.

The damnèd Doomes-man hath Him judg'd to death,
The Diu'll that Diu'll *elinguate* for his doome.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

ELOPER, one who elopes.

Nothing less, believe me, shall ever urge my consent to wound the chaste propriety of your character, by making you an *eloper* with a duellist.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, ch. ii.

ELOQUIOUS, eloquent.

Eloquious hoarie beard, father Nestor, you were one of them; and you, M. Ulisses, the prudent dwarfe of Pallas, another; of whom it is Illiadized that your very nose dropt sugarcandie.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 162).

ELRITCH, strange, weird.

The little man laughed a little laugh, sharp and *elritch*, at the strange cowardice of the stalwart daredevil.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. VI. ch. v.

ELUCIDATIVE, explanatory.

Such a set of documents may hope to be *elucidative* in various respects.—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, i. 10.

ELUCTATE, to struggle out.

They did *eluctate* out of their injuries with credit to themselves.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 36.

ELVER-CAKE. See extract; and L. s. v. *elver*.

Cainsham River is noted for producing multitudes of little eels in the spring of the year; these the people catch when they are about two inches long; and, having boiled them, they make them into small cakes for sale. These *elver-cakes* they dispose of at Bath and Bristol; and when they are fried and eaten with butter, nothing can be more delicious.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 306.

EMANUENSIS, one who writes from the dictation of another; it may be only a misprint for *amanuensis*.

All their clerks, *emanuenses*, notaries, advocates, proctors, secretaries, . . . would all lose their several employments.—*Kennet's Erasmus, Praise of Folly*, p. 129.

EMBARGED, in a barge. R. has *embarge* = to lay an embargo on.

Triumphall musick from the floud arose,
As when the Soueraigne we *embarg'd* doe see,
And by faire London for his pleasure rowes.
Drayton, Robert of Normandy.

EMBARREL, to pack in a barrel.

Our *embarreld* white-herrings . . . last in long voyages.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 179).

EMBASSATORIAL, pertaining to an ambassador.

Why should an ambassador desire that his *embassatorial* letters to his master should be burnt before witness?—*North, Examen*, p. 531.

EMBASSATRIX, ambassadress.

Here was not only a message by word of mouth from the King of France by a great princess sent on that errand, but an *embassatrix* resident to pursue the point of raising the grandeur of France.—*North, Examen*, p. 479.

EMBENCHED, banked up.

Cerdicus . . . was the first May-lord or captaine of the Morris-daunce that on those *embenched* shelves stampt his footing.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 150).

EMBERED, strewn with embers or ashes.

On the white-*ember'd* hearth
Heapt up fresh fuel.
Southey, Joan of Arc, Bk. II.

EMBLANCH, to whiten.

It was impossible that a spot of so deep a dye should be *emblanched*.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 260.

EMBLOODY, to make bloody or sanguinary.

Oh the unmatchable cruelty that some men's religion (if I may so call it) hath *embloodied* them to!—*Adams*, ii. 146.

EMBOGGED, plunged in a bog.

General Murray . . . got into a mistake and a morass, attacked two bodies that were joined when he hoped to come up with one of them before the junction, was enclosed, *embogged*, and defeated.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 392 (1760).

EMBOLISMIC, intercalated. They who used the lunar year of 354 days adjusted it to the solar year by the occasional intercalation of a year of thirteen months.

The signs and symbols of the thirteen months of the Anglo-Saxon *embolismic* year.—*Arch.*, xliv. 146 (1871).

EMBOSS, boss; protuberance.

In this is a fountaine out of which gushes

a river rather than a streeme, which ascending a good height breakes upon a round *embosse* of marble into millions of pearles.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Nov. 17, 1644.

EMBRACIVE, caressing in a demonstrative way.

Not less kind in her way, though less expansive and *embracive*, was Madame de Montcontour to my wife.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. lvii.

EMBRAKE, entangle. See ENBRAKE.

Revenged hee would bee by one chimera of imagination or other, and hamper and *embrake* her in those mortal straights for hir disdaine.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 176).

EMBRAWN, to harden. The extract is given at greater length *s. v.* ITINERATE.

It will *embrawne* and iron-crust his flesh.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 165).

EMBRING DAYS, Ember Days.

They introduced, by little and little, a general neglect of the Weekly Fasts, the holy time of Lent, and the *Embring-days*.—*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 389.

EMBROIL, disturbance.

It was well for him that the Parliament was dissolved, else they had pursued their impeachment against him, and what an *embroil* it had made in Parliament is not easy to conjecture.—*North, Examen*, p. 568.

EMBRYOLOGICALLY, according to the rules of embryology, which science studies the fetal development of creatures.

Is the hyppolais a warbler *embryologically*, or is he a yellow finch, connected with serins and canaries, who has taken to *singing*?—*C. Kingsley*, 1867 (*Life*, ii. 203).

EMBRYOTIC, pertaining to an embryo. See extract *s. v.* UNMECHANIZE.

EMERGEMENT, an unexpected occurrence.

Go it would, as fast as one man could convey it in speech to another all the town over; it being usually observed that such *emergements* disperse in rumor unaccountably.—*North, Examen*, p. 401.

EMERGENCIES, casual profits; windfalls.

And now he is actually possessed not only of the jurisdiction, but of the rents, profits, and *emergencies* belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 159.

EMOTIVENESS, susceptibility to emotion. The adj. *emotive* is given by R. with a quotation from Brooke; it is of frequent occurrence in *Daniel Deronda*.

The more exquisite quality of Deronda's nature—that keenly perceptive, sympathetic *emotiveness* which ran along with his speculative tendency—was never more thoroughly tested.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xl.

EMPANOPLIED, fully armed.

The lists were ready. *Empanoplied* and plumed
We entered in, and waited, fifty there
Opposed to fifty.—*Tennyson, Princess*, v.

EMPIEM, an imposthume in the breast.

The spawling *empiem*, ruthless as the rest,
With foul impostumes fils his hollow chest.
Sylvester, The Fairies, 402.

EMPIRE, to assume authority over.

They should not *empire* over Presbyteries, but be subject to the same.—*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 217.

EMPLUMED, adorned as with feathers. R. has *implumed* = featherless, with extracts from Drayton.

Angli angeli (resumed
From the mediæval story)
Such rose angelhoods, *emplumed*
In such ringlets of pure glory.
Mrs. Browning, Song for Ragged Schools.

EMPORTMENT, passion; indignation: a French word used by North as though it were English.

His lordship, being provoked would warm, as I could discern by the air of his countenance, but few less acquainted with him could perceive anything of it; and he was the more silent as he discerned any such *emportment* in himself.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 53.

To lay aside *emportments* so justly provoked, and come to the two papers which I had almost forgot.—*Ibid., Examen*, p. 653.

EMPRISE, to undertake.

In secret drifts I linger'd day and night,
All how I might depose this cruel king,
That seem'd to all so much desired a thing,
As thereto trusting I *emprised* the same.
Sackville, The Duke of Buckingham, st. 58.

ENAIR, to air or employ. *It* in the extract is the lady's tongue.

Who, when she lists (with balm-breath's ambrosie)
Shee it *enaires* in prose and poesy.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 31.

ENARCH, to arch in.

God ... caused the blacke cloudes to poure down vpon them store of funerall teares, *enarching* the ayre with a spatious rainebow.—*Speed, History*, Bk. IX. ch. xii.

ENARM, to arm.

While shepherds they *enarme* vnus'd to danger.—*Hudson's Judith*, i. 371.

ENBASTE, to steep or embue.

It is not agreeable for the Holy Ghost, which may not suffer the Church to err in interpreting the Scriptures, to permit the same notwithstanding to be oppressed with superstition, and to be *enbasted* with vain opinions.—*Philpot*, p. 375.

ENBRAKE, to ensnare, entangle. See EMBRAKE.

Being *enbraked* and hampered in the middes of those mortalle streightes, he might even in his life time begin to lacke the vse of all the elementes.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 286.

ENCAPTIVE, to take captive.

She sent all her jewells to the Jewish Lumbarde to pawn, to buy and *encaptive* him to her trenchour, but her purveyour came a day after the faire.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 174).

ENCARNALIZE, to make gross or fleshly.

We shudder but to dream our maids should ape
Those monstrous males that carve the living hound,
And cram him with the fragments of the grave,
Or in the dark, dissolving human heart,
And holy secrets of this microcosm,
Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest,
Encarnalize their spirits.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

ENCHAIRED, seated in the chair, presiding.

But thou, Sir Lancelot, sitting in my place
Enchair'd to-morrow, arbitrate the field.
Tennyson, The Last Tournament.

ENCHEQUER, to checker, to arrange in chequered pattern.

For to pave
The excellency of this cave,
Squirrels' and children's teeth late shed
Are neatly here *enchequered.*
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 177.

ENCLARITED, mixed with claret.

Lips she has all rubie red,
Cheeks like creame *enclarited.*
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 146.

ENCLASP, to clasp round.

O Union, that *enclaspest* in thyne armes
All that in Heau'n and Earth is great or good.
Davies, Bien Venu, p. 5.

ENCLITICAL. An enclitical is a particle which throws back the accent, on the foregoing syllable; hence in the quotation it is used of a lean-to.

The barrel ... stood in a little shed or *enclitical* penthouse.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. II. ch. vii.

ENCOACHED, borne in a coach.

Great Tamburlaine
(Like Phaeton) drawne, *encoacht* in burnisht gold.—*Davies, Wittes' Pilgrimage*, p. 22.

ENCOLURE. This is a French word, meaning the neck of an animal, applied also to the way in which the neck is set on the shoulders; a "crisped encolure" would be a neck with a short, cropped mane, or perhaps a curly-haired neck.

Hair in heaps lay heavily
Over a pale brow spirit-pure,
Carved like the heart of the coal-black tree,
Crisped like a war-steed's *encolure.*
Browning, The Statue and the Bust.

ENCOMIONIZE, to praise.

You would prefer him before tart and galingale which Chaucer preheminentest *encomionizeth* above all junquetries or confectionaries whatsoever.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 158).

ENCOMY, praise; encomium.

Many popish parasites and men-pleasing flatterers have written large commendations and *encomies* of those.
Bale, Select Works, p. 7.

ENCOURAGE, to strengthen: used quaintly in the extract.

Erasmus had his Lagena or flagon of wine (recruited weekly from his friends at London) which he drank sometimes singly by it selfe, and sometimes *encouraged* his faint Ale with the mixture thereof.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, v. 48.

ENCUMBROUS, troublesome. The extract is from a letter of Bp. Gardiner to the Protector Somerset, 1547.

To avoid many *encumbrous* arguments, which wit can devise against the truth, I send to your grace the copy of mine answer.—*Strype, Cranmer*, Bk. II. ch. iii. (note).

ENCURLED, twisted; interlaced.

Implye
Like streames which flow
Encurlld together, and noe difference show
In their siluer waters.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 450.

END. *To get the better end of* = to get the better of. We speak of having hold of the right or wrong end of the stick.

By all which it should seem we have rather cheated the devil than he us, and have *gotten the better end of* him.—*Sanderson*, i. 183.

ENDAMNIFY, to injure.

Those who hired the fishing of that lake adjoining, were *endamnified* much by the violent breaking in of the seas. — *Sandys, Travels*, p. 276.

ENDEARANCE, affection.

But my person and figure you'll best understand
From the picture I've sent by an eminent hand;
Show it young Lady Betty, by way of *endearance*,
And to give her a spice of my mien and appearance.
Anstey, New Bath Guide, Letter 10.

ENDIABLEE, possess, as with a devil.

Such an one as might best *endiablee* the rabble, and set them a bawling against popery.—*North, Examen*, p. 571.

ENDIABLEMENT, diabolical possession.

There was a terrible rage of faces made at him, as if an *endiablement* had possessed them all.—*North, Examen*, p. 608.

ENDIRONS, andirons. Ezek. xl. 43, margin, "endirons or the two hearthstones;" the text has hooks. Perhaps this form of the word arose from the iron supports at each *end* of the fireplace on which the logs rested. *End-iron* has, however, nothing to do etymologically with end or iron. See Wedgewood.

ENDOME, to cover as with a dome.

And here among the English tombs,
In Tuscan ground we lay her;
While the blue Tuscan sky *endomes*
Our English words of prayer.
Mrs. Browning, Child's Grave at Florence.

ENDOTE, to endow.

Their own heirs do men disherit to *endote* them.—*Tyndale*, i. 249.

ENDS. *To make both ends meet* = to live within one's income.

Worldly wealth he cared not for, desiring onely to *make both ends meet;* and as for that little that lapped over, he gave it to pious uses.—*Fuller, Worthies, Cumberland.*

If I can but *make both ends meet*, that's all I ask for.
Miss Austen, Mansfield Park, ch. iii.

ENDUNGEON, to imprison.

It, being a sweaty loggerhead, greasie sowter, *endungeoned* in his pocket a twelvemonth, stunk so over the pope's palace, that not a scullion but cried, "Foh!"—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 172).

Were we *endungeon'd* from our birth, yet wee
Would weene there were a sunne.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 26.

ENEMY, a synonym for time, as that which is constantly enfeebling us, and bringing us to our end; it is also an enemy which many people try to kill.

"How goes the *enemy*, Snobb?" asked Sir Mulberry Hawk. "Four minutes gone."—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xix.

ENFARCE, to stuff.

Therefore have I now prepared for you a godly potation worthy this time, that you may go home again from me, not with mouths, but with minds, not with bellies, but with souls, replenished and *enfarced* with celestial meat.—*Becon, Potation for Lent*, i. 91.

ENFAVOUR, favour.

If any shall *enfavour* me so far as to convince me of any error therein, I shall in the second edition (God lending me life to set it out) return him both my thanks and amendment.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, V. i.

ENFEAR, to frighten.

But now a woman's look his hart *enfeares*.
Hudson, Judith, v. 33.

ENFERTILE, to fertilize.

From the sea . . . it swelleth up with mountaines, unless it bee where the rivers Dee . . . and Done make way for themselves and *enfertile* the fields.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 46.

ENFESTER, to fester in.

His Vesture glu'd with gore-blood to His Backe,
Which His *enfestered* sores exulcerates.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 16.

ENFRAME, to enclose.

But all the powers of the house of Godwin
Are not *enframed* in thee.
Tennyson, Harold, i. 1.

ENFRENZIED, maddened.

With an *enfrenzied* grasp he tore the jasey from his head.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Jarvis's Wig*).

ENFUME, to blind or obscure with smoke. Davies says that "perturbations"

Gainst their Guides doe fight,
And so *enfume* them that they cannot see.
Microcosmos, p. 38.

ENGAGE, engagement, bargain.

No man can say it's his by heritage,
Nor by legacie or testatour's device,
Nor that it came by purchase or *engage*,
Nor from his Prince for any good service.
Puttenham, Eng. Poesie, Bk. III. ch. xix.

ENGASTROMITH, ventriloquist, and so magician. Cf. *Isaiah* xliv. 25 (Septuagint), and my *Bible English*, p. 24.

So all incenst the pale *engastromith*
(Rul'd by the furious spirit he's haunted with)
Speakes in his womb.
Sylvester, The Imposture, p. 230.

ENGINE, gin or trap.

The hidden *engines*, and the snares that lie
So undiscovered, so obscure to th' eye.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 9.

ENGINE, to assault.

We fear not Taurus, the bull, that shoots his horns from Rome, nor Scorpio that sends his venomous sting from Spain, nor the unchristened Aries of infidels, profane and professed enemies to *engine* and batter our walls. —*Adams*, i. 29.

ENGORE. The Dicts. give this word = to pierce, but in the extract it = to make bloody, and also at xii. 212. Cf. INGORE.

A most unmanly noise was made with those
he put to sword,
Of groans and outcries. The flood blush'd
to be so much *engor'd*
With such base souls.
Chapman, Iliad, xxi. 22.

ENGRAND, to make great, aggrandize.

The Duke . . . by all means endeavoured to *engrand* his posterity.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, vii. 42.

ENGRAVEN, to engrave.

As our Maker has stamp'd His image in our foreheads, so He has also *engraven'd* the knowledge of Himself in our souls.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 250.

ENHAVACING, destruction.

The earth hath not scanted her fruits, but our concealings have been close, our *enhavacings* ravenous, our transportations lavish.—*Adams*, i. 87.

ENHEARTEN, to encourage.

When their agents came to him to feel his pulse, they found it beat so calm and even, that he sent them messages to *enhearten* them.—*Hacket, Life of Williams, II.* 141.

ENHUILE, to anoint.

Then they used . . . to kill, and offer their sacrifices; yea, and their manner was to *enhuile* or anoint their very altars all over.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 771.

ENJOY, joy, happiness.

As true love is content with his *enjoy*,
And asketh no witnesse nor no record.
Puttenham, Eng. Poesie, Bk. III. ch. xix.

ENKENNELLED, shut in a kennel. Davies speaks of Diogenes as "the Dog,"

That alwaies in a tub *enkennell'd lies*.
Microcosmos, p. 84.

ENKERNELLED, enclosed in a kernel.

When I muse
Upon the aches, anxieties, and fears
The Maggot knows not, Nicholas, methinks
It were a happy metamorphosis
To be *enkernell'd* thus.
Southey, Nondescripts, vi.

ENLAWRELLED, crowned with laurels.

For Swaines that con no skill of holy rage
Bene foe-men to faire skil's *enlawrell'd*
Queen.—*Davies, Eclogue*, p. 20.

ENLURING, enticement.

They know not the detractions of slander, underminings of envy, provocations, heats, *enlurings* of lusts.—*Adams*, i. 311.

ENMINGLE, to immingle.

Love embitter'd with tears
Suits but ill with my years,
When sweets bloom *enmingled* around,
Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, I. i.

ENMONTERY.

He was shot through the *enmontery* of the left arm, and the arrow dividing those grand auxiliary vessels, he died of the flux of blood immediatly.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. v. 12.

ENNEAL.

In those to shew himselfe rather artificiall then naturall were no lesse to be laughed at than for one that can see well inough to vse a paire of spectacles, or not to heare but by a trunke put to his eare, nor feele without a paire of *ennealed* glooues, which things in deed helpe an infirme sence, but annoy the perfit.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xxv.

ENNEALOGUE. See quotation.

In the aforesaid ten commandments as exemplified in the council of Alfred, the second commandment is wholly expunged. . . . The worst is, when this was wanting the Decalogue was but an *Ennealogue*.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. iv. 42.

ENNICHE, to place in a niche or conspicuous position.

Slawkenbergius, . . . indeed, in many respects, deserves to be *ennich'd* as a prototype for all writers, of voluminous works at least, to model their books by.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, III. 29.

ENORME, to make monstrous: this verb is often used by Davies, who also spells it with an *i*.

Then lets hee friends the fantacie *enorme*
With strong delusions and with passions dire.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 9.

They stand still falling whom He doth vphold,
And who goes carelesse, curelesse He *enormes*.
Ibid., Muse's Sacrifice, p. 50.

Thy Hands that form'd, reform'd, and me conformed,
Were to a Crosse transfixèd for my sake,
To help my hatefull hands that sinne *inorm'd*.
Ibid., p. 12.

ENOUGH AND ENOUGH, more than enough. The second quotation is from a letter of "Daddy Cripps" to Miss Burney.

Every one of us, from the bare sway of his own inherent corruption, carrying *enough and enough* about him to assure his final doom.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 126.

The play has wit *enough and enough*, but the story and the incidents don't appear to me interesting enough to seize and keep hold of the attention and eager expectations of the generality of audiences.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 300.

ENPOVER, impoverish.

Lest they should theym selves *enpover*
And be brought into decaye,
Pover cilly shepperdis they gett,
Whome into their farmes they sett
Lyvynge on mylke, whyg, and whey.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wrothe, p. 100.

ENRAGE, to rage: usually an active verb.

My father, I am certain by his letter, will now hear neither petition nor defençe; on the contrary, he will only *enrage* at the temerity of offering to confute him.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. IX. ch. vii.

ENSAINT, to canonize.

For his *ensainting*, looke the almanack in the beginning of Aprill, and see if you can finde out such a saint as Saint Gildarde, which in honour of this gilded fish, the pope so *ensainted*.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 174).

ENSHORE, to enharbour.

Then Death (the end of ill unto the good)
Enshore my soule neer drownd in flesh and bloud.—*Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage*, p. 40.

ENSHORED, received on shore. *Devenere locos*, in original.

Theare they were *enshoared*, wheare thow shalt shortlye see townwals.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 350.

ENSINDON, to wrap in a sindon or linen cloth. σινδόνι is the word in Matt. xxvii. 59.

Now doth this loving sacred Synaxie
(With diuine orizons and deuout teares)
Ensindon Him with choicest draperie.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

ENSORCELL.

Not any one of all these honor'd parts
Your princely happes and habites that do moue,
And as it were *ensorcell* all the hearts
Of Christen kings to quarrel for your loue.
Sir T. Wyat, quoted in Puttenham, Bk. III. ch. xix.

ENSPANGLE, to cover with spangles.

One more by thee, love and desert have sent
T' *enspangle* this expansive firmament.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 204.

ENTASK, to lay a task upon.

Yet sith the Heav'ns haue thus *entaskt* my layes;
. . . . . .
It is enough, if heer-by I invite
Som happier spirit to do thy Muse more right.
Sylvester, 4 day, 1st weeke, 56.

ENTEMPEST, to visit with storm.

Such punishment I said were due
To natures deepliest stained with sin—
For aye *entempesting* anew
The unfathomable hell within;
The horror of their deeds to view,
To know and loathe, yet wish and do.
Coleridge, Pains of Sleep.

ENTER, to set on game.

No sooner had the northern carles begun their hunts-up but the Presbyterians flock'd to London from all quarters, and were like hounds ready to be *entred*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 143.

ENTERBATHE, to bathe mutually; to intermingle tears.

Lo at thy presence, how who late were prest
To spur their steeds, and couch their staues in rest
For fierce incounter, cast away their spears,
And rapt with joy, them *enterbathe* with tears.
Sylvester, Handicrafts, 21.

ENTERBRAID, to lace together.

Their shady boughs first bow they tenderly,
Then *enterbraid*, and bind them curiously.
Sylvester, Handicrafts, 209.

ENTERFLOW, channel. Holland also uses the verb *interflow*, q. v.

These Ilands . . . . are severed one from another by a narrow *enterflow* of the Sea betweene.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 215.

ENTERKISS, to kiss mutually; to come in contact.

And water 'nointing with cold-moist the brims
Of th' *enter-kissing* turning globes extreams,
Tempers the heat.
Sylvester, 2nd day, 1st weeke, 1050.

ENTER-KNOW, to be mutually acquainted.

I have desired . . . to *enter-know* my good God, and his blessed Angels and Saints.—*Bp. Hall, Inv. World*, Pref.

ENTERMEWER. H., who gives no quotation, defines it "a hawk that changes the colour of its wings."

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of Eyass and Ramage Hawks, of Sores and *Entermewers*.—*Sir T. Brown, Tract* 5.

ENTERMINE, an intervening mine, or entrance of a mine (?).

While hotly thus they skirmish in the vault,
Quick Ebedmelech closely hither brought,
A dry-fat sheath'd in lattoh plates without,
Within with feathers fill'd, and round about
Bor'd full of holes (with hollow pipes of brass)
Save at one end, where nothing out should pass;
Which (having first his Jewish troops retir'd)
Just in the mouth of th' *entermine* he fir'd.
Sylvester, The Decay, 949.

ENTERSPLIT, to split in two.

There's not a shaft but hath a man for white,
Nor stone but lightly in warm bloud doth light;
Or if that any fail their foes to hit
In fall, in flight themselves they *enter-split*.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 301.

ENTHWITE, to chide. See ENTWITE.

By that word he means to *enthwite* them, and, as I may say, to cry them down.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, v. 20.

ENTILTMENT, shed; tent.

The best houses and walls there were of mudde, or canvaz, or poldavies *entiltments*.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 171).

ENTIRE, used as a subst. for entirety.

I am narrating as it were the Warrington manuscript, which is too long to print in *entire*.—*Thackeray, Virginians*, ch. lxiii.

ENTIRE HORSE, a stallion.

One of these old soldiers was what the Spaniards, with the gravity peculiar to their language, call a *Caballo Padre*, or what some of our own writers, with a decorum not less becoming, appellate an *entire horse*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxxvi.

ENTOMOLOGISE, to pursue the study of insects, or to collect specimens.

It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for *entomologising*.—*C. Kingsley*, 1849 (*Life*, i. 171).

ENTRADAS (Spanish), revenues; income. See ENTRATES.

His own revenues of a large extent,
But in the expectation of his uncle'
And guardian's *entradas*, by the course
Of nature to descend on him, a match
For the best subject's blood.
Massinger, Guardian, V. iii.

ENTRAIN, to draw on.

The Mutineers were grown so weak,
They found 'twas more than time to squeak:
They call for work, but 'twas too late:
The Stomach (like an aged maid,
Shrunk up for want of human aid)
The common debt of nature paid,
And with its destiny *entrained* their fate.
Vanbrugh, Æsop, Act II.

ENTRATES, revenues. See ENTRADAS.

The Lord Treasurer Cranfeild, a good husband of the *entrates* of the Exchequer, complain'd against him to the King.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 83.

ENTRELICE, trellis work (?).

I observ'd that the appearing timber punchions, *entrelices*, &c., were all so cover'd with scales of slate, that it seemed carv'd in the wood and painted, the slate fastened on the timber in pretty figures that has, like a coate of armour, preserv'd it from rotting.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Jan. 3, 1666.

ENTWITE, twit; blame. See ENTHWITE.

Thou doest naught to *entwite* me thus,
And with soche wordes opprobrious
To vpbraid the giftes amorous
Of the glittreyng Goddesse Venus.
Udal's Erasmus's Apophth., p. 165.

ENUMERATE is used in the extract for innumerable. "Things creeping innumerable" is the reading both in the Bible and Prayer-Book versions.

And as Thy wealth the Earth do's bound,
So wondrous is the spacious Sea,
Where fish *enumerate* are found,
And small and great depend on Thee.
D'Urfey, Poem on Psalm CIV.

ENUNCIATOR, declarer.

The inquisitive servants . . . were all questioning her about the news of which she wast he first, and not very intelligible *enunciator*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Ennui*, ch. xv.

ENUNIED, united.

Neither can any man at all be made clean . . . except by faith they be *enunied* and joined together in the body of Him which without any carnal enticement and mortiferous delectation was conceived.—*Becon*, i. 79.

ENVAPOUR, to surround with vapour.

On a still-rocking couch lies blear-ey'd Sleep,
Snorting alowd, and with his panting breath
Blowes a black fume, that all *envapoureth*.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 555.

ENVIRONMENT, surrounding. This word is now not uncommon. The

second extract is from a letter from Sterling to Carlyle about the *Sartor Resartus* of the latter (1835). R., however, quotes Philemon Holland for the word.

Man's whole life and *environment* have been laid open and elucidated.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. i.

First as to the language. A good deal of this is positively barbarous. "*Environment*," "vestural," "stertorous," "visualised," "complected," and others, to be found, I think, in the first twenty pages, are words, so far as I know, without any authority; some of them contrary to analogy; and none repaying by their value the disadvantage of novelty.—*Ibid., Life of Sterling*, Pt. II. ch. ii.

A shape hitherto unnoticed, stirred, rose, came forward; a shape inharmonious with the *environment*, serving only to complicate the riddle further.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xvi.

ENWRITE, to inscribe.

What wild heart histories seemed to be *enwritten*
Upon those crystalline celestial spheres.
E. A. Poe, To Helen (ii. 18).

EOAN, eastern; pertaining to the dawn.

Armenian girls
Call him the Mithra of the middle world,
That sheds *Eoan* radiance on the West.
Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, iii. 5.

EPARCH, a commander.

The prefects and the *eparchs* will resort'
To the Bucoleon with what speed they may.
Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 3.

EPHEMERALITIES, transient trifles.

This lively companion . . . . chattered *ephemeralities* while Gerard wrote the immortal lives.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lxi.

EPICHORIAL, belonging to the country.

Local or *epichorial* superstitions from every district of Europe come forward by thousands.—*De Quincey, Modern Superstition.*

EPICURE, to live like an epicure; to epicurize.

They did *Epicure* it in daily exceedings, as indeed where should men fare well, if not in a King's Hall?—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, ii. 48.

EPICURELY, delicately; luxuriously.

His horses (*quatenus* horses) are provendered as *epicurely*.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 179).

EPIGRAMMATARIAN, epigrammatist.

Our *epigrammatarians*, old and late,
Were wont be blamed for too licentiate.
Hall, Satires, I. ix. 29.

EPIGRAMMATISM, epigrammatical character.

The latter [derivation] would be greedily seized by nine philologists out of ten, for no better cause than its *epigrammatism*.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, lxvii.

EPIGRAPH, an inscription. L. (who gives no example) quotes from Todd: "Dr. Johnson gives the Greek anglicised in epigraphe, a word of four syllables, as he places the accent on the second. But I take *epigraph* to be an old English word, merely with the superfluous final *e*, as was formerly common, and intended like *paragraph* or *autograph* to be pronounced in three syllables."

Dr. Meret, a learned man and Library Keeper shew'd me . . . the statue and *epigraph* under it of that renowned physitian Dr. Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Oct. 3, 1662.

EPIKY (ἐπιείκεια) "expresses exactly that moderation which recognises the impossibility cleaving to formal law of anticipating and providing for all cases that will emerge, and present themselves to it for decision; which, with this, recognises the danger that ever waits upon the assertion of *legal* rights lest they should be pushed into *moral* wrongs, lest the *summum jus* should in fact prove the *summa injuria*; which, therefore, pushes not its own rights to the uttermost, but going back in part or in the whole from these, rectifies and redresses the injustices of justice" (*Trench, New Test. Synonyms*, sect. 43).

I am provoked of some to condemn this law, but I am not able, so it be but for a time, and upon weighty considerations; so that it be used rarely, seldomly: for avoiding disturbance in the commonwealth, such an *epiky* and moderation may be used in it.—*Latimer*, i. 182.

EPIPHONEME, an exclamation. This Anglicised form is not common.

[The wise man] in th' ende cryed out with this *Epyphoneme, Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas*.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. II. ch. xii.

EPISCOPANT, a bishop.

The intercession of all these apostolic fathers could not prevail with them to alter their resolved decree of reducing into order their usurping and over-provendered *episcopants*.—*Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.*

EPISCOPIZE, to consecrate to the epis-

copal office. The word usually signifies to exercise that office.

They alleged that he had even pressed the Greek to consecrate him a bishop also. . . . There seems reason to believe that Wesley was willing to have been *episcopized* upon this occasion.—*Southey, Life of Wesley*, ch. xxvi.

EPISTAL, epistyle or architrave. R. gives *epistyle*, but his only extract is from Evelyn, who uses the Latin *epistylium*.

The walls and pauement of polished marble, circled with a great Corinthian wreath, with pillars and *Epistals* of like workmanship.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 287.

EPITAPHER, a writer of epitaphs.

Epitaphers . . . swarme like Crowes to a dead carcas.—*Nashe, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 14.

EPITAPHIC, epitaph.

An *epitaphic* is the writinge that is sette on deade mennes toumbes or graues in memory or commendacion of the parties there buried. —*Udal's Erasmus's Apopht.*, p. 221.

EPOPŒIST, a writer of epics.

It is not long since two of our best-known *epopœists*, or, to use the more common term, of our novel-writers, have concluded each a work published by instalments.—*Phillips, Essays from the Times*, ii. 321.

EPOSCULATION, kissing.

I pass over your . . . incurvations and *eposculations*, your benedictions and humiliations.—*Becon*, iii. 283.

EQUESTRIAL, equestrian: for which it may be a misprint.

There are two others of the same King, one *equestrial*, and most furiously ugly, in Stocks-market, and the other in Soho-square. —*Misson, Travels in Eng.*, p. 309.

EQUINOCTIA, equinoxes. Shakespeare had already used the English form *equinox* (*Othello*, ii. 3).

Shepherds of people had need know the calenders of tempests in state, which are commonly greatest when things grow to equality, as natural tempests about the *equinoctia*.—*Bacon, Essays* (*Seditions*).

EQUIPAGE, equality. This sense, as Bp. Jacobson observes, clears up the passage in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, which has perplexed commentators. See N., *s. v.* The expression only occurs in the quarto, and is not found in the best modern editions.

Falst. I will not lend thee a penny.
Pist. I will retort the sum in *equipage*.
ii. 2.

Nor doth it sound well that the examples of men, though never so godly, should, as to the effect of warranting our actions, stand in so near *equipage* with the commands of God, as they are here placed jointly together, without any character of difference so much as in degree.—*Sanderson*, Preface, 1655, ii. 10.

EQUITAL, requital.

[A besieged general] rather used the spade than the sword, . . . referring the revenge rather to the end, than to a present *equital*. —*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 266.

EQUIVALUE, to put on a par.

He has the fault of all our antiquaries, to *equivalue* the noble and the rabble of authorities. — *W. Taylor*, 1803 (*Robberds' Memoir*, i. 470.)

EREMITAL, belonging to a hermit; *eremitish*, or *eremitical*, are the more usual adjectives.

Would or would not this godfather general have been happier in a convent or hermitage than he was in thus following his own humour? It was Dr. Dove's opinion that upon the whole he would; not that a conventual, and still less an *eremital* way of life would have been more rational.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxviii.

ERISTIC, a controversialist. See extract from Gauden, *s. v. Enchite*. L. has the word as an adjective, with a quotation from a work published in 1698; Gauden's book appeared nearly forty years earlier.

ERRABUND, wandering.

While I have listened and looked on . . . have you with your *errabund* guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass, amused the many-humoured yet single-minded Pantagruelist, the quotationipotent mottocrat.— *Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xiii.

ESCLANDRE, disturbance; this French word is almost naturalised. Mr. Kingsley does not italicise it nor apparently mark it as foreign.

Scoutbush, to avoid *esclandre* and misery, thought it as well to waive the proviso, and paid her her dividends as usual.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xi.

ESCRIPT, writing.

Ye have silenced almost all her able guides, and daily burn their *escripts*.—*British Bellman*, 1648 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 625).

ESCRITOIRE, a desk or bureau.

A hundred guineas will buy you a rich *escritoir* for your billets-doux.—*Farquhar, Constant Couple*, v. 1.

Sir Charles . . . broke the seals that had

been affixed to the cabinets and *escritores*.—*Richardson, Grandison*, ii. 223.

ESMAYLE, or EMAYLE, enamel. The second extract is from *N.* and *Q.*, I. v. 467.

Set rich rubie to red *esmayle*,
The raven's plume to peacock's tail.
Lay me the larkes to lizard's eyes.
The duskie cloud to azure skies;
. . . . . .
There shall no lesse an ods be seene
In mine from euery other Queen.
Puttenham, Eng. Poesie, Bk. III. ch. xix.

It is reported that the Pope long since gaue them [Icelanders] a dispensation to receiue the Sacrament in ale, insomuch as for their vncessant frosts there, no wine but was turned to red *emayle* as soon as euer it came amongst them.—*Nashe, Terrors of the Night* (1594), D. iii.

ESPINETTE. L. defines *spinet* (the more usual form), a small harpsichord, but Pepys distinguishes between the two.

Called upon one Hayward, that makes virginalls, and there did like of a little *espinette*, and will have him finish it for me; for I had a mind to a small harpsichon, but this takes up less room.—*Pepys*, Ap. 4, 1668.

At noon is brought home the *espinette* I bought the other day of Hayward; cost me £5.—*Ibid.*, July 15.

To buy a rest for my *espinette* at the ironmonger's.—*Ibid.*, July 20.

ESPOUSAGE, marriage.

Such one as the King can find in his heart to love, and lead his life in pure and chaste *espousage*.—*Latimer*, i. 94.

ESQUIERESSE, female esquire. The extract is of the date 1596.

The principal mourneress apparelled as an *esquieresse*.—*Fosbroke, Smyth's Lives of the Berkeleys*, p. 211.

ESTRAIT, to narrow or confine.

So that at this day the Turk hath *estrayted* us very nere, and brought it within a right narrow compass, and narrower shall do, say thay, as long as we go about to defend Crystendome by the sword.—*Sir T. More, Dialoge*, p. 145.

ESTRANGFULL, foreign.

And over these (being on horse backe) they drew greaues or buskins embrodered with gould, and enterlac't with rewes of fethers; altogether *estrangfull* and Indian like.—*Chapman, Masque of Mid. Temple.*

ESTRANGE TO, estrange from.

Mr. Meekly had long *estranged himself to* Enfield.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 152.

ETCH, to eke, augment. H. gives it as a Kentish word.

Where the lion's skin is too short, we must *etch* it out with the fox's case.—*Cotton's Montaigne*, ch. v.

ETERNE, to eternise or render immortal.

Then thus I spake, O spirits diuine and learned,
Whose happy labours haue your lands *eterned*.—*Sylvester, Babylon*, 697.

O idiot's shame, and envy of the learned!
O verse right-worthy to be ay *eterned*.
Ibid., The Trophies, 977.

ETHEREALITY, airiness; spirituality.

Fire, energy, *ethereality* have departed. I am the soil without the sun, the cask without the wine, the garments without the man.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxxiii.

ETIOLATED, debilitated.

I had the pleasure of encountering him; left a bullet in one of his poor *etiolated* arms, feeble as the wing of a chicken in the pip, and then thought I had done with the whole crew.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xv.

ETTLE, a nettle. In the *Chwardens' Accounts of Minchinghampton*, 1688, one shilling appears as paid "for cutting *ettles*" (*Archæol.*, xxxv. 451).

EUCHITE, one who prays.

Fanatick Errour and Levity would seem an *Euchite* as well as an Eristick, Prayant as well as predicant, a Devotionist as well as a Disputant, insinuating itself with no less cunning under a Votary's Cowle than in a Doctor's Chair, in Prayers, Sacraments, and Euchologies as well as in Preachings, Disputations, and Writings.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 93.

EUCLIONISM, stinginess: from Euclio, a miser, in the *Aulularia* of Plautus. See quotation more at length, *s. v.* HUDDLE-DUDDLE.

Their miserable *euclionisme* and snudgery.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 147).

EUDÆMON, a good angel. See quotation more at length, *s. v.* CACODEMONISE.

The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonise the *Eudemon*.—*Southey, The Doctor, Fragm. on Beards.*

EUDÆMONISM, a system which attributes happiness to good luck or destiny.

Ethics, braced up into stoical vigour by renouncing all effeminate dallyings with *Eudæmonism*, would indirectly have co-operated with the sublime ideals of Christianity.—*De Quincey, Last Days of Kant.*

EUNUCH, as an adj., = unproductive.

He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and un-

generative in matters of literature and taste. —*Godwin, Mandeville*, iii. 96.

EUNUCHISE, to emasculate.

Never thinking them or their Religion sufficiently circumcised, till they are quite excoriated, exsected, *eunuchised*, that is, made so poor and dispirited.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 321.

EUPEPTIC, having a good digestion; healthful. See quotation *s. v.* EUPRACTIC.

The *eupeptic* right-thinking nature of the man, his sanguineous temper with its vivacity and sociality, ... all these fitted Baillie to be a leader in General Assemblies and conclaves, a man deputable to the London Parliament and elsewhither. — *Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 224.

EUPRACTIC, acting well.

An easy laconic gentleman of grave politeness; apt to lose temper at play, yet on the whole good-humoured, eupeptic, and *eupractic.—Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 215.

EUTHANASIA. The Dicts. give this word with a quotation from Bp. Hall, but it does not seem to have been quite naturalized in 1678, when Abp. Sancroft, writing to Bp. Morley, says—

There is no man, I think, who, observing you to make to land, and ready to put into port, did not follow you with his good wishes that your anchors and cable might hold; that you might ride safe there from all harms, and enjoy a long and an easy old age, and at last find that happy εὐθανασία that always attends a life led according to the rules of our great and common Master.—*D'Oyley's Life of Sancroft*, ch. iv.

EVACUATORY, a purge.

An imposthume calls for a lance, and opletion for unpalatable *evacuatories.—Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309.

EVACUITY, a vacancy.

Fit it was, therefore, so many *evacuities* should be filled up, to mount the meeting to a competent number.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. ix. 7.

EVANESCE, to vanish in a subtle or imperceptible way.

I believe him to have *evanesced* or evaporated.—*De Quincey, Conf. of an Opium-eater*, p. 79.

EVANGELICALISM, the teaching and habits of those who styled themselves Evangelical; low-Churchism.

Evangelicalism had cast a certain suspicion as of plague-infection over the few amusements which survived in the provinces.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xvi.

EVAPOR, to evaporate. The word occurs again in *Sandys*, p. 268.

Ætna here thunders with an horrid noise;
Sometimes blacke clouds *euaporeth* to skies.
Sandys, Travels, p. 243.

EVASIVE, an evasion.

The party took courage, and followed their game full cry, like hounds in view, without much trouble about precautions and *evasives:* they stuck at nothing.—*North, Examen*, p. 90.

But what may not be said and wrote, if this author's *evasives* may pass?—*Ibid.* p. 399.

EVE-DROPPER, a thief; one who loiters about a house for an unlawful purpose. It is usually applied to a spy or listener, and spelt eaves or eves-dropper; eaves is both sing. and plural.

Soldiers may come within the statute of murder, as well as pads on the highway, and may be as guilty of thefts as *eve-droppers* or cut-purses.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 181.

EVEISH, curious, like Eve.

I saw it was a long letter; I felt very *Eveish*, my dear; Lucy said afterwards that I did so leer at it; an ugly word, importing slyness.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 210.

EVEN-DOWN, downright, plain, simple.

The rain, which had hitherto fallen at intervals, in an undecided manner, now burst forth in what in Scotland is emphatically called an *even-down* pour.—*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, vol. II. ch. xvi.

Oh what a moody moralist you grow!
Yet in the *even-down* letter you are right.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. I. i. 10.

EVERLASTING, a strong sort of cloth. H. says "formerly much worn by servants."

From the quickset hedge aforesaid he now raised, with all due delicacy, a well-worn and somewhat dilapidated jacket, of a stuff by drapers most pseudonymously termed "*everlasting.*"—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Jarvis's Wig*).

EVERSIVE, destructive, subversive, which is the commoner word.

No man or nations of men can possibly be bound by any consents or contracts *eversive* of the laws of God and of their own nature. —*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 39.

Such a strange medley of fighting inconsistencies and self-evident absurdities . . . are wholly *eversive* of every principle of right, reason, and common sense.—*Ibid.* ii. 133.

EVICKE, ibex.

The *evicke* skipping from a rock into the breast he smote,
And headlong fell'd him from his cliff.
Chapman, Iliad, iv. 122.

EVIDENCER, a witness.

Oates wrought, as it seems, for his good, to bring him into the preferment of an *evidencer's* place.—*North, Examen*, p. 238.

Means were made that he should have an allowance and his pardon, to capacitate him for swearing all this, and no body knows what more. The King granted the former for some time, but would not carry the latter so far as to restore him to the state of an *evidencer*.—*Ibid.* p. 259.

EVIDIBLE, capable of giving evidence.

Every of which particulars will be justifyd, if need should require, by the othes of divers *evidible* witnesses.—*Yorkshire Diaries*, 1647 (*Surtees Soc.*), p. 21.

EVULGE, to publish.

I made this recueil meerly for mine own entertainment, and not with any intention to *evulge* it.—*Pref. to Annot. on Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici.*

EWE-NECKED, having a hollow in the neck.

The animal he bestrode was a broken-down plough-horse . . . gaunt and shagged, with a *ewe-neck*, and a head like a hammer.—*Irving, Sketch Book* (*Sleepy Hollow*).

Such a courser! all blood and bone, short-backed, broad-chested, and, but that he was a little *ewe-necked*, faultless in form and figure.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Grey Dolphin*).

EWRIE, the place where the ewers for washing the hands before and after meals were kept. See H., s. v. *ewery*.

"*No*," says the King, "shew me the way, I'll go to Sir Richard's chamber," which he immediately did, walking along the entries after me, as far as the *ewrie*, till he came up into the roome where I also lay.—*Evelyn, Diary*, March 1, 1671.

EXAGGERATIVE, hyperbolical.

Hear Vicars, a poor human soul zealously prophesying as if through the organs of an ass, in a not mendacious, yet loud-spoken, *exaggerative*, more or less asinine manner.—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, i. 142.

EXAM, examination (a common abbreviation).

Things may be altered since the writer of this novelette went through his *exam.*—*Driven to Rome* (1877), p. 67.

EXASPERATE, to increase in severity; usually an active verb.

The distemper *exasperated*, till it was manifest she could not last many weeks.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 158.

EXCATHEDRATE, to condemn authoritatively or *ex cathedrâ*.

Whom sho'd I feare to write to, if I can
Stand before you, my learn'd diocesan?
And never shew blood-guiltinesse or feare
To see my lines *excathedrated* here.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 66.

EXCELSITUDE, height.

Rouze thy spirites out of this drowsie lethargie of mellancholly they are drencht in, and wrest them up to the most outstretched ayry straine of elevation, to chaunt and carroll forth the *alteza* and *excelsitude* of this monarchall fludy induperator.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 157).

EXCEREBRATE, to cast out from the brain.

Hath it [faith] not sovereign virtue in it to *excerebrate* all cares, expectorate all fears and griefs?—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 25.

EXCISE, duty on certain articles consumed at home. Howell fixes the Great Rebellion as the time when this word became familiar. The only instance supplied by the Dicts. of an earlier date is one from Sir J. Hayward.

We have brought those exotic words *plundring* and *storming*, and that once abominable word *excise*, to be now familiar among them.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 37.

EXCISEMAN, the extract shows that this word was not in literary use at the time.

A certain number of Gaugers, called by the Vulgar, *Excise-men*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 108.

EXCRUCIAMENT, anguish.

To this wild of sorrowes and *excruciament* she was confined.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 177).

EXCURSE, to digress: *excur* is in the Dicts.

But how I *excurse!* Yet thou usedst to say thou likedst my excursions.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 71.

EXCURSION, projecting addition to a building.

Sure I am that small *excursion* out of gentlemen's halls in Dorcetshire (respect it East or West) is commonly called an orial.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. p. 285.

Let the model of countrey Churches be well observed, wherein such *excursions* of building as present themselves beyond the old fabrick (from which ofttimes they differ as neater and newer) were since erected, and added, as intended and used for chanteries.—*Ibid.* p. 354.

EXCURSIONER, one who goes on an excursion. *Excursionist* is more usual

now, and is marked "recent" by L., who gives no example.

The royal *excursioners* did not return till between six and seven o'clock. — *Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, III. 111.

EXCURSIVENESS, a running out. The extract seems to imply that the word was a new one. The only example in the Dicts. is of the date 1798.

Remember that your *excursiveness* (allow me the word, I had a rasher in my head) upon old maids and your lord, can only please yourself.—*Richardson, Grandison*, v. 313.

EXCUTIFIDIAN, one who believes that saving faith or grace can be wholly lost or shaken off.

I am sorry that any of our new *Excutifidians* should pester your Suffolk.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, x. 499.

EXECRATIOUS, cursing.

Off went his hat to one corner of the room, his wig to the other. D—n—n seize the world! and a whole volley of such like *execratious* wishes.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 99.

EXECRATIVE, vilifying, cursing.

Foul old Rome screamed *execratively* her loudest, so that the true shape of many things is lost for us. . . . Into the body of the poor Taters, *execrative* Roman history intercalated an alphabetic letter; and so they continue Tartars of fell Tartarean nature to this day.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. i. ch. i.

EXECRATORY, abusive, denunciatory.

I shall take the liberty of narrating Lancelot's fanatical conduct without *execratory* comment, certain that he will still receive his just reward of condemnation.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. xiv.

EXECUTANT, one who executes or performs.

Rosamond, with the *executant's* instinct, had seized his manner of playing.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xvi.

EXELTERED, furnished with an axletree. In his catalogue of "husbandlie furniture" Tusser reckons,

Strong *exeltered* cart that is clouted and shod.
Husbandrie, p. 36.

EXEMPT, taken out of the common herd, excellent.

Of whose fair sex we come to offer seven,
The most *exempt* for excellence.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 604.

EXHILARANT, that which exhilarates.

To Leonard it was an *exhilarant* and a cordial which rejoiced and strengthened him.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxxvii.

EXIGENT, requiring, standing in need of; the word is not uncommon as a substantive = necessity, and L. has one instance of it as an adjective from Burke, but rather in the sense of pressing or critical, "this *exigent* moment."

But now this body, *exigent* of rest,
Will needs put in a claim.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. II. i. 2.

This age
Shall aptly choose as answering best its own,
A love that dims not, nor is *exigent*,
Encumbers not the active purposes,
Nor drains their source.
Ibid., Edwin the Fair, ii. 2.

EXIGENTER, "an officer of the Common Pleas who makes out exigents and proclamations in all actions in which process of outlawry lies" (*Bailey*).

The cursitors are by counties; these are the Lord Chancellor's. The philizers and *exigenters* are by counties also, and are of the Common Pleas.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 186.

EXOCULATION, putting out eyes.

The history of Europe during the dark ages abounds with examples of *exoculation*, as it was called by those writers who endeavoured, towards the middle of the seventeenth century, to introduce the style-ornate into our prose, after it had been banished from poetry.—*Southey, Roderick*, ii. note.

EXPANSIVITY, expansiveness.

In a word offences (of elasticity or *expansivity*) have accumulated to such height in the lad's fifteenth year, that there is a determination taken on the part of Rhadamanthus-Scriblerus to pack him out of doors.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 87.

EXPECTEDLY, in conformity with expectation.

Lord Mansfield . . . unexpectedly is supported by the late Chancellor, the Duke of Newcastle, and that part of the Ministry, and very *expectedly* by Mr. Fox.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 277 (1758).

EXPECTLESS, unexpected.

But when hee saw mee enter so *expectlesse*,
To heare his base exclaimes of murther, murther,
Made mee thinke noblesse lost, in him quicke buried.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, Act II.

EXPECTORATE, to clear the breast, and so to confide. Now only used of spitting. See quotation *s. v.* EXCEREBRATE.

Sir George came hither yesterday to *expectorate* with me, as he called it. Think

how I pricked up my ears, as high as King Midas, to hear a Lyttelton vent his grievances against a Pitt and Grenvilles.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 370 (1754).

EXPEDIENCY, expedient.

The Doctor was chosen by the college of Westminster their clerk to sit in convocation, where he proposed a most excellent *expediency* (which would be of happy use if still continued), for the satisfaction of some scrupulous members in the House of Commons, about the ceremonies of our Church. —*Barnard, Life of Heylin*, p. cxvii.

EXPEDIENTIALLY, for the sake of expediency.

Whenever we deviate—though we should never deviate save *expedientially* — from accepted usage, a strict observance of analogy, and of analogy taken in its most comprehensive acceptation, is invariably indispensable.—*Hall, Modern English*, p. 39.

EXPENDITRIX, a woman who disburses money.

Mrs. Celier was the go-between and *expenditrix* in affairs, which lay much in relieving of Catholics, and taking them out of prisons.—*North, Examen*, p. 257.

EXPERGEFACTION, awaking; arousing.

Having, after such a long noctivagation and variety of horrid visions, return'd to my perfect *experyefaction*, I began, by a serious recollection of myself, to recall to my thoughts by way of reminiscence those dismall and dreadfull objects that had appeared unto me.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 45.

EXPERT, one who has had special experience in some branch of study. This noun is now in frequent use, but is not in the Dicts.

How bountifully have Providence and the wisdom of our ancestors provided us with popes, priests, philologists, and other procurators, specialists, and *experts*.— *Hall, Modern English*, p. 38.

EXPISCATORY, fishing out.

By innumerable confrontations and *expiscatory* questions, through entanglements, doublings, and windings that fatigue eye and soul, this most involute of lies is finally winded off.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

EXPLEAT, satisfy.

Nothing under an Infinite can *expleat* and satiate the immortal minde of man.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, IV. vii. 2.

EXPLETIVE. In ordinary use, and in all the quotations given in the Dicts., this substantive has reference to words which fill up a line or speech, but are in themselves superfluous: perhaps its most frequent application at present is to oaths, but in the extract it means *diddledomes* (q. v.) or *kickshaws*.

There were three fine grown pullets, an excellent Yorkshire ham, a loin of veal, and the custard-pudding which Mrs. Quick had tossed up, adorned with currant-jelly, a gooseberry tart, with other ornamental *expletives* of the same kind.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. IX. ch. xv.

EXPRESSIONAL, belonging to expressions; phraseological.

To enumerate and criticize all the verbal and *expressional* solecisms which disfigure our literature would be an undertaking of enormous labour.—*Hall, Modern English*, p. 36.

EXPRESSIONLESS, devoid of expression.

For their depth of *expressionless* calm, of passionless peace, a polar snow-field could alone offer a type.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xx.

He was a small man, with an impenetrable, *expressionless* face, who never was known to unbend himself to a human being. — *H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xiii.

The hard, glittering, *expressionless* eyes were watching her.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xvi.

EXPRESSLESS, inexpressible.

I may pour forth my soul into thine arms,
With words of love, whose moaning intercourse
Hath hitherto been stayed with wrath and hate
Of our *expressless* bann'd inflictions.
Marlowe, 1 *Tamburlaine*, V. ii.

EXPUGNANCE, capture.

If he that dreadful Ægis bears, and Pallas, grant to me
Th' *expugnance* of well-builded Troy, I first will honour thee
Next to myself with some rich gift.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 247.

EXQUISITIVENESS, exquisiteness.

If this specimen of Slawkenbergius's tales, and the *exquisitiveness* of his moral, should please the world, translated shall a couple of volumes be.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iii. 118.

EXSCRIPT, extracted writing. Davies describes our Lord's Passion as the polldeed by which we are discharged from our liabilities. "The speare the pen, His pretious blood the inke." He does not insert the *s* when it follows *ex*. There are two examples of this in the extract. See also EXSTERCORATE.

Ah, might it please Thy dread Exuperance
To write th' *excript* thereof in humble hearts.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

EXSIBILATION, hissing off; condemnation.

Who can choose but blush to hear those who would go for Orthodox Christians, now, at the latter end of the day, after so many ages of *exsibilation*, to take upon them the defence of a noted heretic?—*Bp. Hall, Works*, x. 237.

EXSTERCORATE, to dung out. For the spelling see EXSCRIPT.

Shall fleshlesse frailtie, O shall euer flesh
Extercorate her filth Thee to annoy?
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 20.

EXSUFFLE, to breathe upon.

At Easter and Whitsontide . . . . they which were to be baptized were attired in white garments, exorcised, and *exsuffled*, with sundrie ceremonies, which I leave to the learned in Christian antiquities.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 768.

EXTENUATIVE, extenuating plea or circumstance.

The Author brings in the matter by way of enormity, one of those that is to extenuate the intended rebellion and massacre at the Rye, where we shall arrive as soon as these *extenuatives* are dismissed.—*North, Examen*, p. 320.

Enter then a concise character of the times, which he puts forward as another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion.—*Ibid.* p. 370.

EXTERIALL, external.

Fyrst beware in especiall
Of the outwarde man *exteriall*,
Though he shewe a fayre aperaunce.
Roy and Barlow, Read me and be nott wroth, p. 123.

EXTERMINION, extermination. See H. *s. v.*

To whom she werketh vtter confusion and *exterminion*, the same persones she doeth firste laughe upon and flatre with some vnquod prosperitee of things.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 182.

EXTERNITY, outwardness.

The internity of His ever-living light kindled up an *externity* of corporeal irradiation.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 249.

EXTRACTABLE, able to be extracted.

No more money was *extractable* from his pocket.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxviii.

EXTRAVAGANZIST, extravagant or eccentric person.

Cornelius Webbe is one of the best of that numerous school of *extravaganzists* who sprang from the ruins of Lamb.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, cxv.

EXTRUMPERE, extempore: a jocose perversion of the word.

Sir Thomas More in lyke case gybeth at one that made vaunt of certeyn pild verses clowted vp *extrumpere*.—*Stanyhurst, Virgil*, Dedic.

EXTRINSECALS, outward accidents or circumstances; things not pertaining to the substance.

Knox and Whittingham were as much bent against the substance of the book as against any of the circumstantials and *extrinsecals* which belonged unto it.—*Heylin, Reformation*, ii. 179.

EXUL, exile. The Latin word probably got into the text inadvertently.

Seeing his soldiers somewhat distressed, he sendeth for the regiment of the Roman *exuls*.—*Holland, Livy*, p. 46.

EXUSTIBLE, capable of being burnt up.

Contention is like fire, for both burn so long as there is any *exustible* matter to contend with.—*Adams*, ii. 149.

EYE, a window.

All the nobility had contracted themselves to live in coops of a dining-room, a dark back-room with one *eye* in a corner, and a closet.—*Walpole to Mann*, i. 318 (1743).

EYE. *At eye* = at a glance, very plainly.

We trust that He whose cause it is, and who hath begun this notable work in you, shall perform it to the glory of God, . . . and to the comfort of the whole Christian world, which, as may appear daily *at eye*, laboureth universally to be disburdened from that old tyrannical yoke.—*Abp. Parker to Q. Eliz.* (*Correspondence*, p. 130).

EYE. *All my eye* = nonsense; untrue. Sometimes, "all my eye and Betty Martin;" the explanation that it was the beginning of a prayer, "*O mihi beate Martine*," will not hold water. Dr. Butler, when head-master of Shrewsbury (he became Bp. of Lichfield in 1836), told his boys that it arose from a gipsy woman in Shrewsbury named Betty Martin giving a black eye to a constable, who was chaffed by the boys accordingly. The expression must have been common in 1837, as Dickens gives one of the Brick-lane Temperance testimonials as from "Betty Martin, widow, one child, and one eye" (*Pickwick*, ch. xxxiii.); it occurs also in *St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxi. *All my eye* may have come from the phrase used by Bramhall and Brown, which Fuller

says was used proverbially of him who made a bargain detrimental to himself (*Worthies, Anglesey*, ii. 571).

You have had conferences and conferences again at Poissy and other places, and gained by them just as much as you might put in your *eye*, and see never the worse,—*Bramhall*, i. 68.

Bating Namure, he might have put all the glorious harvests he yearly reap'd there into his *eye*, and not have prejudic'd his royal sight in the least.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 329.

The tenderness of spring is *all my eye*,
And that is blighted.—*Hood, Spring.*

EYE. *To have by the eye*, i. e. in abundance, so that it should satisfy the eye as well as the stomach.

Ith. Troth, master, I'm loth such a pot of pottage should be spoiled.

Bar. Peace, Ithamore, 'tis better so than spared;
Assure thyself thou shalt have broth *by the eye;*
My purse, my coffer, and myself is thine.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iii. 4.

Here's money and gold *by th' eye*, my boy.
Beaum. and Fl., Knt. of B. Pestle, ii. 2.

EYE-BREIS, eye-lashes (?).

They die their *eye-breis* and eye-browes: (the latter by art made high, halfe circular, and to meete, if naturally they do not.)—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 67.

EYE-BRINE, tears.

The Judge that would be lik'st Him, when he giues
His doome on the delinquent most that grieues
Powders his words in *Eye-brine.*
Davies, Sir T. Overbury, p. 13.

EYEBROWLESS, without eyebrows.

In those four male personages, although complexionless and *eyebrowless*, I beheld four subjects of the Family P. Salcy.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxv.

EYE-RETORTING, looking backward.

And a third rode upon a rounded rack,
As on the *eye-retorting* dolphin's back,
That let Arion ride him for the pleasure
Of his touched harp.
Leigh Hunt, Foliage, p. 28.

EYES. "*To cry one's eyes out*," to weep excessively. Fuller puns on this expression.

The face of the Church was so blubber'd with teares, that she may seem almost to have *wept her eyes out*, having lost her seers and principall pastours.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, I. v. 22.

EYE-SORROW, eye-sore; a grievance to the sight.

Saint Antoine turns out, as it has now often done, and, apparently with little superfluous tumult, moves eastward to that *eye-sorrow* of Vincennes.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. v.

These hungry magnificent individuals, of whom Sardanapalus Hay is one, and supreme Car another, are an *eye-sorrow* to English subjects.—*Ibid., Misc.*, iv. 319.

EYE-SPOT, a kind of lily of a violet or black colour, with a red spot in the midst of each leaf. See note *in loc.*

And here amid her sable cup
Shines the red *eye-spot*, like one brightest star
The solitary twinkler of the night.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. VI.

EYE-STAR, the centre of the eye-spot, *q. v.* (?).

The episodes and digressions fringe [the story] like so many featherlets leading up to that catastrophe, the gem or *eye-star*, for which the whole was formed, and in which all terminate.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Preface.

EYE-WAGES, specious but unsubstantial payment.

If sometimes He temporally reward hypocrites, is it not either for their own or for their work's sake, as if He either accepted their persons or approved their obedience? No; it is but *lex talionis*, He dealeth with them as they deal with Him. They do Him but eye-service, and He giveth them but *eye-wages.*—*Sanderson*, iii. 28.

EYE-WAITER, an eye-servant; one who is only careful while the master's eye is on him.

His lordship's indulgence to servants cost him very dear; for most of them were but *eye-waiters*, and diligent only for fear of losing their places, otherwise negligent and wasteful.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 316.

F

FABULATE, to fable.

[The tongue is] so guarded . . . as if it were with giants in an enchanted tower, as they *fabulate*, that no man may tame it.—*Adams*, i. 10.

FAC, faith; a word that appears in oaths in slightly varied forms as below.

Dap. I'fac I do not, you are mistaken.

Face. How! swear by your *fac*, and in a thing so known unto the doctor? . . .

Dap. I'fac's no oath.

Jonson, Alchemist, I. i.

E. Know. No, no, you shall not protest, coz.

Step. By my *fackings* but I will, by your leave.—*Ibid., Ev. Man in his Hum.*, i. 2.

I suppose he has left me mourning; but *i'fackins* if that be all, the devil shall wear it for him for me.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. V. ch. viii.

I'fags the gentleman has caught a Tartar, says Mr. Towwouse.—*Ibid., Joseph Andrews*, Bk. I. ch. xiv.

FACER, a braggadocio; one who possesses *cheek*.

Shall the adversaries of the truth be dumb? Nay, there be no greater talkers, nor boasters, and *facers* than they be.—*Latimer*, i. 268.

FACER, a blow in the face. See another extract from Barham, *s. v.* FIB.

As the knife gleam'd on high, bright and sharp as a razor,
Blogg, starting upright, tipped the fellow a *facer*.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Bayman's Dog*).

I should have been a stercoraceous mendicant if I had hollowed when I got a *facer*.—*C. Kingsley, Letter*, May 1856.

FACIATE, front, façade (Ital. *facciata*).

The *faciate* of this Cathedral is remarkable for its historical carving.—*Evelyn, Diary*, June 27, 1654.

FACSIMILE, an exact copy; this word does not seem to have been common in North's time.

He took a paper, and made what they call a *fac simile* of the marks and distances of those small specks, as were not scraped out.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 109.

FACTOR, to trade or act as agents.

Send your prayers and good works to *factor* there for you, and have a stock employed in God's banks to pauperous and pious uses.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 173.

FACTORAGE, agent's commission.

He put £1000 into Dudley's hands to trade for him, to the end that his brother Montague might have the benefit of the *factorage*.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 292.

FAD, whim, fancy.

"It is your favourite *fad* to draw plans." "*Fad* to draw plans! Do you think I only care about my fellow-creatures' houses in that childish way?"—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. iv.

FADOODLES, trifles, nonsense.

And when all the stuff in the letters are scann'd what *fadoodles* are brought to light.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 131.

FAG, to work hard, to labour. R., who gives this sense with no example, says, "The verb and noun, though common in speech (especially at our public schools), are not so in writing."

I am sure I *fag* more for fear of disgrace than for hope of profit.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 235.

When Mr. Minns had *fagged* up the shady side of Fleet-street, Cheapside, and Threadneedle-street, he had become pretty warm.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Mr. Minns*).

FAG, a boy in the lower part of the school who has to perform various offices for a senior lad who is said to *fag* him.

Oh for that small, small beer anew,
And (heaven's own type) that mild sky-blue
That wash'd my sweet meals down;
The master even! and that small Turk
That *fagg'd* me! worse is now my work.
A *fag* for all the town.

Hood, Retrospective Review.

FAG, fatigue.

Mr. Allen says it is nine, measured nine, but I am sure it can not be more than eight, and it is such a *fag*, I come back tired to death.—*Miss Austen, Northanger Abbey*, ch. iii.

FAGGERY, the system of fagging at public schools.

Faggery was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 210.

FAIE, to prosper. *Hæc non successit, aliâ aggrediendum est viâ:* that is,

This waie it will ne framè ne *faie*,
Therefore must we proue an other waie.

Udal's Erasmus's Apophth., p. 373.

FAILER, failure.

Granting that Philip was the younger; yet on the *failer* or other legal interruption of the Line of Margaret, . . . the Queen of England might put in for the next Succession. —*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 131.

FAINEANCE, sloth, indolence.

The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone; imploring tenderness and earnestness beamed from his whole countenance.—*C. Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. xxvii.

FAINTFULL, faint, languishing.

Gather all in one
Those fluent springs of your lamenting tears,
And let them stream along my *faintfull* looks.—*Greene, Orl. Fur.*, p. 98.

FAIR. *After the fair* = too late. The subjoined, which is of the date 1597, shows the origin of this expression. See another early instance from Nashe, *s. v.* ENCAPTIVE.

A ballad, be it neuer so good, it goes a begging *after the faire*. — *Breton, Wit's Trenchmour*, p. 9.

FAIRWEATHER, delicate. See quotation from Smollett, *s. v.* WISHY-WASHY.

No, master, I would not hurt you; methinks I could throw a dozen of such *fair-weather* gentlemen as you are.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 165.

FAIRYISM, that which resembles or is suggestive of fairies.

The duchess of Grafton, who had never happened to be here before . . . perfectly entered into the air of enchantment and *fairyism* which is the tone of the place.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 431 (1763).

FAIRY-MONEY, money given by the fairies was said after a time to change into withered leaves or rubbish. H. gives *fairy-money* = found treasure.

In one day Scott's high-heaped money-wages became *fairy-money* and nonentity.—*Carlyle, Misc.* iv. 181.

Pisistratus draws the bills warily from his pocket, half-suspecting they must already have turned into withered leaves like *fairy-money*.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XVII. ch. vi.

FAIRY PAVEMENTS, cubes used in Roman pavements. The country people referred to in the extract are those of Nottinghamshire.

Some small stone cubes about an inch square, which the country people called *fairy pavements*.—*Archæol.*, viii. 364 (1787).

FAITHFUL, a trusty-adherent. See extract from the same paper, *s. v.* PURSE-LEECH.

We likewise call to mind your other bill for his majesty's referring the choice of his privy-council unto you, coloured by your outcries against those his old *faithfuls*.—*British Bellman*, 1648 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 626).

FAITHFULLIST, a believer.

You have not long ago seen, read, and understood the great and inestimable Chronicles of the huge and mighty giant Gargantua, and like upright *faithfullists* (*fidèles*), have firmly believed all to be true that is contained in them.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. (Prologue).

FAKE, to rob (thieves' cant).

All who in Blois entertain honest views
Have long been in bed, and enjoying a snooze,
Nought is waking save Mischief and *Faking*
And a few who are sitting up brewing or baking.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*S. Aloys*).

There the folk are music-bitten, and they molest not beggars, unless they *fake* to boot, and then they drown us out of hand.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lv.

FAKEMENT, any dishonest practice (thieves' cant).

I cultivated his acquaintance, examined his affairs, and put him up to the neatest little *fakement* in the world; just showed him how to raise two hundred pounds and clear himself with everybody, just by signing his father's name.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. v.

FAL-LAL, finicking.

The family-plate too in such quantities, of two or three years' standing, must not be changed, because his precious child, humouring his old *fal-lal* taste, admired it, to make it all her own.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 322.

FALLALISHLY. I suppose the word = sentimentally; the old maid referred to had had a love disappointment in former years.

Some excuse lies good for an old soul whose whole life has been but one dream a little *fallalishly* varied.—*Richardson, Grandison*, v. 300.

FALLALS, showy dress or ornaments.

Mrs. Prim. And thou dost really think those *fallals* become thee?

Mrs. Lov. I do indeed. — *Centlivre, Bold Stroke for a Wife*, Act II.

He found his child's nurse, and his wife, and his wife's mother, busily engaged with a multiplicity of boxes, with flounces, feathers, *fallals*, and finery. — *Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lxxi.

FALLTRAP, a trap to lead to a fall, or perhaps a trap that falls from under one.

We walk in a world of plots; strings universally spread of deadly gins and *falltraps*

baited by the gold of Pitt.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. VI. ch. i.

FAMEFUL, famous.

Whose foaming stream strives proudly to compare
(Even in the birth) with *fame-full'st* floods that are.
Sylvester, third day, first weeke, 377.

If many worlds ye seek, or ages liue,
Perhaps ye should not find occasion such
As now rich Opportunity doth giue
To make you *famefull*, though it empt your pouche.—*Davies, Bien Venu*, p. 6.

FAMILISTIC, pertaining to the sect called the Family of Love.

And such are, for ought that ever I could discern, those Seraphick, Anabaptistick, and *Familistick* Hyperboles, those proud swelling words of vanity and novelty with which those men use to deceive the simple and credulous sort of people.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 195

FAN is used very curiously in the subjoined; probably it is a mistake for fantasy. There is a marginal reference to Acts xxv. 23, where Agrippa and Bernice are described as coming *μετὰ πολλῆς φαντασίας*. Even then the use of fantasy for pomp or show is, in English, remarkable.

All the power of all the princes on the earth have not power over one silly soul to destroy it. All the glory of them is called but a great big *fan* or pomp.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, v. 553.

FANATICISE, to act as a fanatic.

A man once committed headlong to republican or any other transcendentalism, and fighting and *fanaticising* amid a nation of his like, becomes as it were enveloped in an ambient atmosphere of transcendentalism and delirium.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. ii.

FANCICAL, fanciful. The extract is quoted in *Southey's Doctor*, ch. xciv.

After they have completed their tuning, they will (if they be masters) fall into some kind of voluntary or *fancical* play more intelligible.—*T. Mace*, 1676.

FANCIFY, to fancy—for which it is perhaps a misprint.

The good she ever delighted to do, and *fancified* she was born to do.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 344.

FANCY, the prize ring, or pugilism. See quotation from Southey, *s. v.* FIB.

They hurried to be present at the expected scene with the alacrity of gentlemen of the *fancy* hastening to a set-to.—*Scott. St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 211.

The clients were proud of their lawyers' unscrupulousness, as the patrons of the *fancy* are proud of their champion's condition.—*G. Eliot, Janet's Repentance*, ch. ii.

FANFARONADING, flourishing; display. The Dicts. have *fanfaron* and *fanfaronade*.

There, with ceremonial evolution and manœuvre, with *fanfaronading*, musketry salvoes, and what else the Patriot genius could devise, they made oath and obtestation to stand faithfully by one another under law and king.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. viii.

FANFAROON, a flourish, or show.

To Sir G. Carteret; and, among other things, he told me that he was not for the *fanfaroone*, to make a show with a great title, as he might have had long since, but the main thing to get an estate.—*Pepys*, Aug. 14, 1665.

FANGLE, to fashion. The participle is not uncommon with "new" prefixed.

He that thinks it the part of a well-learned man to have read diligently the ancient stories of the Church, and to be no stranger in the volumes of the Fathers, shall have all judicious men consenting with him; not hereby to control and new *fangle* the Scripture, God forbid! but to mark how corruption and apostasy crept in by degrees.—*Milton, Of Prelatical Episcopacy*.

FANTAILED. The hat usually worn by coalheavers, dustmen, &c. is so called from having a flap at the back, spreading out like a fan.

Amazed she stands,
Then opes the door with cinder-sabled hands,
And "Matches" calls. The dustman, bubbled flat,
Thinks 'tis for him, and doffs his *fan-tail'd* hat.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 142.

FANTAST, a fanciful person.

Somewhat too little of a *fantast*, this *Vates* of ours!—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 159.

It is not easy for me to write, without a strong sense of loathing, the name of this acrid *fantast*, and idolizer of brute force.—*Hall, Modern English*, p. 19.

FANTASTICALITY, fantasticalness.

No affectation, *fantasticality*, or distortion dwelt in him! no shadow of cant.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 146.

FAR, to remove to a distance.

I'm sure I wish the man was *farred* who plagues his brains wi' striking out new words.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. x.

FARCE AND LADLE, a nonsensical story. The writer quoted by Swift

(W. Wotton) refers to the story of the Ladle versified by Prior.

It is grievous to see him in some of his writings going out of his way to be waggish, to tell us of "a cow that pricked up her tail;" and in his answer to this discourse, he says, "it is all a *farce and ladle.*"—*Swift, Tale of a Tub;* Apol. for Author.

A *ladle* for our silver dish
Is what I want, is what I wish.
A *ladle*, cries the man, a *ladle!*
'Odzooks. Corisca, you have prayed ill:
What should be great you turn to *farce.*
Prior, The Ladle.

FARCICAL. The farcy is a disease in horses which Sterne imprecates on the "*imitatorum servum pecus,*" and so *farcical house* is one to receive such people; perhaps there is some sort of allusion to the more ordinary meaning of *farcical.*

I scorn to be as abusive as Horace upon the occasion, but if there is no catachresis in the wish, and no sin in it, I wish from my soul that every imitator in Great Britain, France, and Ireland, had the *farcy* for his pains; and that there was a good *farcical* house large enough to hold, aye, and sublimate them shag-rag and bobtail, male and female, all together.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy,* iv. 4.

FAREWELL, to bid farewell to.

Till she brake from their arms . . . . . .
And *fare-welling* the flock did homeward wend.—*Sidney, Arcadia,* p. 91.

FARFALLA, a fire-fly; an attempt to introduce an Italian word into the language.

Lord giue her me; alas! I pine, I die;
Or if I liue, I liue her flame-bred flie;
And (new *Farfalla*) in her radiant shine
Too bold I burne these tender wings of mine.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 362.

FAR-FETCHT, well-stored, with many things fetched from far?

. . . Nature making her beauty and shape but the most fair Cabinet of a *far-fetcht* minde.—*Sidney's Arcadia,* p. 506.

FARMAGE, the management of farms.

They do by *farmage*
Brynge the londe into a rearage,
Contempnynge the state temporall.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wroth, p. 102.

But now their ambicious suttlete
Maketh one fearme of two or thre,
Ye some tyme they bringe vi. to one,
Which to gentillmen they let in *farmaye,*
Or elles to ryche marchauntes for avauntage,
To the vndoynge of husbande man ech one.
Dyaloge betwene a Gentillman and a husbandman, p. 139.

FARMSTEAD, farm house or place.

He takes possession of the *farmstead* (Ingles, the place is called); barricades himself there.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling,* Pt. I. ch. xiii.

I . . . then went wandering away far along chausées, through fields, beyond cemeteries, Catholic and Protestant, beyond *farmsteads,* to lanes and little woods.—*Miss Bronte, Villette,* ch. xv.

FASHION, a corruption of farcy, a disease in horses.

If he have outward diseases as the spavin, splent, ring-bone, wind-gall, or *fashion,* or, sir, a galled back, we let him blood.—*Greene, Looking Glass for London,* p. 120.

His gouty hocks with fleshy Sashoons,
Like horses lookt that has the *Fashions.*
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 34.

FASHIONABLES, people of fashion. L. notices this substantival use, but gives no example.

Here was a full account of the marriage, and a list of all the *fashionables* who attended the fair bride to the hymeneal altar.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen,* ch. ii.

FAST. Calfhill uses the word as signifying a holy time, and applies it to the Easter feast.

To begin with that which bred in the Church a miserable schism for many years together, the Easter *fast;* was it always and in every place uniformly observed?—*Calfhill, Answer to Martiall,* p. 269.

FAST-FANCIED, bound by love; the opposite to *fancy-free.*

Thou com'st in post from merry Fressingfield,
Fast-fancied to the keeper's bonny lass.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 160.

FASTING-SPITTLE, was supposed to be specially efficacious, whether for good or evil. Adams uses the term in a sort of punning way, to signify fasting.

Delicates to excite lust are spurs to post a man to hell. It is *fasting spittle* that must kill his tetter.—*Adams,* i. 494.

Let him but *fasting spit* upon a toad,
And presently it bursts and dies.
Massinger, Very Woman, iii. 1.

They have their cups and chalices,
Their pardons and indulgences;
Their beads of nits, bels, books, and wax
Candles forsooth, and other knacks;
Their holy oyle, their *fasting-spittle,*
Their sacred salt here not a little.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 98.

FASTISH, rather fast or dissipated.

The intercourse has commenced under the auspices of Harry Foker, son of Foker's Entire, an old school-fellow, a short, stout,

empty, good-natured, and over-dressed—in other words a "*fastish*" young man.—*Phillips, Essays from the Times*, ii. 330.

FAT. *The fat is in the fire* = all is in confusion, or has failed. The speaker in the first extract is a pedantic schoolmaster.

O *tace, tace*, or *all the fat will be ignified.*—*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 623.

Ger. Here's a woman wanting.

Count. We may go whistle; *all the fat's i' the fire.*—*Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 5.

One would have thought that the examination failing, and no vote passed tending that way, all this *fat had been in the fire.*—*North, Examen*, p. 623.

FAT, now spelt vat, and applied to a tub or vessel of large size, but formerly = any case.

A London alderman . . . sold a Jew five *fatts* of right-handed gloves without any fellows to them.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 23.

FATAMORGANA, an optical illusion which presents a vision of men, palaces, &c., seen sometimes in the water, sometimes in the air, and most frequently visible in the Strait of Messina. See extract from Miss Edgeworth, *s. v.* BEAU-IDEAL.

He [Coleridge] says once he had skirted the howling deserts of Infidelity; this was evident enough; but he had not had the courage, in defiance of pain and terror, to press resolutely across said deserts to the new firm lands of Faith beyond; he preferred to create logical *fatamorganas* for himself on this hither side, and laboriously solace himself with these.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. viii.

FATHER-IN-LAW, the father of one's husband or wife; but sometimes used (though it is a vulgarism) as meaning step-father. It has this sense in the extracts, yet the speaker in the first is Mrs. Howe, who is represented as in a fair social position, and in the second is Mrs. Grandcourt, a lady of birth and education. Cf. MOTHER-IN-LAW.

I know Nancy could not bear a *father-in-law:* she would fly at the very thought of my being in earnest to give her one.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 186.

I did not like my *father-in-law* to come home.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. lvi.

FATHER-SICK, pining after a father. Cf. MOTHER-SICK, HOME-SICK.

An angel in some things, but a baby in others; so *father-sick*, so family-fond.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 316.

FATHOM, to engulf.

Instead of his lascivious Delilahs that *fathomed* him in the arms of lust, behold adders, toads, serpents, crawling on his bosom.—*Adams*, i. 241.

FATIDICENCY, divination.

Let us make trial of this kind of *fatidicency.*—*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xix.

FATIGUESOME, fatiguing, laborious.

The Attorney-General's place is very nice and *fatiguesome.*—*North, Examen*, p. 515.

FATILOQUENT, fate-speaking, prophetic.

In such like discourses of *fatiloquent* soothsayers interpret all things to the best.—*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xxii.

FATLING, diminutive of fat; unusual as an adjective.

The babe . . .
Uncared for, spied its mother and began
A blind and babbling laughter, and to dance
Its body, and reach its *fatling* innocent arms
And lazy, lingering fingers.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

FAUTERER, favourer.

Be assured thy life is sought, as thou art the *fauterer* of all wickedness.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 198.

FAUXETY, a play on the word falsity. In Nuttall's edition the word in the first extract is given *faussetés;* in the second, falsities.

I cannot therefore but sadly bemoan that the Lives of these Saints are so darkened with Popish Illustrations, and farced with *Fauxeties* to their dishonour.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. iii. (i. 8).

God forbid that this author's *fauxities* should make us undervalue this worthy King and Martyr.—*Ibid. Suffolk* (ii. 327).

FAVOURITES, short curls on the top of the head: they came in in the reign of Charles II.

The *favourites* hang loose upon the temples, with a languishing lock in the middle.—*Farquhar, Sir H. Wildair*, I. i.

What's here? all sorts of dresses painted to the life; ha! ha! ha! head-cloaths to shorten the face, *favourites* to raise the forehead.—*Centlivre, Platonick Lady*, iii. 1.

Sooner I would bedeck my brow with lace,
And with immodest *fav'rites* shade my face.
Gay, The Espousals.

FAVOUROUS, apt to win favour.

When women were wont to be kindharted, conceits in men were verie *favourous.*—*Breton, Wit's Trenchmour*, p. 9.

FAWNINGNESS, smoothness, sycophancy.

I'm for peace, and quietness, and *fawningness*.—*De Quincey, Murder as a Fine Art.*

FAX, hair.

The Englishmen dwelling beyond Trent called the haire of the head *Fax*. Whence also there is a family . . . named Faire-fax, of the faire bush of their haire.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 692.

FEANSER, fernshaw ? *q. v.*

The lady is a hunting gone
Over *feanser* that is so high.
Roxburgh Ballads, ii. 352.

FEASE, to sneeze. Robin Goodfellow is the speaker in the extract.

Yet now and then the maids to please,
I card at midnight up their wool:
And while they sleep, snort f—t and *fease*,
With wheele to shreds their flax I pull.
Roxburgh Ballads, ii. 380.

FEASIBLE, probable.

"As you say, James," cried Mr. Fenton, "this account seems pretty *feasible*. — *H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 2.

FEAT, employment.

The *feat* of merchandizing is nowhere condemned throughout the holy Scriptures. —*Bullinger*, Dec. III. Serm. i. (ii. 31).

FEATHERBED, used adjectivally = effeminate.

Each *featherbed* warrior who rides from Knightsbridge to Whitehall and from Whitehall to Knightsbridge is gifted with the glorious traditions of great armies and innumerable campaigns. — *Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxiii.

FEATHER-BRAINED, giddy.

To a *feather-brained* school-girl nothing is sacred.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. 20.

FEATHER-GLORY, light and transitory glory.

And it is no light matter, but, as St. Paul calleth it, *αἰώνιον βάρος*, "an everlasting weight of glory." Glory, not like ours here, *feather-glory*, but true, that hath weight and substance in it.—*Andrews, Sermons*, i. 31.

FEATHERHEAD, a light frivolous person.

Show the dullest clodpole, show the haughtiest *featherhead* that a soul higher than himself is actually here; were his knees stiffened into brass, he must down and worship.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 136.

Philip. Courtney, belike.
Mary. A fool and *featherhead!*
Tennyson, Q. Mary, V. i.

FEATHER-HEADED, giddy; foolish. Cf. FEATHER-PATED.

Ah thou hast miss'd a man (but that he is so bewitch'd to his study, and knows no other mistress than his mind) so far above this *feather-headed* puppy. — *Cibber, Love makes a man*, Act II.

You're too *feather-headed* to mind if anybody was dead, so as you could stay upstairs a-dressing yourself for two hours by the clock.—*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. viii.

FEATHERLET, small feather.

The episodes and digressions fringe [the story] like so many *featherlets*.—*Southey, The Doctor* (Preface).

FEATHER-MONGER. Birds are so called in the extract.

Some fowler with his nets, as this host of *feather-mongers* were getting up to ride double, involved or intangled them.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 170).

FEATHER-PATED, giddy; fickle. Cf. FEATHER-HEADED.

"The villains," he said, "the base treacherous villains, to desert me at this pinch!"
"Nay, say rather the *feather-pated*, giddy madmen," said Waldemar, "who must be toying with follies, when such business was in hand."—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, ii. 195.

FEATURE, to resemble.

Mrs. Vincy in her declining years, and in the diminished lustre of her housekeeping, was much comforted by her perception that two at least of Fred's boys were real Vincys, and did not "*feature*" the Garths. — *G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. last.

FEE, a gratuitous treat.

Take my purse, fetch me
A stand of ale, and set it in the market-place,
That all may drink that are athirst this day;
For this is for a *fee* to welcome Robin Hood
To Bradford town.
Greene, Geo-a-Greene, p. 267.

FEEDER, often means servant (see N. *s. v.*), but in the first of the subjoined passages it signifies master or employer, in the second parasite; cf. "*feeder* of my riots" (*II. Hen. IV.* v. 5).

His *feeders* still not thinking this enough, have, of late, put him upon another jobb.—*The Loyal Observator*, 1683 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 70).

Mr. Thornhill came with a couple of friends, his chaplain and *feeder*.—*Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. vii.

FEE-FARMER, one who holds land from a superior lord in fee-simple.

As when bright Phebus (Landlord of the Light)
And his *fee-farmer* Luna most are parted,
He sets no sooner but shee comes in sight.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

FEELER, something tentative.

After putting forth his right leg now and then as a *feeler*, the victim who dropped the money ventures to make one or two distinct dives after it.—*Dickens, Sketches by Boz*, ch. i.

FEGUE, to discomfit or injure.

No treat, sweet words, good mien, but sly intrigue,
That must at length the jilting widow *feque*.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, I. i.

For Man of war as wanton was
At fifty, as a colt at grass;
And had not th' times his honour *fegu'd*
As often now had been intriug'd.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. i.

When Cataline a league
Had made, the Senators to *fegue*.
Ibid. cant. ii.

FELL, earnest; intent.

I am so *fell* to my business, that I, though against my inclination, will not go.—*Pepys*, Jan. 15, 1666-67.

FELL, to hem down a joined piece of work.

Each taking one end of the shirt on her knee,
Again began working with hearty good-will,
Felling the seams, and whipping the frill.
Ingoldsby Legends (Aunt Fanny).

FELLOWESS, contemptuous for a woman.

Who can have patience with such fellows and *fellowesses?*—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 117.

Your bachelor uncles and maiden aunts are the most tantalizing fellows and *fellowesses* in the creation.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. ix. ch. v.

FELON, stolen.

Thus hee that conquer'd men, and beast most cruell,
(Whose greedy pawes with *fellon* goods were found)
Answer'd Goliah's challenge in a duell.
Fuller, David's Hainovs Sinne, st. 19.

FELONESS, female felon.

And what was the pitch of his mother's yellowness?
How she turned as a shark to snap the spare-rib
Clean off, sailors say, from a pearl-diving Carib,
When she heard what she called the flight of the *feloness*.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

FEMALITY, female nature; applied disparagingly. Sir. T. Browne has *feminality*. *Femality* is also used adjectivally in *Grandison*. See *s. v.* INFANGLEMENT.

No doubt but he thought he was obliging me, and that my objection was all owing to *femality* as he calls it; a word I don't like; I never heard it from Sir Charles.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 154.

FEMINILE, feminine.

Perhaps it might have been well if I had resolved upon a further designation of chapters, and distributed them into masculine and feminine; or into the threefold arrangement of virile, *feminile*, and puerile.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xix.

FEMININEITY, womanliness; that which is characteristic of a woman: the Dicts. have *feminality* and *feminity*.

Margaret made excuses all so reasonable that Catherine rejected them with calm contempt; to her mind they lacked *feminineity*. *Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lxviii.

FENCE, a receiver of stolen goods. Cf. FENDER.

"What have you got to say for yourself, you withered old *fence*, eh?" "I was away from London a week and more, my dear, on a plant," replied the Jew.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxix.

FENDER, defender. Cf. FENCE. R., who gives no example, says, "A common word in speech, though not in writing." L. has it in two senses, viz., the ordinary one of an iron plate laid before the fire to prevent the coals from falling into the room, and the pieces of cable, &c. which are hung over a ship's side to act as buffers to prevent her from rubbing against the wharf or other ships.

He is the treasurer of the thieves' exchequer, the common *fender* of all bulkers and shop-lifts in the town.—*Four for a Penny*, 1678 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 147).

FENLANDER, inhabitant of the fens.

Laurence Holebeck was born, saith my Author, *apud Girvios;* that is, amongst the *Fenlanders.*—*Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln* (ii. 12).

FEN-MAN, an inhabitant of the fens.

If you ask how you should rid them, I will not point you to the *fen-men*, who, to make quick dispatch of their annoyances, set fire on their fens.—*Adams*, ii. 480.

FENOUILLET (Fr. *fenouillette*), fennel-water.

Dined with Lord P——t. He's a silly fellow. Went home to take some *fenouillet*

I was so sick of him. Resolved never to be a Lord.—*Dr. Swift's Real Diary*, p. 5 (1715).

FENSIVE, defensive. The spirit of Hector speaks of his hand "that *fensive* service had eended" (*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 301).

FENUGREEK, a plant, the Trigonella. See quotation from Sterne more at length, *s. v.* SWEET CECILY.

To preserue nauewes, it is a singular medicine for them to haue *feni-greek* sowed among, as also for beets to do the like with cich pease.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 10.

Poultices of marsh-mallows, mallows, bonus Henricus, white lilies, and *fenugreek*—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, v. 111.

FEOFFER, a trustee.

He and his patrimonie was committed to certain executours or *feoffers*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 369.

FER (?). In Gibson's translation "sea-commodities" is the corresponding expression.

Hantshire . . . is . . . rich in plenteous pasture, and for all commodities of *fer* most wealthy and happie.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 259.

FERLING, ward [in a borough].

In King Edward the Confessor's time (that I may note so much out of domesday booke), there were in this Borough foure *Ferlings*, that is, Quarters or Wards.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 497.

FERMENTATE, to leaven.

The largest part of the Lords were *fermentated* with an anti-episcopal sourness.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 179.

FERNSHAW, fern-brake or fern-thicket.

He bade me take the Gipsy mother,
And set her telling some story or other
Of hill or dale, oakwood or *fernshaw*.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

FEROCIENT, ferocious.

Nothing so soon tames the madnesse of people as their own fierceness and extravagancy; which at length, as S. Cyprian observes, tires them by taking away their breath, and vainly exhausting their *ferocient* spirits.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 142.

FERRANDIN, a stuff made of silk mixed with some other material, like what is now called poplin. See Lord Braybrooke's note on the first quotation for further particulars.

My wife came home, and seeming to cry; for bringing home in a coach her new *ferrandin* waistcoate, in Cheapside, a man asked her whether that was the way to the Tower, and while she was answering him, another on the other side snatched away her bundle out of her lap.—*Pepys*, Jan. 28, 1662-3.

After long resolution of having nothing but black, I did buy a coloured silk *ferrandin*.—*Ibid.* June 8, 1665.

I know a great lady that cannot follow her husband abroad to his haunts because her *ferrandine* is so ragged and greasy whilst his mistress is as fine as fi'pence in embroidered satins.—*Wycherley, Love in a Wood*, v. 2.

FERRIVOROUS, iron eating.

The idiot at Ostend . . died at last in consequence of his appetite for iron. . . . This poor creature was really *ferrivorous*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxviii.

FERTILY, plenteously; in a fertile manner.

Who, being grown to man's age, as our own eyes may judge, could not but *fertily* requite his Father's Fatherly education.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, Bk. ii. p. 155.

FERULE, to strike with the ferule or cane.

I shoulde tel tales out of the schoole, and bee *ferruled* for my faults or hyssed at for a blab, yf I layde al the orders open before your eyes.—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 24.

FESTRAWE, a festue or fescue, a pointer used in teaching children their letters, &c.

Then to the fourth, the Westerne world she came,
And there with her eyes *festrawe* paints a storie
Stranger then strange, more glorified then glorie.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grinuile, p. 49.

I had past out of Crosse-rowe, speld and put together, read without a *festraw*.—*Breton, Grimello's Fortunes*, p. 6.

FETCHLIFE, a prognostication of death; perhaps a misprint for *fetch-light*, q. v. in N.

Also on thee turrets the skrich howle, lyke *fetchliefe* ysetled,
Her burial roundel doth ruck.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 486.

FETCH-WATER, a drawer of water.

But spin the Greek wives' webs of task, and their *fetch-water* be.—*Chapman, Iliad*, vi. 495.

FÊTE, to entertain at a feast. L. notes the word as naturalized, but only gives example of the substantive.

The murder thus out, Hermann's *féted* and thanked,
While his rascally rival gets tossed in a blanket.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Hermann*).

FETICHISM, degraded superstition. The negroes of West Africa make *fetish* of any object that strikes their fancy, as a stone, or tree, and the like, and worship it.

[They] descended deeper and deeper, one after the other, into the realms of confusion, . . . craving after signs and wonders, dabbling in magic, astrology, and barbarian *fetichisms*. —*C. Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. xxx.

FETICHISTIC, belonging to or connected with fetish worship.

Our resuscitated Spirit was not a pagan philosopher, nor a philosophizing pagan poet, but a man of the fifteenth century, inheriting its strange web of belief and unbelief, of Epicurean levity and *fetichistic* dread.—*G. Eliot, Romola* (Proem).

FETISH. See FETICHISM.

You are always against superstitions, and yet you make work a *fetish*. You do with work just as women do with duty; they carry about with them a convenient little god, and they are always worshipping it with small sacrifices.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. x.

FETTLE, good condition.

It's a fine thing . . . to have the chance of getting a bit of the country into good *fettle*, as they say, and putting men into the right way with their farming.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xl.

FETURE, birth, or offspring.

Some of them engendered one, some other such *fetures*, and every one in that he was delivered of was excellent politic, wise.—*Latimer*, i. 50.

FEUAGE, a tax on every hearth or chimney. See FOWAGE.

The Prince of Wales . . . imposing a new taxation upon the Gascoignes, of *Feuage* or Chymney mony, so discontented the people, as they exclaime against the government of the English.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 214.

FEW. A few (*i. e.* some) broth or pottage is an expression used in Scotland and the north of England; also in Devonshire.

They be content with a penny piece of beef among four, having a *few* pottage made of the broth of the same beef.—*Lever, Sermons*, 1550.

They had sold their birthright . . . to the Pope for a *few* pottage.—*Adams*, i. 6.

There are some excellent family broth making below, and I'll desire Tibby to bring a *few*.—*Miss Ferrier, Marriage*, ch. iii.

Here's a rahm, . . . it's weel enough to ate a *few* porridge in.—*Miss E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. xiii.

FEW, a few, used ironically for "a good deal."

I trembled a *few*, for I thought ten to one but he'd say, "He? not he, I promise you." —*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 28.

If one man in a town has pluck and money, he may do it; it'll cost him a *few*; I've had to pay the main part myself.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxv.

FEWSTY, mouldy; fusty.

Yf a feaste beynge neuer so great lacked bread, or had *fewsty* and noughty bread, all the other daynties shulde be vnsauery and litle regarded.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 76.

FEWTRILS, trifles; little things.

I ha' paid to keep her awa' fra' me; these five year I ha' paid her; I ha' gotten decent *fewtrils* about me agen.—*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. xi.

FIB, to hit repeatedly when the adversary's head is "in chancery" (pugilistic slang).

I have been taking part in the controversy about "Bell and the Dragon," as you will see in the Quarterly, where I have *fibbed* the Edinburgh (as the fancy say) most completely.—*Southey, Letters*, 1811 (ii. 236).

There would come on
A sort of fear his spouse might knock his head off,
Demolish half his teeth, or drive a rib in,
She shone so much in facers and in *fibbing*.
Ingoldsby Legends (The Ghost).

FIBBER, petty liar. L. has *fibster*, with quotation from Thackeray.

Your royal grandsire (trust me, I'm no *fibber*)
Was vastly fond of Colley Cibber.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 137.

FICTION, fashioning.

The king having made positive laws and decrees, . . . disdains that a groom should contradict and annul those to dignify and advance other of his own *fiction*.—*Adams*, ii. 90.

We have never dreamt that parliaments had any right whatever to violate property, to overrule prescription, or to force a currency of their own *fiction* in the place of that which is real, and recognised by the law of nations. —*Burke, Reflections on Fr. Revolution*, p. 124.

FIDDLE. To *play first or second fiddle* is to take the chief or subordinate part respectively.

To say that Tom had no idea of *playing first fiddle* in any social orchestra, but was always quite satisfied to be set down for the hundred and fiftieth violin in the band, or thereabouts, is to express his modesty in very inadequate terms.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xii.

It was evident that since John Marston's arrival he had been *playing*, with regard to Mary, *second fiddle*, if you can possibly be induced to pardon the extreme coarseness of the expression.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lviii.

FIDDLE, a fool or trifler.

He that walkes wanton with his head aside,
And knowes not well how he may see his feete,
And she that minceth like a maiden bride,
And like a shadow slideth through the streete;
Howeuer so their mindes in money meete,
Measure their humours justly by the middle,
He may be but a feole, and she a *fiddle*.
Breton, Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 9.

As his rank and station often find him in the best company, his easy humour, whenever he is called to it, can still make himself the *fiddle* of it.—*Cibber, Apology*, ch. i.

FIDDLE. The quotation from Fuller may perhaps explain the phrase in Smollett.

This man could not *fidle*, could not tune himself to be pleasant and plausible to all Companies.—*Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire.*

Your honour's *face is made of a fiddle*; every one that looks on you loves you.—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. viii.

FIDDLECOME, nonsensical.

Do you think such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a *fiddlecome* tale of a draggle-tailed girl?—*Vanbrugh, The Relapse*, iv. 1.

FIDDLE-HEADED. The handles of forks and spoons are sometimes made after a pattern which bears some resemblance to a fiddle; these are called *fiddle-headed*, or *fiddle-patterned*.

Try him wherever you will, you find
His mind in his legs, and his legs in his mind,
All prongs and folly, in short a kind
Of fork that is *fiddle-headed*.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

I could not see my table-spoons, I looked, but could not see
The little *fiddle-pattern'd* ones I use when I'm at tea.
Ingoldsby Legends (Misadventures at Margate).

FIDDLER'S FARE. See quotations from Howell and Swift.

Let the world know you have had more than *fidler's fare*, for you have meat, money, and cloth.—*Machin, Dumb Knight*, Act IV.

He was dismissed *fidler-like*, with meat, drink, and money.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 128.

Miss. Did your ladyship play?

Lady Sm. Yes, and won; so I came off with *fidler's fare*, meat, drink, and money.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. iii.).

FIDDLESTICK. See quotation. Fiddlesticks taper away to a point; hence used of nonsense which ends in nothing. This is Grose's explanation.

At such an assertion he would have exclaimed, A *fiddlestick!* Why and how that word has become an interjection of contempt I must leave those to explain who can.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. clxxxix.

She wanted to marry her cousin, Tom Poyntz, when they were both very young, and proposed to die of a broken heart when I arranged her match with Mr. Newcome. A broken *fiddlestick!* she would have ruined Tom Poyntz in a year.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. x.

FIERIZE, to burn or kindle.

But aire turn water, earth may *fierize*,
Because in one part they do symbolize.
Sylvester, second day, first weeke, 264.

FIFTY-WEIGHT, half a hundredweight.

Packing on my back about *fifty-weight* of iron bolts.—*Mayo, Kaloolah* (1840), p. 140.

FIGHT, bulwark; *propugnaculum*. N. has several examples of the word, but only as belonging to ships.

They fiercely set upon
The parapets, and pull'd them down, raz'd every foremost *fight*,
And all the buttresses of stone that held their towers upright
They tore away with crows of iron, and hoped to ruin all.
The Greeks yet stood, and still repair'd the fore-*fights* of their wall.
Chapman, Iliad, xii. 271.

FIGHTLESS, without fighting.

Say that the God of Warre, Father of Chiualrie,
The Worthies, Heroes, all famed Conquerours,
Centaurs, Gyants, victorious Victorie,
Were all this Grinuil's hart-sworne paramours,
Yet should we *fightlesse* let our shyp's force flie?
G. Markham, Trag. of Sir R. Grinuile, p. 69.

FIGLESS, without figs.

The *figless* fig-tree, the graceless Christian, is good for nothing.—*Adams*, ii. 184.

FIGURELESS, shapeless.

I write (detested) on the tender skins
Of time-les infants, and abortive twins,
(Torn from the wombe) these figures *figureles*.—*Sylvester, The Trophies*, 682.

FIGURIE, embroidery.

That worthy Emperour
Which rulde the world, and had all welth at wil,
Could be content to tire his wearie wife,
His daughters, and his niepces euerychone,
To spin and worke the clothes that he shuld weare,
And neuer carde for silks or sumptuous cost,
For cloth of gold, or tinsel *figurie*.
Gascoigne, Steel Glas, p. 71.

FIGURIST. See extract.

The Symbolists, *Figurists*, and Significatists ... are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's Supper do receive nothing but naked and bare signs.—*Rogers on* 39 *Articles*, p. 289.

FIL, a filly or foal.

A kind of a second Nag's-head fable, a *fil* of the same race, both sire and dam, begotten by the father of lies upon a slanderous tongue, and so sent post about the world to tell false tidings of the English.—*Sancroft, Consecration Sermon*, 1660 (*D'Oyly's Life*, p. 345).

FILE, a pickpocket (thieves' cant).

The greatest character among them was that of a pickpocket, or, in their language, a *file*.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii.

FILIATE, to connect as by descent. *Affiliate* is the usual form. *Filiation* will be found in R. and L., but it appears to be only a technical term in theology.

Master Rabelais says that the Bishop called the mother of the Three Kings St. Typhaine; it is certain that such a Saint was made out of La Sainte Epiphanie, and that the three kings of Cologne were *filiated* upon her.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xci.

Many parts indeed authenticate themselves, bearing so strong a likeness that no one can hesitate at *filiating* them upon the *ipsissimus* Luther.—*Ibid.* ch. ccxxxi.

FILING-LAY, picking pockets (thieves' cant).

I am committed for the *filing-lay*, man, and we shall be both nubbed together. I' faith, my dear, it almost makes me amends for being nubbed myself, to have the pleasure of seeing thee nubbed too.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. IV. ch. ii.

FINDABLE, discoverable.

Such persons . . have nothing more to be said of them *findable* by all my endevours. —*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. xxv.

A man's ideal
Is high in heaven, and lodged with Plato's God,
Not *findable* here.—*Tennyson, The Sisters*.

FINE. *Fine as fivepence* = very smart. Cf. CLEAN AS A PENNY, *s. v.* PENNY.

Be not, Jug, as a man would say, *finer than fivepence*, or more proud than a peacock. —*Grim the Collier*, Act II.

His mistress is as *fine as fi'pence* in embroidered satins. — *Wycherley, Love in a Wood*, v. 2.

Miss. Pray, how was she drest?

Lady Sm. Why, she was as *fine as fivepence;* but truly I thought there was more cost than worship.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. iii.).

FINEER, to veneer.

The Italians call it [marquetry] *pietre commesse*, a sort of inlaying with stones, analogous to the *fineering* of cabinets in wood.—*Smollett, France and Italy*, Letter xxviii.

FINE-NOSED, delicate; fastidious.

The monks themselves were too *fine-nosed* to dabble in tan-fatts.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VI. ii. 1.

FINGENT, forming; fashioning.

Ours is a most fictile world, and man is the most *fingent*, plastic of creatures.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. ii.

FINGERS' ENDS. To *arrive at one's fingers' ends* = to be brought to great poverty, when one gnaws one's fingers' ends; to *live by one's fingers' ends* = by industry or manual labour.

If any parte of Musick haue suffred shipwrack, and ariued by fortune at their *fingers endes*, with shewe of gentilitie they take vp faire houses, receiue lusty lasses at a price for boorders, and pipe from morning to euening for wood and coale.—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 36.

How many goodly cities could I reckon up that thrive wholly by trade, where thousands of inhabitants live singular well by their *fingers' ends.—Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 55.

FINKLE, fennel. The heading of ch. ix. in Bk. XX. of *Holland's Pliny* is, "Of *Finkle* or Fennell, and Hempe."

FIREBOOTE, "fuel for necessary occasions, which by common law any tenant may take out of the lands granted to him" (*Bailey's Dict.*).

There are a great number of pollard trees standing and growing upon the commons aforesaid, the crops whereof as they grow are usually cut by the copiehoulders of the sayd maner, and taken and converted by them for *firehoote* according to the custom thereof; but the bulkes and bodies of those pollards belonging to the lords of the sayd maner.—*Survey of Maner of Wimbledon*, 1649 (*Archæol.*, x. 443).

FIRE-EATER, a fierce fellow: generally used rather contemptuously. See quotation from Tennyson *s. v.* DARE-DEVIL, and from Carlyle *s. v.* BULK.

Barnes need not get up in the morning to punch Jack Belsize's head. I'm sorry for your disappointment, you Fenchurch-street *fire-eater*.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxix.

FIRE-HOOK, a hook used for pulling down burning houses. See N., whose only quotation is from the *Nomenclator*.

God will plague thee, and those teeth that tare my harmlesse face will the divel teare out with a hot *fire-hooke*.—*Breton, Miseries of Mauillia*, p. 51.

The engines thunder'd through the street,
Fire-hook, pipe, bucket, all complete.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 80.

FIREHOUSE, hearth.

The constant rent he settled were the Peter-pences to the Pope of Rome to be paid out of every *firehouse* in England.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. iii. 13.

FIRESHIP, prostitute, especially one who is diseased.

Nev. Well, but, Sir John, are you acquainted with any of our fine ladies yet, any of our famous toasts?

Sir John. No, damn your *fireships*; I have a wife of my own.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

This wit advised him to keep clear of me, for I was a *fireship*. "A *fireship!* (replied the sailor) more like a poor galley in distress that has been boarded by such a *fireship* as you."—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxiii.

FIREWORK, work wrought in the fire: not, as now, pyrotechnics.

His heart the anuile wheron the deuill frames his *fireworke*.—*Breton, A Murmurer*, p. 10.

FIREWORK, a display of fireworks.

We have not yet done diverting ourselves: the night before last the Duke of Richmond gave a *firework*; a codicil to the peace.—*Walpole to Mann*, ii. 297 (1749).

FIRMAMENT, strength; confirmation.

By surveying over hastily he did quite oversee all our principal evidence, and the chiefest *firmaments* of our cause.—*Bramhall*, ii. 24.

FIRMLESS, unsteady; shifting.

It [Astronomy] leaues swift Tigris, and to Nile retires,
And, waxen rich, in Egypt it erects
A famous School, yet *firmless* in affects,
It falls in loue with subtle Grecian wits.
Sylvester, The Columnes, 607.

Past the Red Sea, heer vp and down we float
On *firmless* sands of this vast desert here.
Ibid., The Lawe, 926.

FIRMORIE, infirmary.

Infirmarium, or the *Firmorie* (the Curatour whereof *Infirmarius*), wherein persons downright sick (trouble to others, and troubled by others, if lodging in the dormitorie) had the benefit of physick, and attendance private to themselves.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. p. 286.

FIRRET, to ferret, "nearer to the Latin *viverra* and the Italian *fierretto* than the more modern form, ferret" (Jacobson, note *in loc.*).

If Israel turn their backs upon their enemies, up, Joshua, and make search for the troubler of Israel, *firret* out the thief, and do execution upon him.—*Sanderson*, iii. 88.

FIRRY, of the fir-tree.

And oft I heard the tender dove
In *firry* woodlands making moan.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

FIRST. *At first* = immediately.

He bids them put the matter in adventure and then but whistle for an angel, and they will come *at first*.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, v. 523.

FIRSTLY, in the first place. R. has no example of this word, and De Quincey (*Spanish Nun*, sect. 5) writes, "First (for I detest your ridiculous and most pedantic neologism of *firstly*)—first the shilling for which I have given a receipt; secondly two skeins of suitable thread." L. quotes from Sylvester's *Du Bartas*, "the wound the old serpent *firstly* gave us."

FIRSTSHIP, beginning.

Two *Firstships* met in this man, for he handselled the House-Convent.... Secondly, he was the first Carmelite who in Cambridge took the degree of Doctor in Divinity.—*Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk* (ii. 340).

FISC, exchequer. L. marks this word as rare, and gives a single example from Burke; an earlier and later instance are subjoined. Daniel also, *Hist. of Eng.*, p. 169, speaks of informers as "fruitfull agents for the *fiske*."

Peru, they say (supposing Ophir so),
By yeerly fleets into his *fisk* doth flow.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 609.

The streams were perennial which fed his *fisc*. When new supplies became necessary, the first person that had the felicity to fall in with him, friend or stranger, was sure to contribute to the deficiency.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia* (*Two Races of Men*).

FISH. *Drunk as a fish* = very drunk

'Gad, my head begins to whim it about. Why dost thou not speak? thou art both as *drunk* and as mute *as a fish*.—*Congreve, Way of the World*, iv. 9.

FISHABLE, capable of being fished.

There was only a small piece of *fishable* water in Englebourn.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xlvii.

FISH-BROTH, water.

The churlish frampold waves gave him his belly-full of *fish-broath*.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 168).

FISHER'S KNOT, a slip-knot, the ends of which lie horizontally, and will not become untied.

Then end to end, as falleth to their lot,
Let all your links, in order as they lie,
Be knit together with that *fisher's knot*
That will not slip, nor with the wet untie;
And at the lowest end, forget it not,
To leave a bout or compass like an eye,
The link that holds your hook to hang upon,
When you think good to take it off and on.
Dennis, Secrets of Angling (*Arber, Eng. Garner*, i. 150.)

FISH-FAG, a disparaging name for a female fish-hawker.

Who deemed himself of much too high a rank,
With vulgar *fish-fags* to be forced to chat.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 106.

FISHMONGERS' FAIR, Lent. In *Marston's Malcontent* one of the characters says, "Then we agree?" the other replies, "As Lent and fishmongers." And Nashe in his *Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 161) says that if it were not for the herring "fishmongers might keepe Christmasse all the yeere," *i. e.* would have no trade.

It was at a time when it is the *fishmongers' fair* (*tempus quo regnant piscatores*) and the butchers' time to be starved.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 219.

FISTIC, pugilistic.

In *fistic* phraseology, he had a genius for coming up to the scratch, wherever and whatever it was, and proving himself an ugly customer.—*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. ii.

FITCHY, pointed. In heraldry a cross is said to be *fitchée* when the lower part ends in a point.

Each board had two tenons fastned in their silver sockets, which sockets some conceive made *fitchy* or picked, to be put into the earth.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, IV. iv. 14.

FITTY, subject to fits.

They ... turned out so sickly and *fitty* that there was no rearing them anyhow.—*Nares, Thinks I to Myself*, ii. 168.

FITTY, suitable.

Cicero, Varro, Quintilian, and others strained themselues to giue the Greek wordes Latin names, and yet nothing so apt and *fitty*.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. ix.

FIVE-FINGER, also called the crow-fish, a species of *Asterias* or star-fish.

There are great penalties by the Admiralty-Court laid upon those that ... do not tread under their feet, or throw upon the shore, a fish which they [people of Colchester] call a *Five-finger*, resembling the rowel of a spur, because that fish gets into the Oysters when they gape, and sucks them out.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 10.

FIVER, a five-pound note (slang). Cf. TENNER.

I'll trot him ... against any horse you can bring for a *fiver*.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. vi.

FIVES, fist, as being formed of the five fingers: a slang term.

Whereby, altho' as yet they have not took to use their *fives*,
Or, according as the fashion is, to sticking with their knives,
I'm bound there'll be some milling yet, and shakings by the collars,
Afore they choose a chairman for the Glorious Apollers.
Hood, Row at the Oxford Arms.

Then let's act like Count Otto, and while one survives,
Succumb to our she-saints, videlicet wives;
That is, if one has not a good bunch of *fives*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*S. Odille*).

FIVES, a game something like tennis, but the ball is played by the hand; hence its name. See preceding entry.

Or as you may see in the Fleet or the Bench,
(Many folks do in the course of their lives)
The well-struck ball rebound from the wall,
When the gentlemen jail-birds are playing at *fives*.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*S. Medard*).

The little man was playing at *fives* against the bare wall.... He had no ball to play with, but he played with a brass button.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xxxv.

FIX, a difficulty (slang).

It's "a pretty particular *Fix*,"
Bloudie Jacke,
She is caught like a mouse in a trap.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Bloudie Jacke*).

We were now placed in an uncommonly awkward *fix*.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxv.

FIZZ, to make a hissing or sputtering sound.

Thou oft hast made thy fiery dart
Fizz in the hollow of his heart.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 249.

FIZZLE, an onomatopœous word, signifying the sound of singeing hair, or of hot iron plunged into water, or the like.

Whose beards—this a black, that inclining to grizzle—
Are smoking, and curling, and all in a *fizzle*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Auto-da-Fé*).

FLABELL, to fan.

It is continually *flabelled*, blown upon, and aired by the north winds.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxxix.

FLAG, a pinion.

The haggard cloister'd in her mew
To scour her downy robes, and to renew
Her broken *flags*, preparing to o'erlook
The tim'rous mallard at the sliding brook,
Jets oft from perch to perch.
Quarles, Emblems, III. i.

FLAGGED. The admiral in the quotation is the ship which carries the admiral's flag. See L. *s. v.* ADMIRAL.

At thy firmest age
Thou hadst within thy bole solid contents
That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the deck
Of some *flagg'd* admiral.
Cowper, Yardley Oak.

FLAGMAN, an admiral. Cf. FLAGGED.

To Mr. Lilly's the painter's, and there saw the heads, some finished, and all begun, of the *Flaggmen* in the late great fight with the Duke of York against the Dutch.—*Pepys*, April 18, 1666.

He was a kind of *Flagman*, a Vice-Admiral, in all those expeditions of good fellowship.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 535.

FLAGONET, small flagon.

And in a burnisht *flagonet* stood by
Beere small as comfort, dead as charity.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 281.

FLAGRE.

Tarre, mistresse (quoth shee), we commonly use when the wound is not deepe; but, berlady, for this I can tell you what we will doo, a little *flagre*, and the white of a new laid egge mingled with a little honey, you shall see I will make a medicine for him.—*Breton, Miseries of Mauillia*, p. 40.

FLAIL, to strike as with a flail.

And in an od corner for Mars they be sternfulye *flayling*
Hudge spoaks and chariots.
Stanyhurst, Conceites, p. 138

FLAM, humbugging. The word is given in the Dicts. as verb and substantive, but in the extract it is used adjectivally.

To amuse him the more in his search, she addeth a *flam* story that she had got his hand by corrupting one of the letter-carriers in London.—*Sprat, Relation of Young's Contrivance*, 1692 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 224).

FLAMAN, a flamingo (the description of the bird is not in the original).

Others grew in the legs, and to see them you would have said they had been cranes, or the reddish-long-billed-storklike-scranklegged sea-fowls, called *flamans*, or else men walking upon stilts or scatches.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, II. i.

FLAMBOYANT. This French word, as an architectural term, may be considered naturalized among us.

Mons. de Caumont's name is *Flamboyant*, alluding to the waving of a flame, and the tracery of the windows of this style . . gives very forcibly the idea of this waving in its dividing lines.—*Archæol.*, xxiv. 179 (1834).

FLAME, sweetheart.

How will she outshine all our Caermarthen ladies: and yet we have charming girls in Caermarthen. Am I, or am I not right, Mr. Reeves, as to my nephew's *flame*, as they call it?—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 46.

I suppose she was an old *flame* of the Colonel's, for their meeting was uncommonly ceremonious and tender.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxii.

FLAMEFUL, burning.

Pale phlegm, or saffron-coloured choler,
In feeble stomacks belch with divers dolor,
And print vpon our vnderstanding's tables,
That water-wracks, this other *flamefull* fables.—*Sylvester, Eden*, 401.

FLAMFEWS, kickshaws; trifles.

Voyd ye fro these *flamfews*, quoa the God.—*Stanyhurst, Conceites*, p. 138.

FLANKER, pavement at the side of a road.

In July and August was the high way from near the end of St. Clement's Church to the way leading to Marston pitched with pebbles, and the paths or *flankers* with hard white stones.—*Life of A. Wood*, 1682.

FLANNEL, soft or warm. In the second extract it seems = flaccid.

About this time of year I have little fevers every night, which bid me repair to a more *flannel* climate.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 9 (1764).

Some old duchess, as a badger gray,
(Her snags by Time, sure dentist, snatched away)
With long, lank, *flannel* cheeks.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 152.

FLANTADOE, a word coined, I suppose, by Stanyhurst: the original is *spumas salis cære ruebant.*

Tward Sicil Isle scantly thee Trojan nauye dyd enter,
And the sea salte foaming wyth braue *flantadoe* dyd harrow.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 44.

FLAPDOODLE. See extracts. H. gives it, without example, as a West country expression.

"It's my opinion, Peter, that the gentleman has eaten no small quantity of *flapdoodle* in his lifetime." "What's that, O'Brien?" replied I; "I never heard of it." "Why, Peter," rejoined he, "it's the stuff they feed fools on."—*Marryat, Peter Simple*, ch. xxviii.

"I shall talk to our regimental doctors about it, and get put through a course of fool's-diet before we start for India." "*Flapdoodle*, they call it, what fools are fed on." —*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xli.

FLAPPER, a young wild duck.

Lightbody happened to be gone out to shoot *flappers.*—*Miss Edgeworth, Manœuvring*, ch. xiv.

FLAPPET, a flap or ledge.

What brave spirit could be content to sit in his shop with a *flappet* of wood, and a blue apron before him, . . that might pursue feats of arms?—*B. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle*, i. 3.

FLAPPISH, careless or untidy, as having things loose and flapping about.

I see your keys! see a fool's head of your own: had I kept them I warrant they had been forthcoming: you are so *flappish*, you throw 'em up and down at your tail.—*The Committee*, Act IV.

FLAPPITS, finery; fallals.

The sign of the Golden Ball, it's gold all over, where they sell ribbands, and *flappits*, and other sort of geer for gentlewomen.—*Cibber, Provoked Husband*, Act I.

FLASH, flashy; showy but unsubstantial.

Loath I am to mingle philosophical cordials with Divine, as water with wine, lest my consolations should be *flash* and dilute.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 63.

FLASH. H. says, "A common word for a pool." In the extract it seems to mean a sufficient depth of water.

I was gone down with the barge to London; and for want of a *flash*, we lay ten weeks before we came again.—*Dialogue on Oxford Parliament*, 1681 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 116).

FLASH, slang.

"His checks no longer drew the cash,
Because, as his comrades explain'd in *flash*,
He had overdrawn his badger."
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

FLASHER, a showy or fashionable person.

They are reckoned the *flashers* of the place, yet everybody laughs at them for their airs, affectations, and tonish graces and impertinences.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 260.

Dr. Harrington, I find, is descended in a right line from the celebrated Sir John Harrington, who was godson of Queen Elizabeth, and one of the gayest writers and *flashers* of her reign.—*Ibid.* i. 333.

FLASHMAN, rogue.

"You're playing a dangerous game, my *flashman*, whoever you are," said Lee, rising savagely; "I've shot a man down for less than that."—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. v.

FLAT, a fool; opposite of sharp.

Why your face is as black as your hat!
Your fine Holland shirt is all over dirt,
And so is your point-lace cravat.
What a *Flat*,
To seek such an asylum as that.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Bloudie Jacke*).

"You did not seek a partner in the peerage, Mr. Newcome." "No, no, not such a confounded *flat* as that," cries Mr. Newcome.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xvi.

FLATCHET, an instrument of some kind: the original is *cuspide.* The word occurs again (*Æn.*, iii. 241) where Virgil has *enses.*

This sayd, with poynted *flatchet* thee mountan he broached,
Rush do the winds forward through perst chinck narrolie whizling.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 91.

FLATS, some kind of false dice.

What false dise vse they! as dise stopped with quicksiluer and heares, dise of a vauntage, *flattes*, gourdes to chop and chaunge whan they lyste to lette the trew dise fall vnder the table, and so take vp the false.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 54.

FLATTERABLE, open to flattery.

He was the most *flatterable* creature that ever was known.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 118.

FLAT-TIRING, downright fatigue (?).

Having already past over the greatest part of Arcadia, . . . his Horse (nothing guilty of his inquisitiveness) with *flat-tiring* taught him that discreet stays make speedy journies. —*Sidney, Arcadia*, Bk. i. p. 42.

FLAUNT A FLAUNT, streaming.

What be they? women masking in men's weedes,
With dutchkin dublets and with jerkins jaggde,
With Spanish spangs, and ruffes set out of France,
With high copt hattes, and fethers *flaunt a flaunt?*—*Gascoigne, Steel Glas* (*Epilogus*).

Thy fethers *flaunt a flaunte*
Are blowne awaie with winde.
Breton, Floorish vpon Fancie, p. 18.

FLAY-FLINT, a miser; one who would skin a flint.

There lived a *flay-flint* near, we stole his fruit.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

FLAYSOME, frightful; terrifying: a North country word.

Shoo'l not oppen't an ye mak yer *flaysome* dins till neeght.—*Miss E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. ii.

FLEAK, a hurdle. Cf. FLEYKE; and see Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S.).

The painful pioners wrought against their will,
With *fleaks* and fagots ditches vp to fill.
Hudson's Judith, iii. 116.

DAMAGING FLEAKS. E. W— and G. W— were charged . . . with damaging a *fleak*, the property of Lord Foley. . . . Police-sergeant Hind . . . found they had broken the fence. He matched the pieces, and they fitted together.—*Gainsburgh News*, June 27, 1868.

FLEAWORT, *inula conyza*. Sylvester reckons among "pernicious plants;"

The dropsie-breeding, sorrow-bringing psylly,
Heer called *Flea-wurt*.
Sylvester, The Furies, 177.

FLEBILE, lachrymose.

Alackaday! a *flebile* style this upon a mournful occasion.—*North, Examen*, p. 49.

His voice falters, and he is let down from his touring tragics, and takes to the more calm and moderate style, not without a tinct of the *flebile*, as under some mortification, or rather utter despair.—*Ibid.* p. 374.

FLECKLESS, spotless.

O hard when love and duty clash! I fear
My conscience will not count me *fleckless*.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Children demand that their heroes should be *fleckless*, and easily believe them so.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xvi.

FLEDGY, newly fledged; also, feathery.

Lyke bees . . . . . .
. . . . . .

When they do foorth carry theyre young swarme *fledggie* to gathring.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 415.

Where a *fledgy* sea-bird choir
Soars for ever.—*Keats, Fingal's Cave.*

The swan soft leaning on her *fledgy* breast.
Ibid., Otho the Great, ii. 2.

FLEECE, a snatch; an endeavour to fleece.

There's scarce a match-maker in the whole town, but has had a *fleece* at his purse.—*Centlivre, The Beau's Duel*, ii. 2.

FLEMISH, to wave; flourish.

Here on this alder stump, not an hour old; I thought they beauties starns weren't *flemishing* for nowt.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. iv.

FLEMISH BOND, a method of laying bricks.

Workmen began to use what they call the *Flemish bond*, which is the strongest as well as the oldest regular bond used in building.—*Archæol.*, iv. 106 (1777).

FLESH, to clothe with flesh.

This bare sceleton of time, place, and person must be *fleshed* with some pleasant passages.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. i.

FLESH-BIRD, a carrion bird, as the vulture, &c.

O'er his uncoffined limbs
The flocking *flesh-birds* screamed.
Coleridge, To a Young Man of Fortune.

FLESHHOLD, flesh enough for teeth to seize on.

There was *fleshhold* enough for the rhyming Satirists and the wits of those times, whereon to fasten the sorest and the strongest teeth they had.—*Sanderson*, iii. 106.

FLESH-SPADES, nails.

My landlady, highly resenting the injury done to the beauty of her husband by the *flesh-spades* of Mrs. Honour, called aloud for revenge and justice.—*Tom Jones*, Bk. XI. ch. viii.

FLETCHER. "*Jack Fletcher and his bolt*" seems a proverbial expression for things dissimilar. *Fletcher* = arrow-maker; hence the reference is to the distinction between the intelligent workman and the dead product of his skill.

We are as like in conditions as *Jack Fletcher and his bowlt*,
I brought up in learning, but he is a very dolt.
Edwards, Damon and Pithias (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, i. 232).

FLEYKE, a gate, or paling, or part of a stall. See H. *s. v.* FLAKE, and cf. FLEAK.

To discuss divinity they nought adread,
More meet it were for them to milk kye at a *fleyke*.
Song of John Nobody (*Strype, Cranmer*, Vol. II. App., p. 636).

FLICT, to afflict. Stanyhurst spells the word two different ways in the same line, unless *flighted* = forced to fly.

My self erst *flighted* to reliue thee *flicted* I learned.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 615.

FLIDGE, to become fledged.

They every day build their nests, every houre *flidge*, and in tearme-time especially flutter they abroad in flocks.—*Greene, Theeves falling out*, 1615 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii. 383).

FLIGHT, to scold.

Then pardon me for these uncourteous words
The which I in my rage did utter forth,
Prick'd by the duty of a loyal mind;
Pardon, Alphonsus, this my first offence,
And let me die if e'er I *flight* again.
Greene, Alphonsus, Act II.

FLIMP, to hustle; to rob. See quotation more at length, *s. v.* CROSS.

Flimping is a style of theft which I have never practised, and consequently of which I know nothing.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. x.

FLIMSY, bank-notes or other paper-money (slang).

In English Exchequer-bills full half a million,
Not kites manufactured to cheat and inveigle,
But the right sort of *flimsy*, all signed by Monteagle.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Mer. of Venice*).

FLING, a dance.

So he stept right up before my gate,
And danced me a saucy *fling*.
Hood, The Last Man.

FLING. *Full fling* = headlong, violently.

A man that hath taken his career, and runs *full fling* to a place, cannot recoil himself, or recall his strength on the sudden.—*Adams*, i. 237.

FLING AWAY, *or* OUT, *or* FROM, to leave hastily (in anger). Holland uses it = escape. Udal (see quotation *s. v.* SHUTTLE-BRAINED) has the word in this sense without any preposition attached.

His towne was not far off, . . . which as he assaulted in two severall places, the Britons *flung out* at a back way: but many of them in their flight were taken.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 37.

With this he *flings away* in discontentment, as if he meant with speed to quit the kingdom.—*Hist. of Edw. II.*, p. 153.

He *flung from* her and went out of the room.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 209.

FLINGBRAND, quarrelsome; polemical.

I would to God some amongst us had one dram of this grace [discretion] mingled with their whole handfuls of zeal. It would a little cool the preternatural heat of the *flingbrand* fraternity, as one wittily calleth them. —*Adams*, i. 125.

FLINT. The common phrase *to skin a flint* assumes in the extract a somewhat different shape.

For their fare, it was course in the quality, and yet slender in the quantity thereof; insomuch that they would in a manner *make pottage of a flint*.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. vi. 37.

FLINTED, hardened; cruel.

Also we the byrthplace detest of *flinted* Vlisses.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 279.

FLIPFLAP, a flighty person.

The light airy *flipflap*, she kills him with her motions.—*Vanbrugh, False Friend*, I. i.

FLIPPER, the finlike arm and deteriorated hand of the seal, and so applied (in slang) to a man's fist.

Thus limb from limb they dismembered him
So entirely, that e'en when they came to his wrists,
With those great sugar-nippers they cut off his *flippers*,
As the Clerk very flippantly termed his fists.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Gengulphus*).

A fist like a seal's *flipper* proclaimed him the prize-fighter.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xiv.

FLITCH, buttock: usually applied only to a beast, especially a pig.

Although he has no riches,
But walks with dangling breeches,
And skirts that want their stiches,
And shewes his naked *flitches*,
Yet he'll be thought or seen
So good as George-a-Green.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 278.

FLOCCINAUCITIES, worthless things.

He did not suppose that trifles and *flocci-naucities*, of which neither the causes nor consequences were of the slightest import, were predestined.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. clxxx.

FLOCK, to hold in scorn (*flocci*?)

We do hym loute and *flocke*,
And make him among vs our common sporting-stocke.—*Udal, Roister Doister*, iii. 3.

FLOCKERS, those who flock or crowd to a place.

The earth was overlaid
With *flockers* to them.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 71.

FLOCKLESS, without a flock.

You must remove the *flockless* pastors, or the payment of the priesthood will be useless.—*Sydney Smith, Letters*, 1843.

FLOCK-PATED, silly. Cf. FEATHER-HEADED.

And he that would be a poet
Must in no ways be *flock-pated:*
His ignorance, if he show it,
He shall of all schollers be hated.
Roxburgh Ballads, ii. 496.

FLOG-MASTER, one who wields the lash.

Busby was never a greater terror to a blockhead, or the Bridewell *flog-master* to a night-walking strumpet.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 205.

FLOODLESS, arid.

A fruit-les, *flood-les*, yea, a land-les land.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 1197.

FLOOKE, a flounder.

Nor would I be a byrd within a cage,
Nor dogge in kennell, nor a bore in stye;
Nor crab-tree-staffe to leane vpon for age,
Nor wicked liue to leade a youth awrye;
Nor like a *flooke* that floates but with the fludde,
Nor like an eele that liues but in the mudde.
Breton, I would and I would not, st. 122.

FLOORCLOTH, a cloth made of hemp and flax, prepared in a particular way: usually employed for backstairs, passages, &c.

I've heard our front that faces Drury Lane
Much criticised; they say 'tis vulgar brick-work,
A mimic manufactory of *floor-cloth.*
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 121.

It was a neat, dull little house on the shady side of the way, with new narrow *floorcloth* in the passage.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Our Next-Door Neighbour*).

FLOOR-CLOTH, to cover with floor-cloth.

The drawing-room at Todgers's was out of the common style; . . . it was *floor-clothed* all over, and the ceiling, including a great beam in the middle, was papered.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

FLOPPY, loose; flapping about.

In those days even fashionable caps were large and *floppy.*—*G. Eliot, Amos Barton*, ch. ii.

FLORENCE, a wine or liqueur.

The chest of *Florence* which puzzled James and me so much proves to be Lord Hertford's drams.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 255 (1757).

I told Mr. Fox of the wine that is coming, and he told me what I had totally forgot, that he has left off *Florence*, and chooses to have no more.—*Ibid.* iii. 329 (1759).

FLORENT, flourishing.

Sinopa (o long) was . . . a *florent* citee, and of greate power. — *Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 77.

Scandal has our *florent* glory spoil'd.—*D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford*, Act II.

FLORISHES, flowers (in women).

As childe-great women, or green maids (that miss
Their terms appointed for their *florishes*)
Pine at a princely feast, preferring far
Red herrings, rashers, and (som) sops in tar.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 897.

FLOSCULET, a bud. Herrick, writing on a lady who died in childbed, leaving a daughter, says,

But when your own faire print was set
Once in a virgin *flosculet*
Sweet as yourself, and newly blown,
To give that life resign'd your own.
Hesperides, p. 133.

FLOTESS, scum.

If thou burnest blood and fat together to please God, what other thing dost thou make of God, than one that had lust to smell to burnt *flotess?*—*Tyndale*, ii. 215.

FLOTTER, to flutter or falter.

Ah! how sick am I! my strength is gone, my sight faileth me, my tongue *flottereth* in my mouth.—*Becon*, iii. 94.

FLOURISHABLE, blooming; attractive.

The devil doth but cozen the wicked with his cates: as before in the promise of delicacy, so here of perpetuity. He sets the countenance of continuance on them, which indeed are more fallible in their certainty than *flourishable* in their bravery.—*Adams*, i. 217.

FLOUTING-STOCK, a butt. In the second extract it seems rather = jests, hoaxes.

This is well; he has made us his *flouting-stog.*—*Mery Wives of Windsor*, III. i.

You are wise and full of gibes and *flouting-stocks*, and 'tis not convenient you should be cozened.—*Ibid.* IV. v.

I was treated as nothing, a *flouting-stock* and a make-game, a monstrous and abortive birth, created for no other end than to be the scoff of my fellows.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, i. 263.

FLOWER. "The flower of youth" is a common expression, but *flower* by itself = prime. It will be seen that the two elder writers quoted use the plural.

Fyrst whan englonde was in his *floures*,
Ordred by the temporall gouernoures,
Knowenge no spirituall jurisdiccion;
Than was ther in eche state and degre
Haboundaunce and plentuous prosperite,
Peaceable welthe without affliccion.
Dyaloge between a Gentillman and a husbandman, p. 138.

If he be young and lusty, the devil will put in his heart, and say to him, What! thou art in thy *flowers*, man; take thy pleasure.—*Latimer*, i. 431.

The virgin in her *flowr*,
The fresh young youth, the sucking children small,
And hoary head dead to the ground shall fall.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 1449.

Dr. Playfere departed out of this world, in the 46 year of his life, in his *flower*, and prime.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 18.

"Being formed for society, and being cut off in your *flower*, you know." "I say," interposed the other quickly, "what are you talking of? Don't! Who's a going to be cut off in their *flowers*?"—*Dickens, Barnaby Rudge*, ch. lxxiv.

FLOWERAGE, flowers; blossoms.

O, as that evening Sun fell over the Champ-de-Mars . . . saw he on his wide zodiac road other such sight? A living garden spotted and dotted with such *flowerage;* all colours of the prism, the beautifullest blent friendly with the usefullest.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. xi.

St. Edmund's shrine glitters now with diamond *flowerages*, with a plating of wrought gold.—*Ibid., Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

FLOWRETRY, decoration in imitation of flowers.

The cedar was so curiously carved with imagery of flowers, palms, and Cherubims, that the walls of the house seemed at the same time a garden of flowers, a grove of trees, yea, and a paradise of angels. Nor was all this *flowretry*, and other celature on the cedar, lost labour.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, III. v. 4.

FLUCTUANCY, fluctuation; wavering.

. . They may have their storms and tossings sometime, partly by innate *fluctuancy*, as the rollings and tidings of the sea, and partly by outward winds and tempests.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 222.

FLUCTUATE, to unsettle: usually a verb neuter.

The younger sisters are bred rebels too, but the thought of guiding their mother, when such royal distinction was intended her, flattered and *fluctuated* them.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 204.

FLUCTUOUS, flowing; pertaining to the waves. See quotation more at length *s. v.* IMBRISTLE.

Madona Amphitrite's *fluctuous* demeans.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 151).

FLUDY, pertaining to the sea or flood. Nashe calls the herring "this monarchall *fludy* induperator." See quotation *s. v.* EXCELSITUDE.

FLUE, influenza.

I have had a pretty fair share of the *flue*, and believe I am now well rid of it at last.—*Southey, Letters*, 1839 (iv. 574).

FLUENCE, stream. The Dicts. only give the word = fluency.

That he first did cleanse
With sulphur, then with *fluences* of sweetest water rense.—*Chapman, Iliad*, xvi. 224.

FLUKE, a hydatid, or parasitical intestinal worm, so called from its likeness to a flounder.

Like sheep-boys stuffing themselves with blackberries, while the sheep are licking up *flukes* in every ditch.—*Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy*, ii. 8.

FLUKE, something unexpected; a chance (slang).

These conditions are not often fulfilled, I can tell you; it is a happy *fluke* when they are.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xix.

FLUMMOX, to confound.

My 'pinion is, Sammy, that if your governor don't prove a alleybi, he'll be what the Italians call reg'larly *flummoxed*.—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiii.

FLUMP, to put down with violence.

Bellows went skimming across the room, chairs were *flumped* down on the floor, and poor Gambouge's oil and varnish-pots went clattering through the windows.—*Thackeray, Paris Sketch-Book*, ch. v.

FLUNKEYDOM, the domain of flunkeys or servile people. See quotation *s. v.* OBSCURANTISM.

Can you deny that you've been off and on lately between *flunkeydom* and the Cause, like a donkey between two bundles of hay?—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxvii.

FLUNKY, a livery servant; hence applied to a servile person. L. has the word with quotations from Thackeray. I add the following as showing that Carlyle in 1838 regarded the term as a Scotticism. The word occurs two or three times in Miss Ferrier's *Inheritance* (1824).

In all this who sees not sensuality, pretension, boisterous imbecility enough; much that could not have been ornamental in the temper of a great man's over-fed great man (what the Scotch name *flunky*), though it had

been more natural there?—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 55.

FLUSH, a term at primero, when the cards were of a suit; also at cribbage. Gifford says that five and fifty was the highest number to stand on at primero, and if a flush accompanied this, the hand was irresistible.

I bring you
No cheating Clim o' the Cloughs, or Claribels,
That look as big as five and fifty and *flush*.
Jonson, Alchemist, I. i.

There was nothing silly in it [whist], like the nob in cribbage—nothing superfluous. No *flushes*, that most irrational of all pleas that a reasonable being can set up; that any one should claim four by virtue of holding cards of the same mark and colour, without reference to the playing of the game, or the individual worth or pretensions of the cards themselves.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia (Mrs. Battle)*.

FLUSHENIZE, to make like the men of Flushing; to adopt the drinking habits of the Dutch.

O that these healthes that makes so many sicke,
Were buried in the lake of Leathe quicke!
For since our English (ah!) were *Flusheniz'd*,
Against good manners and good men they kicke.—*Davies, Mirum in Modum*, p. 10.

FLUSHING, a woollen material, so called from the place where it is manufactured.

He walked his battlements under fire, as some stout skipper paces his deck in a suit of *Flushing*, calmly oblivious of the April drops that fall on his woollen armour.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xliii.

FLUSTRATED, tipsy. *Flustered* is more common.

We were coming down Essex Street one night a little *flustrated*, and I was giving him the word to alarm the watch.—*Spectator*, No. 493.

FLUSTRATION, confusion; flurry.

"Bless me," said she, "how soon these fine young ladies will be put into *flusterations*."—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 204.

A fine gentleman with a pig's tail and a golden sord by his side came to comfit me. . . . My fellow survant Umphry Klinker bid him be sivil, and he gave the young man a dowse in the chops, but I fackins Mr. Klinker wa'n't long in his debt; with a good oaken sapling he dusted his doublet for all his golden chease-toaster, and fipping me under his arm, carried me huom, I nose not how, being I was in such a *flustration*.—*Humphrey Clinker*, i. 126.

He felt, all over him, a mix'd sensation,
A kind of shocking, pleasing, queer *flustration*.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 146.

FLUSTRUM, agitation.

We may take the thing quietly without being in a *flustrum*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. v.

FLUTCH, adjective, a reproachful term.

Jobbinol goose-caps, foolish loggerheads, *flutch* calf-lollies.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxv.

FLUTE, to sound as a flute. See quotation *s. v.* LUTE.

So said he, and the barge with oar and sail
Moved from the brink, like some full-breasted swan,
That, *fluting* a wild carol ere her death,
Ruffles her pure cold plume, and takes the flood
With swarthy webs.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

FLUTE-DOUX, a species of flute: the latter part of the word intimating its sweetness.

Trick. There's five-and-twenty couple of bears are to dance a dance in Paris-garden before the king; and four-and-twenty couple of French apes play to them upon the *flute-doux*.
Dash. . . . Four-and-twenty bears dance to *flute-douxes!*
Revenge, or A Match in Newgate, Act II.

FLUTENIST, flute-player.

These village-known cheeks that in country listes
Were fencers' men, these sometimes *flutenists*
Beare office now.—*Stapylton, Juvenal*, iii. 42.

FLY, to travel by a fly. *Coach* was employed as a verb in the same way. See also LITTER.

We then *flied* to Stogursey just to see the Church. . . . Tuesday, Poole *flied* us all the way to Sir T. Ackland's Somersetshire seat.—*Southey, Letters*, 1836 (iii. 478).

FLY, wide awake; sharp. See quotation *s. v.* CLYFAKING.

"Do what I want, and I will pay you well." . . . "I am *fly*," says Joe; "but fen larks, you know: stow hooking it."—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xvi.

FLY, a carriage for hire: it seems at first to have been applied to carriages drawn by men.

A nouvelle kind of four-wheel vehicles drawn by a man and an assistant are very accommodating to visitors and the inhabitants; they are denominated *flys*, a name given by a gentleman at the Pavilion upon their first introduction in 1816; and as they

have superseded the sedan chairs, we have given a list of fares for the use of these vehicles at the end of the work.—*Wright's Brighton Ambulator*, 1818.

Legs the tightest that ever were seen,
The tightest, the lightest that danced on the green,
Cutting capers to sweet Kitty Clover.
Shatter'd, scatter'd, cut, and bowl'd down,
Off they go, worse off for renown,
A line in the Times or a talk about town,
Than the leg that a *fly* runs over.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

FOBUS, a term of reproach.

Ay, you old *fobus*, and you would have been my guardian, would you, to have taken care of my estate, that half of 't should never come to me, by letting long leases at pepper-corn rents?—*Wycherley, Plain Dealer*, II. i.

FŒDIFRAGOUS, covenant-breaking.

We see it [adultery] plagued to teach us that the sin is of a greater latitude than some imagine it; unclean, *fœdifragous*, perjured. —*Adams*, i. 250.

FOG, gross; bloated. *Foggy* is the usual adjective.

A fowle *fog* monster, great swad, depriued of eyesight.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 672.

FOGLE, slang for a silk handkerchief; *fogle-hunter* is a stealer of such.

"What's the matter now?" said the man carelessly. "A young *fogle-hunter*," replied the man who had Oliver in charge. "Are you the party that's been robbed, sir?" enquired the man with the keys. "Yes, I am," replied the old gentleman, "but I am not sure that this boy actually took the handkerchief."—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xi.

"If you don't take *fogles* and tickers—" "What's the good of talking in that way?" interposed Master Bates; "he don't know what you mean." "If you don't take pocket handkechers and watches," said the Dodger, reducing his conversation to the level of Oliver's capacity, "some other cove will."—*Ibid.* ch. xviii.

FOGRAMITY, stupidity. See FOGRUM.

Nobody's civil now, you know; 'tis a *fogramity* quite out.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. II. ch. v.

FOGRUM, fogeyish; stupid. L. has *fogrum* as a substantive = fogy, in which sense also it occurs elsewhere in *Camilla*.

Father and mother are but a couple of *fogrum* old fools.—*Foote, Trip to Calais*, Act I.

Do you think I come hither for such *fogrum* stuff as that?—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. II. ch. v.

FOIL. To *give foil* = to discomfit; to *take a foil* = to accept discomfiture.

Lose, gentle lords, but not by good King Edward;
A baser man shall *give* you all the *foil*,
Greene, Geo-a-Greene, p. 261.

Bestir thee, Jaques, *take* not now the *foil*.
Lest thou didst lose what foretime thou didst gain.—*Ibid., Friar Bacon*, p. 168.

[The devil] is not only content to *take a foil*, but even out of the same thing wherein he was foiled maketh he matter of a new temptation, a new ball of fire.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, v. 513.

FOIL, the track of an animal. To *run foil* is to run over the same track, to double; to *take foil* (see extract *s. v.* FOOTE SAUNTE) seems to have the same meaning.

No hare when hardly put to it by the hounds, and *running foil*, makes more doublings and redoublings than the fetcht compass, circuits, turns, and returns in this their intricate peregrination.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, IV. iii. 6.

I think I was hard run enough by your mother for one man; but after giving her a dodge, here's another—*follows me upon the foil*.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. VII. ch. iv.

Safe from the fury of the critic hounds,
O Bruce, thou treadest Abyssinian grounds,
Nor can our British noses *hunt thy foil*.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 187.

FOLDEDLY, in folds.

The habite of her Priest was ... a pentacle of siluered stuffe about her shoulders, hanging *foldedly* down.—*Chapman, Masque of Mid. Temple.*

FOLLY. See quotations.

They saw an object amidst the woods on the edge of the hill, which upon enquiry they were told was called Shenstone's *folly*. This is a name which, with some sort of propriety, the common people give to any work of taste, the utility of which exceeds the level of their comprehension.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. IX. ch. vii.

There is nothing in this world which so provokes scorn as the utterly wasted expenditure on some proud building which, after a vast outlay, he who planned it, having totally miscalculated his means, is compelled to leave unfinished.... We know indeed how this scorn will often embody itself in a name given to the unfinished structure. It is called this man's or that man's "*folly*;" and the name of the foolish builder is thus kept alive for long after-years on the lips of men.—*Abp. Trench, Westminster Abbey Sermons*, p. 130.

FOLLY, to fool.

Let me shun
Such *follying* before thee.
Keats, Endymion, Bk. i.

FONTAL, belonging to the font.

This day among the faithful placed,
And fed with *fontal* manna,
O with maternal title graced—
Dear Anna's dearest Anna.
Coleridge, Christening of a Friend's Child.

FONTANGE, a head-dress introduced at the Court of Louis XIV. about 1680 by Mademoiselle Fontange. L. says "rare, obsolete, if ever naturalised," and quotes *Spectator*, No. 98.

Now had the goddess of the year
Long flourish'd in her summer geer,
And envious autumn in revenge
With dust had spoil'd her green *fountange*.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, canto 2.

The Duchess of Burgundy immediately undressed, and appeared in a *fontange* of the new standard.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 105.

It edifies, I am sure, and would become Quality, and fits as genteely on ladies as French *fontanges*.—*Ibid.* p. 152.

FONT-NAME, Christian name.

Some presume *Boston* to be his Christian, *of Bury* his Sirname. But . . Boston is no *Font-name*. — *Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln* (ii. 20).

FOOL-FAT, to the full, and more (?). Or is it a substantive = bloated folly?

Nay, we must now have nothing brought on stages,
But puppetry, and pide ridiculous antickes;
Men thither come to laugh, and feede *fool-fat*.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, Act I.

FOOLOCRACY, rule of fools: a hybrid word; *morocracy* would be more correct.

Yet this is better than the old infamous jobbing, and the *foolocracy* under which it has so long laboured.—*Sydney Smith, Letters*, 1832.

FOOLOSOPHER, a contemptuous corruption of philosopher. Cf. CRAZYOLOGIST, FUTILITARIAN.

Some of your philosophers (or *foolosophers* more properly) have had the faces to affirm that we [women] were not of the same species with men.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 54.

FOOT seems to mean "trip" in the extract.

Harry, giving him a slight *foot*, laid him on the broad of his back.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 166.

FOOT.

Now trust me not, readers, if I be not already weary of pluming and *footing* this sea-gull, so open he lies to strokes.—*Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus*, p. 125.

FOOT. To *put one's best foot forward* or *foremost* = to make haste.

But *put your best foot forward*, or I fear
That we shall miss the mail.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

FOOTBACK. N. gives an extract from Taylor, who speaks of "*footback* trotting travellers," and observes that it is singularly used; it is not, however, peculiar to Taylor; it refers, of course, to pedestrians carrying a bundle or knapsack on their backs.

Tolossa hath forgot that it was sometime sackt, and beggars that euer they caried their fardles on *footback*.—*Nashe, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon.*

FOOTE SAUNT. Halliwell says, "A game at cards mentioned in the *School of Abuse*." Saunt or cent (*q. v.* in N.) was a game at cards; but in the sub-joined there seems to me some *double entendre*, though I know not what; for how could people play a game at cards without cards? moreover, is *foote* joined with saunt or cent anywhere else?

In our assemblies at playes in London you shall see . . . suche playing at *foote Saunt* without cardes, such ticking, such toying, such smiling, such winking, and such manning them home when the sportes are ended, that it is a right comedie to marke their behauiour, to watch their conceites, as the catte for the mouse, and as good as a course at the game itselfe to dogge them a little or followe aloofe by the print of their feete, and so discouer by slotte where the deare taketh foyle.—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 35

FOOT-FOLK, infantry.

A favourite book of his grandfather had been the life of old George Frundsberg of Mindelheim, a colonel of *foot-folk* in the Imperial service at Pavia fight.—*Thackeray, The Virginians*, ch. lxiii.

FOOTMAN, lazy tonrgs? . .

They were to me like a dumb waiter, or the instrument constructed by the smith, and by courtesy called a "*footman;*" they did what I required, and I was no further concerned with them.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, iii. 67.

FOOTY, poor; mean.

I think it would be a very pretty bit of practice to the ship's company to take her out from under that *footy* battery.—*Marryat, Peter Simple*, ch. xxxiii.

Nobody wants you to shoot crooked; take good iron to it, and not *footy* paving-stones. —*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. ix.

FOPPERLY, foppish; foolish.

I'll set my foot to his, and fight it out with him, that their *fopperly* god is not so good as a Red-herring.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 167).

FOP'S ALLEY, a passage up the centre of the pit in the old Opera House, where dandies congregated.

During the last dance she was discovered by Sir Robert Floyer, who, sauntering down *fop's alley*, stationed himself by her side.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

FORANIZE, to speak or act as a foreigner. Fuller, remarking that Pits called a certain private gentleman *nobilis*, says that the word out of England does not imply more than gentle birth, and adds in the margin, "Our countryman, Pits, did *foranize* with long living beyond the seas."—*Worthies, Warwick* (ii. 417).

FORBEARANT, patient; forbearing.

Whosoever had preferred sincerity, earnestness, depth of practical rather than theoretic insight, . . . must have come over to London, and with *forbearant* submissiveness listened to our Johnson.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 237.

FORBID, to defy, or challenge.

To them whom the mist of envy hath so blinded that they can see no good at all done but by themselves, I *forbid* them, the best of them, to show me in Rheims or in Rome, or any popish city Christian, such a show as we have seen here these last two days.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, v. 36.

FORBIDDINGNESS, that which repels.

If she has near her a person to whom she might communicate her whole mind without doubt of her fidelity, yet there may be a *forbiddingness* in the person, a difference in years, in degree.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iii. 264.

FORCELET, a linen cloth (?).

Our doctrine taketh no authority of private folk, of women, of *forcelets*, of napkins [*linteis atque lineis*].—*Jewel*, i. 260.

FORE. *To the fore* = in a prominent position; ready at hand. According to Barham this is an Irish phrase, but it is now common in England.

Two or three score
Of magnificent structures around, perhaps more,
As our Irish friends have it, are there *to the fore*.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Auto-da-Fé*).

FOREACQUAINT, to get knowledge beforehand.

Walk every day a turn or two with death in thy garden, and well *foreacquaint* thyself therewithal.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 53.

Even foxes, and hares, and other such vermin, *foreacquaint* themselves with muses, thickets, and burrows, into which, when they are chased and hunted, they may repair for safety.—*Ibid.* p. 67.

FORE-AGES, time past.

In *fore-ages* men of great titles would patronize the writing of good studies.—*Breton, Wit's Private Wealth* (Dedic.).

FORE-BACKWARDLY, preposterously; putting cart before horse.

Exercise indeed we do, but that very *fore-backwardly*; for where we should exercise to know, we exercise as having known.—*Sidney, Defence of Poesie*, p. 561.

FORE-BUTTOCK, breast.

Now with a modern matron's careful air,
Now her *fore-buttocks* to the navel bare.
Misc. by Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot, iv. 222 (ed. 1733).

FORECHACE, the hunt forwards. The Trojans were in pursuit of the Greeks that they might seize the body of Patroclus—

But when th' Ajaces turn'd on them, and made their stand, their hearts
Drunk from their faces all their bloods, and not a man sustain'd
The *forechace* nor the after-fight.
Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 637.

FORECONCLUDE, to conclude previously.

They held the same confederation *foreconcluded* by Alfred.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 12.

FORECONDEMN, to condemn beforehand.

What can equally savour of injustice and plain arrogance as to prejudice and *forecondemn* his adversary in the title for "slanderous and scurrilous"?—*Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus*, p. 103.

FORE COURT, front court.

Englishmen in ancient time called in their language an Entry, and *fore Court* or Gatehouse, Inbopou.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 815.

FOREDECREE, to preordain.

God had *fore-decreed* to make it His owne worke by a cleaner way.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 162.

FOREDEEM, to presage.

Of a frende it was more standing with humanitee and gentlenesse to hope the best then to *foredeme* the worste.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 320.

FOREDELE, advantage. See H. *s. v.*

To one demaunding what auantage he had

by his philosophie, "Though nothing els," saied he, "yet at lestwise this *foredele* I haue, that I am readie prepared to al maner fortune, good or badde." — *Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 157.

FOREDONE, previous.

And then behoveth us to take upon us sharp penance, continuing therein, for to obtain of the Lord forgivness of our *foredone* sins, and grace to abstain us hereafter from sin.—*Exam. of W. Thorpe* (*Bale, Select Works*, p. 67).

FORE-DOOR, front door. See extract *s. v.* SUBTERRESTRIAL.

The tiger-hearted man . . by force carried me through a long entry to the *fore-door*.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 248.

FOREFAINT, very languishing.

And with that word of sorrow, all *forefaint*
She looked up.
Sackville, Induction, st. 15.

FORE FATCHE, forethought or subtlety. *Fetch* is a common word for contrivance.

I thought that a forrener and a straunger had bene all one. But bylike it includeth som great mistery knowne only to his Lordshyppes politicke wisdome that they be here reckned two, as he is a man of a great *fore fatche*.—*Bale, Declaration of Bonner's Articles*, 1554 (Art. xi.).

FOREFEEL, to feel beforehand.

With unwieldy waves the great sea *forefeels* winds
That both ways murmur.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 13.

FOREFIT, to prepare.

Mark such as, sentenced by judges and physicians, foreknow their death, yet without special grace *forefit* themselves never the more carefully.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 54.

FOREFORM, to prepare.

They will have no reserve upon them, no *foreformed* evasions or contrivances for escape.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 176.

FOREGATE, entrance gate.

The nether towne . . . fensed with a wall, with a castle also thereto, and a *foregate* at the entrance into it.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 81.

Beare vp the Crosse; and euer looke vpon't
As on the only key of Heav'n's *fore-gate*.
Davies, Muse's Teares, p. 15.

Some postern or back-door for a gift to come in when the broad *fore-gates* are shut against it.—*Adams*, ii. 259.

FOREGATHER, to hold close intercourse with.

And he waggled his tail, as much as to say, "Mr. Blogg, we've *foregathered* before today."—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Bagman's Dog*).

"I am . . . a man of my word." "Ay, and a man who is better than his word," cried Catherine; "the only one I ever did *foregather*."—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. liv.

Instead of *foregathering* with an old friend, you discover that you have to make a new acquaintance.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. vii.

FOREGROWN, overgrown.

To be quiet from the inward, violent, injurious oppressors, the fat and *foregrown* rams within our own fold, is a special blessing.—*Andrewes*, v. 137.

FOREHEAD. *Forehead of the morning* is Chapman's rendering of ἠρι μάλα, very early. Cf. "top of the morning," though that rather refers to the *best* part of the morning.

I'll launch my fleet, and all my men remove;
Which (if thou wilt use so thy sight, or think'st it worth respect)
In *forehead of the morn* thine eyes shall see, with sails erect
Amidst the fishy Hellespont.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 347.

FOREHEADED, headstrong; *tender-foreheaded* = gentle, meek.

The Gnosticks, Valentinians, Cataphrygians, . . . were *tender-foreheaded* and simple-spirited people compared to those high-crested and Seraphick Sophisters.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 47.

Our zeal to God's glory (saith he), our love to His Church, and the due planting of the same in this *For-headed* age, should be so warm——*Heylin's Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 278.

FOREHEADLESS, brazen; impudent.

If Jethro called for courage in those modest, primitive times, and among a people newly tamed with Egyptian yokes, what do our audacious and *foreheadless* swaggerers require?—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 121.

FOREHEARSE (?). Love is the wounder referred to.

Ay me poore man, with many a trampling teare
I feele him wound the *forehearse* of my heart.
Greene, Menaphon, p. 87.

FOREIMAGINATION, anticipation.

If any of us had but half the strength of Paul's faith, or life of his hope, or cheerful *foreimaginations*, which he had of this felicity, we could not but have the same desires and longings for our dissolution, and fruition of them.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 68.

FOREKING, a predecessor on the throne.

Why didst thou let so many horsemen hence?
Thy fierce *forekings* had clench'd their pirate hides
To the bleak church-doors, like kites upon a barn.—*Tennyson, Harold*, iv. 3.

FORELITTER, to litter or bring forth prematurely. Cf. extract from Greene, *s. v.* PUPPY.

As *forelittring* bitches whelp blynd puppies, so I may bee perhaps entwighted of more haste then good speede.—*Stanyhurst, Virgil*, Dedic.

FOREMELT, to melt beforehand.

Loue's vshering fire
Foremelting beautie, and loue's flame itselfe.
Chapman, Gentleman Vsher, Act IV.

FOREMIND, to intend.

Neauer I *foremynded* (let not mee falslye be threpped)
For toe slip in secret by flight.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 354.

FORE-NAME, Christian name.

His sonne, carrying the same *fore-name*, not degenerating from his father, lived in high honour.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 320.

FORENIGHT, previous night. Cf. AFTER-MORN in Tennyson.

And I that in *forenight* was with no weapon agasted,
And litel esteemed thee swarms of Greekish assemblye,
Now shiuer at shaddows.
Stanyhurst, Æn., ii. 753.

FORENSIVE, legal.

One thing remains that is purely of episcopal discharge, which I will salute and go by, before I look upon his *forensive* or political transactions.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 97.

FOREPAYMENT, prepayment.

I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of *Espriella*, or rather in part of *forepayment*.—*Southey, Letters*, 1807 (ii. 9).

FOREPLAN, to prearrange.

She had learnt very little more than what had been already foreseen and *foreplanned* in her own mind.—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxxviii.

FOREPOINT, to predestine; foreshow.

These three (as distressed wrackes), preserued by some further *forepoynting* fate, coueted to clime the mountaine.—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 27.

This (as *forepointing* to a storme that was gathering on that coast) began the first difference with the French nation.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 10.

FOREQUOTE, to cite beforehand.

As publik and autentik rowles *forequoting*
Confused th' events most worthy noting
In His deer Church, His darling and delight.
Sylvester, The Columnes, 454.

FORE-REPORT, to declare beforehand.

Fame falls most short in those transcendents which are above her predicaments, . . . but chiefly in *fore-reporting* the happinesse in heaven.—*Fuller, Holy State*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii.

FORE-REQUEST, to ask beforehand.

Whereas Papists plead that Offa had *fore-requested* the granting of these priviledges from the Pope, no mention at all thereof appears in the charter of his foundation (here too large to insert), but that all was done by his own absolute authority.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. iii. 38.

FORE-RESEMBLE, to prefigure.

He . . . stiffly argues that Christ being as well king as priest was as well *fore-resembled* by the kings then as by the high priest; so that if his coming take away the one type, it must also the other.—*Milton, Reason of Ch. Government*, Bk. I. ch. v.

FORE-RESOLUTION, previous resolve.

Men that want this *fore-resolution* are like a secure city, that spends all her wealth in furnishing her chambers and furbishing her streets, but lets her bulwarks fall to the ground.—*Adams*, iii. 26.

FORESEND, to send beforehand.

Claudius . . . *foresends* Publius Ostorius Scapula, a great warrior, proprætor into Britaine.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 4.

FORESENTENCE, prophetic doom.

When wine had wrought, this good old man awook,
Agniz'd his crime, ashamed, wonder-strook
At strength of wine, and toucht with true repentance,
With prophet mouth 'gan thus his son's *fore-sentence*.—*Sylvester, The Arke*, p. 599.

FORESHADOW, a shadowing before; an anticipatory sketch. The verb is common.

It is only in local glimpses and by significant fragments . . . that we can hope to impart some outline or *foreshadow* of this doctrine.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. viii.

Dubious on the distracted patriot imagination wavers, as a last deliverance, some *foreshadow* of a National Guard.—*Ibid., Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. V. ch. iii.

FORESHAPE, to prepare; to mould beforehand.

But let it be propounded on his part,
Or by the seculars before the Synod,

And we shall so *foreshape* the minds of men
That by the acclaim of most, if not of all,
It shall be hailed acceptable.
Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iii. 3.

FORESLIP, to lose previously.

You shall have them burnish, and grow thicke, yea, and then make hast for amends of the former time *foreslipt*.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 6.

FORESNAFFLE, to restrain by anticipation.

Had not I *foresnaffled* my mynde by votarye promise
Not toe yoke in wedlock?
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 17.

FORESPEAK, to bewitch, and so to invoke evil. Cf. BESPEAK, and see H.

The sly Enchanter, when to work his will
And secret wrong on some *forespoken* wight,
Frames wax in form to represent aright
The poor unwitting wretch he means to kill;
And pricks the image, framed by magic's skill,
Whereby to vex the party day and night.
Daniel, Sonnet X. (*Arber's Eng. Garner*, i. 585).

I doe not *forespeak* or imprecate a further evil day upon any.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 337.

FORESPEAKER, an introducer; one who prepares the way for another.

Wee must get him . . . gloues, scarfes, and fannes to bee sent for presents, which might be as it were *forespeakers* for his entertainment.—*Breton, Grimello's Fortunes*, p. 10.

FOREST. The Antiquary referred to for this curious derivation is stated in a note to be "Sir Robert Cotton (under the name of Mr. Speed) in Huntingtonshire."

Now was the South-west of this County made a *Forest* indeed, if, as an Antiquary hath observed, a *Forest* be so called, *quia foris est*, because it is set open and abroad.—*Fuller, Worthies, Hants* (i. 399).

FORETEAM, front shaft or pole (Latin *temo*).

Their chariots in their *foreteams broke*.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 352.

FORETHREATEN, to threaten beforehand.

Druina's monarch himself, when all his great sages were at a stand, hit right upon it; for it being *forethreatned*, and advertisement being fortunately lighted upon, that a sudden blow should be given, which should be no sooner doing than a piece of paper burning, His Majesty . . . positively avouched that it must be some project of nitre.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 44.

FOREWEEP, to weep before; to usher in with weeping.

The sky in sullen drops of rain
Forewept the morn.
Churchill, The Duellist, i. 155.

FOREWITHERED, withered away.

Her body small, *forewither'd*, and forespent,
As is the stalk that summer's drought oppress'd.—*Sackville, Induction*, st. 12.

FORE-WORLD, the antediluvian world.

It were as wise to bring from Ararat
The *fore-world's* wood to build the magic pile.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. ix.

FORFEITMENT, penalty.

Then many a Lollard would in *forfeitment*
Bear paper-faggots o'er the pavement.
Hall, Sat., II. i. 17.

FORGALDED, thoroughly galled.

But sure that horse which tyreth like a roile,
And lothes the griefe of his *forgalded* sides,
Is better much than is the harbrainde colte.
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene, p. 117.

FORGETTABLE, obscure; unremarkable.

Of the numerous and now mostly *forgettable* cousinry we specify farther only the Mashams of Otes in Essex.—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, i. 21.

FORGIVINGNESS, placability.

Sir Charles . . was always happy in making by his equanimity, generosity, and *forgivingness*, fast friends of inveterate enemies.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 115.

FORISFAMILIATION, the establishment of a son away from the father's house, with a certain sum, beyond which he is to expect nothing. R. has the verb, *q. v.*; it is a legal term.

My father could not be serious in the sentence of *foris-familiation* which he had so unhesitatingly pronounced.—*Scott, Rob Roy*, i. 37.

FORISTELL, breach of the forest laws (?)

The inhabitants, as we read in King William the Conqueror's booke, were . . . quitte and quiet from all custome, beside for robbery, peace-breach, and *Foristell*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 350.

FORKED. To *fork out* = to give money is a common slang phrase. See quotation *s. v.* COTTON, but query whether this is the meaning in the first extract.

Sooner the inside of thy hand shall grow
Hisped and hairie, ere thy palm shall know
A postern-bribe took, or a *forked*-fee
To fetter Justice, when she might be free.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 216.

If I am willing to *fork out* a sum of money, he may be willing to give up his chance of Diplow.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxviii.

FORLORN, a forlorn hope.

The squadron nearest to your eye
Is his *Forlorn* of infantry.
. . . . . .
The *Forlorn* now halts for the van,
The Rearguard draws up to the main.
Cotton, Winter, 1689 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 219).

FORMABLE, shapely. In the second extract it = plastic.

Thys profit is gott by trauelling, that whatsoeuer he wryteth he may so expresse and order it, that hys narrative may be *formable*. —*Webbe, English Poetrie*, p. 90.

The Papists . . . call that sacred writ a nose of wax, *formable* to any construction.—*Adams*, ii. 338.

FORMALISER, formalist; a man of routine.

It was notorious that after this secretary retired the king's affairs went backwards; wheels within wheels took place; the ministers turned *formalisers*, and the court mysterious.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 144.

FORMALITIES, special dress. In the subjoined quotations it is applied to academical, municipal, sacerdotal, and Quaker's garb; also, as by Earle, to what would now be called the *get up* of an affected man.

You find him in his slippers, and a pen in his eare, in which *formality* he was asleep. —*Earle, Microcosmographie* (*Pretender to Learning*).

She took her leave of the University, . . . the Doctours attending her in their *formalities* as far as Shotover.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IX. i. 73.

Egg-Saturday, Edward Bagshaw, M.A., and student of Ch. Ch., presented his bachelaurs *ad determinandum*, without having on him any *formalities*, whereas every deane besides had *formalities* on.—*Life of A. Wood*, Feb. 12, 1658-9.

Requiring . . . the several companies in the City to attend solemnly in their *formalities* as she went along. — *Heylin, Life of Laud*, Bk. III. p. 241.

The priests went before in their *formalities*.—*Aubrey, Misc.*, p. 218.

Mrs. Lov. I hop'd to have been quiet, when once I had put on your odious *formality* here.

Col. Then thou wearest it out of compulsion, not choice, friend.

Mrs. Lov. Thou art in the right of it, friend.

Centlivre, Bold Stroke for a Wife, Act V.

FORMER, a predecessor.

We must be content in common speech to use the terms of our *formers* devised.—*W. Patten, Exped. to Scotland*, 1547 (*Arber, Eng. Garner*, iii. 59).

FORMIC, pertaining to *formicæ* or ants. In the extract the word is employed generally. In ordinary use it only occurs in the phrase *formic acid*, a pungent acid supplied by, or similar to that supplied by, ants.

When we are told to go to the ant and the bee, and consider their ways, it is not that we should borrow from them *formic* laws or apiarian policy.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xcvi.

FORMIDABILITY, power of causing fear.

A Mackintosh has been taken who reduces their *formidability* by being sent to raise two clans, and with orders, if they would not rise, at least to give out they had risen, for that three clans would leave the Pretender unless joined by these two. — *Walpole to Mann*, ii. 98 (1745).

FORMOSITIE, beauty. The speaker is a pedantic schoolmaster.

The thunder-thumping Jove transfused his dotes into your excellent *formositie*.—*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

FORMULARY, formal.

An English workman should have been called in to assist to have here mended the *formulary* part, which is grossly mistaken, and shows plainly the romance of a foreigner. —*North, Reflections on Le Clerc*, p. 675.

There is . . in the incorruptible Sea-green himself, though otherwise so lean and *formulary*, a heartfelt knowledge of this latter fact. —*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. ii.

FORNE, former.

Gangameli is as much as to saye the Camel's hous; whiche it is saied that a certain king in *forne* yeares, when he had on a dromedarie camele escaped the handes of his enemies, builded there.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 210.

FORNESSE, foreland.

Whiles I looked round . . . *Fornesse* the other part of this shire appeared in sight, which the sea hath after a sort violently rent apart from the rest. . . . So much, that thereupon it tooke the name. For with us in our language, *For-nesse* and Foreland is all one with the Latine *Promontorium anterius* (that is, a Fore-promontory). — *Holland's Camden*, p. 754.

FORRELL, to bind. The cover of a book is still called in Devonshire the *farrol* (cf. Fr. *fourreau*). At present book-binders call an inferior kind of

vellum *forrel*, probably because used in covering books.

As for Josephus his conceit, that the second edition of the temple by Zorobabel, as it was new *forrelled* and filletted with gold by Herod, was a statelier volume then the first of Solomon; it is too weak a surmise to have a confutation fastned to it.—*Fuller, Holy State*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv.

FORS AND AGAINSTS, advantages and disadvantages. The Anglo-Latin *pros and cons* is more usual.

I knew all about it at the time; I was privy to all the *fors and againsts*. — *Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. xxi.

FORSLIP, suffer to escape.

Hee . . . shifted off and dallied with them still, untill they had *forslipt* the opportunitie of pursuing him.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 127.

FORT, brave; strong. In the second extract it perhaps = tipsy, fortified with liquor.

O goodly man at arms,
In fight a Paris, why should fame make thee
fort 'gainst our arms,
Being such a fugitive?
Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 112,

But if he come home *fort* to bed,
te ra la tal da ral de ra do,
I will not strive to wrong his head,
Tho' by the foretop he is led.
Roxburgh Ballads, ii. 422.

FORTHDEAL, step in advance; progress. Udal says that to begin well is

As good a *forthdeale* and auantage towards thende of the werke as if a good porcion of the same wer alredie finished. — *Erasmus, Apophth.*, p. 41, note.

FORTH-FARE, passing-bell.

Item, that from henceforth there be no knells or *forth-fares* rung for the death of any man.—*Hooper, Injunctions*, 1551.

FORTITUDINOUS, endowed with fortitude. The term is used by Colonel Bath, of whom it is said (Bk. III. ch. viii.), "All his words are not to be found in a dictionary."

He rose immediately, and having heartily embraced Booth, presented him to his friend, saying he had the honour to introduce to him as brave and as *fortitudinous* a man as any in the king's dominions. — *Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. V. ch. vi.

FORTUNE, to provide with a fortune; to dower.

I must go to him and to his as an obliged and half-*fortuned* person. — *Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*. i. 299.

He is to *fortune* her out to a young lover. —*Ibid.* ii. 163.

FOSSICKING. H. gives this as a Warwickshire word = troublesome. In the extract it seems to mean persistent, and persistency is often troublesome. Is this word connected with Fussock, a provincial name for the ass?

They [the Chinese] are more suited by habit, characteristics, and physique to plodding, *fossicking*, persevering industry than for hard work.—*Fraser's Mag.*, Oct. 1878, p. 449.

FOSTER, a fosterer or cherisher.

He plays the serpent right, describ'd in Esop's tale,
That sought the *foster's* death, that lately gave him life.
Greene, Looking Glass for London, p. 131.

FOUNTAINEER, manager or director of a fountain.

On one of these walks, within a square of tall trees, is a basilisc of copper, which, managed by the *fountainere*, casts water neere 60 feet high. . . . The *fountaineere* represented a showre of raine from the topp. —*Evelyn, Diary*, Feb. 27, 1644.

FOUNTAINLET, a little fountain.

In the aforesaid Village there be two *Fountainelets*, which are not farre asunder.—*Fuller, Worthies, Huntingdon* (i. 468).

FOURB, to cheat; also a swindler. It is a frequent word in *North's Examen*.

I ask then how those who *fourbed* others become dupes to their own contrivances.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 370.

If a lawyer . . . has the foresight to lay in a provision for age and accidents, he must be dubb'd a cheat, and posted up for a *fourb* and impostor.—*Ibid.* p. 525.

The referring these *fourbs* to the secretary's office to be examined always frustrated their designs. — *North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 40.

FOURBERY, cheat; deception. See FURBERY.

A child will scream out at its nurse under the disguise of a vizard, but take it off, and he turns the very object of fear into play and diversion; you have unmask'd the *fourbery*, you have discover'd the imposture; why have you less assurance than a child? — *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 373.

FOUR-EARED, ass; a double ass.

I would I were the gallant Courtizan
That euer put a *four-ear'd asse* to schoole.
Breton, I would and I would not, st. 82.

FOUR-IN-HAND, with four horses driven from the box.

It is excessively pleasant to hear a couple of these *four-in-hand* gentlemen retail their exploits over a bottle.—*Irving, Salmagundi*, No. iii.

Thus off they went, and, *four-in-hand*,
Dash'd briskly tow'rds the promis'd land.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. xx.

FOUR-LANE-END, a place where four roads meet.

He being also anathematized, was interred at a *four-lane-end* without the city.—*Archæol.*, viii. 203 (1787).

FOUR-POSTER, a large bed with four posts to it.

"Will you allow me to in-quire why you make up your bed under that 'ere deal table?" said Sam. "'Cause I was always used to a *four-poster* afore I came here, and I find the legs of the table answer just as well," replied the cobbler.—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xliv.

Nobody mistook their pew for their *four-poster* during the sermon.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. vii.

FOURTEENTH NIGHT, fortnight.

It was agreed that there shuld be a truce: . . . . yet so as it might be free for both sides, after fourteen daies waring given aforehand, to begin warre afresh. . . . . The queen was highly offended . . . . that hee had agreed upon such a cessation as might every *fourteenth night* be broken.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 131.

FOUR-WHEELER, a four-wheeled cab, as distinguished from a hansom.

He, having sent on all their luggage by a respectable old *four-wheeler*, got into the hansom beside her.
Black, Princess of Thule, ch. x.

FOWAGE, hearth-money. See FEUAGE.

Bethink ye, Sirs,
What were the *fowage* and the subsidies
When bread was but four mites that's now a groat?—*Taylor, Ph. van Art.*, Pt. I. ii. 6.

FOX, to make tipsy, is plentifully illustrated by N.; but he does not give the phrase *flay the fox* = be sick after drinking (*escorcher le regnard*); either, says Cotgrave, because in spewing one makes a noise like a fox that barks, or else (from the subject to the effect) because the flaying of so unsavoury a beast will make any one spew. See quotation *s. v.* COMB-FEAT.

Which made all these good people there to lay up their gorges, and vomit what was upon their stomachs before all the world, as if they had *flayed the fox*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xvi.

FOX AND GEESE, a game played with pegs or draughtsmen.

"Can you play at no kind of game, Master Harry?" "A little at *fox and geese*, madam."—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 367.

FOX WHELP, a liquor. See quotation more at length *s. v.* STIRE.

Fox whelp, a beverage as much better than champagne as it is honester, wholesomer, and cheaper.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xvi.

FOY, some sort of cheat or swindler.

Though you be crossbites, *foys*, and nips, yet you are not good lifts.—*Greene, Theeves falling out*, 1615 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii. 389).

FRAB, to harass; scold.

I was not kind to you; I *frabbed* you and plagued you from the first, my lamb.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth*, ch. xxxvi.

FRAGMENTARINESS, brokenness; want of continuity.

This stupendous *fragmentariness* heightened the dream-like strangeness of her bridal life.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xx.

FRAGROUS, fragrant, which is the reading in other copies.

Oh doe not fall
Fowle in these noble pastimes, least you call
Discord in, and so divide
The gentle bridegroome and the *fragrous* bride.—*Herrick, Appendix*, p. 453.

FRAME, to move (N. country).

Frame upstairs, and make little din.—*Miss E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. v.

An oath, and a threat to set Throttler on me if I did not *frame* off, rewarded my perseverance.—*Ibid.* ch. xiii.

FRAME, a raft.

Out, people, out vppon them, follow fast with fires and flames,
Set sayles aloft, make out with oares, in ships, in boates, in *frames*.
Phaer's Æneid, Bk. iv.

FRAME-HOUSE, a place in which things are framed or fashioned. Bradford uses the word again, pp. 54, 86.

The cross . . is the *frame-house* in which God frameth His children like to His Son Christ.—*Bradford*, ii. 78.

FRANCISED, Frenchified.

He was an Englishman *Francised*, who, going over into France a young man, spent the rest of his life there.—*Fuller, Worthies* (*Hertford*), i. 435.

FRANKIFY, to give a Frank dress to. Cf. FRENCHIFY.

As for *Frankifying* their own names, the Greeks do it worse than we do.—*Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers*, p. 150.

FRANSICAL, frantic.

A certain *fransical* maladie they call Love. —*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

FRANTIC, a madman.

Fantastik *frantiks* that would innovate,
And every moment change your form of state.—*Sylvester, The Captaines*, 1194.

So madly do these *frantics* spend their time and strengths by doing and undoing, tying hard knots and untying them.—*Adams*, i. 275.

[The hypocrite] is a *frantic* too, for he incurs the world's displeasure in making a shew of godliness, God's double displeasure in making but a shew.—*Ibid.* i. 280.

FRANTIC, to act like a madman.

The Arctic needle that doth guide
The wand'ring shade by his magnetic pow'r,
And leaves his silken gnomon to decide
The question of the controverted hour,
First *frantics* up and down from side to side.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 4.

FRANZY, cross.

I dare say ye warna *franzy*, for ye look as if ye'd ne'er been angered i' your life.—*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. x.

FRAPPING, fretting; chafing. Cf. *Hor. Ep.*, I. i. 9.

The horse . . . is sometimes spurred on to battle so long till he draw his guts after him for *frapping*, and at last falls down, and bites the ground instead of grass.—*Kennet's Erasmus, Praise of Folly*, p. 53.

FRATCH, a quarrel.

I ha' never had no *fratch* afore sin ever I were born wi' any o' my like; Gonnows I ha' none now that's o' my makin'.—*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. xx.

FRAUDSMAN, cheat.

You shall not easily discern between . . . a tradesman and a *fraudsman*.—*Adams*, ii. 240.

FRAY, a rubbing, so as to make bare or shabby: the verb is common.

'Tis like a lawnie firmament, as yet
Quite dispossest of either *fray* or fret.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 86.

FREAKING, eccentric; fantastic.

Visited Sir J. Minnes, who continues ill, but he told me what a mad *freaking* fellow Sir Ellis Layton hath been, and is, and once at Antwerp was really mad.—*Pepys*, Jan. 25, 1664-65.

FREAM, to roar, or cry out. H. gives "*Freaming*, the noise made by the boar at rutting-time." Cf. FROAM. It is possible that Stanyhurst formed the word from the Latin *fremere*, and that in the extracts it means to rage. The person referred to in the first quotation is Laocoon in the folds of the serpent.

Hee *freams*, and skrawling to the skye brays terribil hoyseth.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 234.

Hudge fluds lowdlye *freaming* from mountayns loftye be trowlling.—*Ibid., Æn.*, iv. 169.

FRECHON, freckles.

Wrinkles, pimples, redde streekes, *frechons*, haires, warts, neves, inequalities.—*Burton, Anatomy*, p. 558.

FRECKLY, freckled.

Thus on tobacco does he hourly feed,
And plumps his *freckly* cheeks with stinking weed.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 117.

FREDERIZE, to take the part of the Emperor Frederick.

But upon the Pope's . . . dispising the king's message (who, he said, began to *Frederize*), it was absolutely here ordayned, vnder great penalty, that no contribution of money should be given to the Pope by any subject of England.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 138.

FREE-BOOT, robbery.

Julius Tutor, who robbed his fellow-theeves, for he pillaged the Cilicians, that lived themselves upon *free boote*.—*Stapylton, Juvenal*, viii. 124, note.

FREEDSTOOL, a stool or chair placed near the altar to which offenders fled for sanctuary. See H. The Freed-Stool of Beverley is described in *Defoe's Tour thro' G. Brit.*, iii. 189.

Athelstan his son succeeded King Edward, being much devoted to St. John of Beverley, on whose church he bestowed a *freed-stool* with large priviledges belonging thereunto. —*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. v. 9.

FREMESCENT, raging. Cf. FREAM. Carlyle has the noun also, *fremescence*, in the fourth chapter of the same book, but this is given in Latham.

Thuriot shows himself from some pinnacle, to comfort the multitude becoming suspicious, *fremescent*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. V. ch. vi.

FRENCH LEAVE. A person who disappears without leave or notice, or who helps himself to something unasked, is said to take *French leave*. The expression has been repeatedly canvassed in *N. and Q.*, but nothing quite satisfactory arrived at.

I felt myself extremely awkward about going away, not choosing, as it was my first visit, to take *French leave*, and hardly knowing how to find the way alone among

so many strangers.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, ii. 199.

You are going to quit me without warning —*French leave*—is that British conduct?—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. I. ch. x.

FRENETICALLY, madly.

All mobs are properly frenzies, and work *frenetically* with mad fits of hot and cold.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. ii.

FRENZIE, mad.

That *frenzie* merchant that would make and strike up matches of hundreds and thousands with parties absent, as if they were present.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 54.

All these sharpers have but a *frenzy* man's sleep.—*Ibid.* p. 100.

FREQUENTLY, populously.

The place became *frequently* inhabited on every side: as approved both healthfull and delightfull.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 279.

FRESH. *Fresh as butter*, or *paint*, a punning simile.

There are the marks cut by the old fellows —horse-hoofs, hatchets, initials, &c.—as *fresh as paint.—C. Kingsley*, 1864 (*Life*, ii. 177).

Brewer says to his driver, "Now is your horse pretty fresh?" . . . Driver says he's as *fresh as butter.—Dickens, Mutual Friend*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

FRESH, excited with wine (slang).

Drinking was not among my vices. I could get "*fresh*," as we call it, when in good company and excited by wit and mirth; but I never went to the length of being drunk.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. xiii.

FRESHISH, rather fresh or new.

If the mould should look a little *freshish*, it won't be so much suspected.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 174.

FRETTATION, annoyance; discomposure.

I never knew how much in earnest and in sincerity she was my friend till she heard of my infinite *frettation* upon occasion of being pamphleted.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 144.

FRETTISHED, numbed.

Some other trifles . . . I durst not let come abroad in the chill criticall aire, lest hap they mought have been *frettisht* for want of learning's true cloathing.—*Optick Glasse of Humors, To the Reader* (1639).

FRETTY, with fret-work.

But, Oxford, O I praise thy situation,
Passing Pernassus, Muses' habitation!
Thy bough-deckt dainty walkes, with brooks beset,
Fretty, like Christall knots, in mould of jet.
Davies, Sonnet to Oxford Univ.

FRIARY, the institution of friars; it commonly means the house in which friars live. Cf. the same author's use of NUNNERY.

When John Milverton his successour began (in favour of *Friery*) furiously to engage against bishops and the secular clergy, the Carmelites' good masters and dames began to forsake them.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. p. 272.

FRIDAY-FACED, mortified; melancholy-looking.

Marry, out upon him! what a *friday-fac'd* slave it is! I think in my conscience his face never keeps holiday.—*Wily Beguiled* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 356).

FRIDGE, to fray or fret. L. has it as meaning to move quickly. There seem to have been two words; one *fridge* from A. S. *frican* to dance; the other *frig*, from Latin *fricare*, Italian *fregare* to rub. *Fridge* is still used in Lincolnshire; "he has *fridged* his clothes;" "this collar *fridges* my neck."

All pretended that their jerkins were made after this fashion; you might have rumpled and crumpled, and doubled and creased, and fretted and *fridged* the outside of them all to pieces.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, ii. 116.

FRIGGLING, wriggling; rubbing to and fro.

How was the head of the beast cut off at the first in this nation? Is it harder for us to cut off the *friggling* tail of that hydra of Rome?—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 173.

FRIGOT, (?) Erasmus has been speaking of a contented cuckold.

And indeed it is much better to be such a hen-pecked *frigot* (*sic errare*), than always to be racked and tortured with the grating surmises of suspicion and jealousy,—*Kennet's Erasm., Praise of Folly*, p. 28.

FRIMBED, strange; usually written *fremd*, q. v. in H.

But of a stranger mutual help doth take:
As perjur'd cowards in adversitie
With sight of fear from friends to *frimb'd* do flie.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 88.

FRISKIN, a gay frisky person.

Sir Q. I gave thee this chain, manly Tucca.
Tuc. Ay, say'st thou so, *friskin?*
Dekker, Satiromastix
(*Hawkins Eng. Dr.*, iii. 138).

FRITILLARY, a species of butterfly; it also is the name of a plant. See quotation *s. v.* LADY'S SLIPPER: the name in both cases comes from the marking on the plant or insect being like those on the boards for chess,

backgammon, &c. (*fritillus*, a dice-box).

The white admirals and silver-washed *fritillaries* flit round every bramble-bed.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiii.

FRIVALL, shortened form of frivolous. Cf. SCURRIL, SCURRILOUS, FUTILE, FUTILOUS.

'Sfoote, hee's not ashamde besides to charge mee
With a late promise; I must yeeld indeed.
I did (to shift him with some contentment)
Make such a *frivall* promise.
Chapman, All Fooles, II. i.

FRIXE, frisky.

Fain would she seem all *frixe* and frolic still.—*Hall, Sat.* VI. i. 294.

FRIZ, hair curled or roughed up; usually a verb.

Before—the curls are well confin'd,
The tails fall gracefully behind;
While a full wilderness of *friz*
Became the lawyers cunning phiz.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour, II. c. 2.

FRIZADO, to border irregularly.

While on a day by a clear brook they trauell,
Whose gurgling streams *frizadoed* on the gravell,
He thus bespake.
Sylvester, The Handy-Crafts, 591.

FRIZURE, hair-dressing.

His hair was of a dark brown, and though it had not received the fashionable *frizure*, it was grown thick enough to shade his face, and long enough to curl.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. V. ch. vi.

FRIZZY, rough.

Mr. Lush's prominent eyes, fat though not clumsy figure, and strong black grey-besprinkled hair of *frizzy* thickness . . . created one of the strongest of her antipathies.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xi.

FROAM, to growl, or grunt; *fream*, q. v., is according to H. the proper verb to use of the noise made by a boar at rutting-time. The extract refers to a boar who had once been a man.

He did in a manner grind his razers and tusks, and extreamly *froam* at his own countrymen, taxing them of divers vices.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 113.

FROG, part of a horse's foot.

His hoofs black, solid, and shining; his instep high, his quarters round, the heel broad, the *frog* thin and small, the sole thin and concave.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxliii.

FROG-CLOCK, frog-hopper (?) of the tribe *Cicadiadæ*.

The flood washing down worms, flies, *frog-clocks*, &c.—*Lauson, Comments on Secrets of Angling*, 1653 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 196).

FROGLING, little frog, tadpole.

He does not fail the gnats of the air, the wormlings of the earth, nor the *froglings* of the water.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. iv.

FROLIC, a plaything or ornament. Cf. TOY.

The name [Rimmon] signifieth a pomegranate, as one will have it, who thereupon concludes it to be Venus, because apples were dedicated unto her, and her image commonly made with such fruit as a *frolick* in her hand.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, IV. vii. 40.

FROLICKY, merry, frolicking.

There is nothing striking in any of these characters, yet may we, at a pinch, make a good *frolicky* half-day with them.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 348.

FRONDENT, leafy. See quotation *s. v.* PARASOL.

Near before us is Versailles, New and Old; with that broad, *frondent Avenue de Versailles* between,—stately—*frondent*, broad, three hundred feet as men reckon, with its four rows of elms.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. vi.

FROST, to rough a horse's shoes in frosty weather by turning up the end. Smollett (*France and Italy, Letter* 38) speaks of his mules being *frost-shod*.

Up before day to dress myself to go toward Erith, which I would do by land, it being a horrible cold frost to go by water; so borrowed two horses of Mr. Howell and his friend, and with much ado set out, after my horses being *frosted*, which I know not what it means to this day.—*Pepys*, Nov. 26, 1665.

FROYTER, fratry or refectory of a monastery. H., s. v. *frater-house*, says, that it is "spelt *froyter* in Bale's *Kynge Johan*, p. 27." Another instance is subjoined.

Concernynge the fare of their *froyter*
I did tell the afore partly.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wroth, p. 83.

FRUBBER, a rubber. In the annexed quotation it is a term of reproach addressed to a waiting-woman, whom the speaker suspects of aiding his sister-in-law in an intrigue. It is perhaps applied to an unprincipled attendant in the same way that a flatterer was sometimes called a *stroker* or a *clawback*.

Well said, *frubber*, was there no souldier here lately? — *Chapman, Widdow's Teares*, v. ii.

FRUCTIFIABLE, capable of bearing fruit.

Say the fig-tree does not bear so soon as it is planted . . . but now it is grown *fructifiable.—Adams*, ii. 178.

FRUCTUAL, fruitful.

It is *fructual;* let it be so in operation. It gives us the fruit of life; let us return it the fruits of obedience.—*Adams*, i. 362.

FRUITEN, to make fruitful.

Thou usest the influence of heaven to *fruiten* the earth.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 606.

FRUMPERY, reproach; abuse.

Tyndarus attempting too kiss a fayre lasse
. with a long nose
Would needs bee finish, with bitter *frumperye* taunting.—*Stanyhurst, Conceites*, p. 145.

That which he doeth is only to conskite, spoil, and defile all, which is the cause wherefore he hath of men mocks, *frumperies* and bastonadoes. — *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xl.

FRUMPISH, cross.

Methought she looked very *frumpish* and jealous.—*Foote, The Author*, Act II.

FRUNDLE, two pecks.

A *frundle* of lyme.—*Leverton Chwardens Accts.* 1557 (*Archæol.* xli. 362).

FRUSHE. "*Frushe* and leauings" is the rendering of one word in the original (*reliquiæ*). H. gives *frush* as a N. country word for wood that is apt to break or splinter; so it seems here to be used contemptuously for something rotten or refuse. The wandering Trojans are spoken of as

Al the *frushe* and leauings of Greeke, of wrathful Achilles.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 39.

FRUST, a section or portion, though in the subjoined it seems to adhere more closely to the meaning of the Latin, and to signify a crumb.

There is a soft æra in every gentle mortal's life when such a story affords more pabulum than all the *frusts*, and crusts, and rusts of antiquity, which travellers can cook up for it.—*Trist. Shandy*, V. 150.

FRUSTRE, to frustrate. Cf. ILLUSTRE.

Haue these that yet doo craul
Vpon all fowre, and cannot stand at all,
Withstood your fury, and repulst your powrs,
Frustred your rams, fiered your flying towrs?
Sylvester, The Decay, 1127.

FRUZ-TOWER, a high frizzed head-dress.

The father bought a powder-horn, and an almanac, and a comb-case; the mother a great *fruz-tower*, and a fat amber necklace.—*Congreve, Old Bachelor*, iv. 8.

FUCAGO, perhaps a misprint for *farrago*.

He that would see more, it is his best course to confer with their council, and look over the large impertinencies of litigious courts, than to expect them in this piece, whose small bulk . . . when stuffed with their *fucagoes* of tautologies, would be swelled beyond its intended growth.—*The Unhappy Marksman*, 1659 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 4).

FUDDLE, drink.

Don't go away; they have had their dose of *fuddle* (*jam perpotarunt*).—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 125.

FUDDLE-CAP, a drunkard or boon companion.

Having overnight carry'd my Indian friend to the Tavern. . . . I introduc'd his pagan worship into a Christian society of true protestant *fuddle-caps.*— *T. Brown, Works*, iii. 93.

FUDGE IN, to thrust in. See H., who has it as a Suffolk word = to poke with a stick, and cites an instance of *fudge up* used metaphorically.

Now let us see your supposes . . . That last suppose is *fudged in*, why would you cram these upon me for a couple?—*Foote, The Bankrupt*, iii. 2.

FUELLAGE. H. gives *fuel* as a Herefordshire word for garden-stuff, and this seems to be the meaning of *fuellage*.

There is not an hearbe throughout the garden that taketh vp greater compasse with *fuellage* than doth the beet.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 8.

FUGLE, to act as guide or director. See L., s. v. *fugleman*.

He has scaffolding set up, has posts driven in; wooden arms with elbow joints are jerking and *fugling* in the air, in the most rapid mysterious manner.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. vii.

FULGUROUS, flashing like lightning.

He heard him talk one day in nightgown and slippers for the space of two hours concerning earth, sea, and air, with a *fulgurous* impetuosity almost beyond human.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 194.

FULIGINOSITY, smokiness; the allusion in the quotation is to smouldering passions.

In the old Marquis there dwells withal a crabbedness, stiff cross-grained humour, a

latent fury and *fuliginosity* very perverting. —*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 79.

FULKER, a pawn-broker.

Cle. I lay thee my faith and honesty in pawn.

Du. A pretty pawn; the *fulkers* will not lend you a farthing upon it. — *Gascoigne, Supposes*, ii. 3.

FULL MOUTH, a mouth full of words; a chatterer.

Whosoeuer, Samela, descanted of that loue, tolde you a Canterbury tale; some propheticall *full mouth* that, as he were a Cobler's eldest sonne, would by the laste tell where another's shooe wrings.—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 54.

FULL MOUTH, eagerly; in full cry.

She was coming *full mouth* upon me with her contract. — *Farquhar, The Inconstant*, Act II.

FULL MOUTHED, having the mouth full of food, and so festive. L. has the word in its more usual meaning of "loud-sounding."

Cheer up, my soul, call home thy sp'rits, and bear
One bad Good-Friday; *full-mouth'd* Easter's near.—*Quarles, Emblems*, v. 7 (Epigram).

FULL OUT, quite; altogether.

Sacrilege the Apostle ranks with idolatry, as being *full out* as evil, if not worse than it. —*Andrewes*, ii. 351.

FULMINANT, fulminating.

'Twas then the Devotee his journey trod
In darkness and in terror, tow'rd his God,
While the drear Clergy, *fulminant* in ire,
Flash'd, through his bigot Midnight, threat-'ning fire.
Colman, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 194.

FULSAMICK, fulsome; disgusting.

Oh filthy, Mr. Sneer! he's a nauseous figure, a most *fulsamick* fop. — *Congreve, Double Dealer*, iii. 10.

FUMADO. See extracts.

Cornish pilchards, otherwise called *fumados*, taken on the shore of Cornewall from July to November. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 165).

They . . . invent new tricks as sawsages, anchoves, tobacco, caveare, pickled oysters, herrings, *fumados*, &c., innumerable salt meats to increase their appetite.—*Burton, Anatomy*, p. 74.

Their [pilchards] numbers are incredible, imploying a power of poor people in polling (that is, beheading), gutting, splitting, powdering, and drying them, and then (by the name of *Fumadoes*) with oyle and a lemon, they are meat for the mightiest Don in Spain.—*Fuller, Worthies* (*Cornwall*).

FUME, to flatter.

Thus by degrees self-cheated of their sound
And sober judgement, that he is but man,
They demi-deify and *fume* him so,
That in due season he forgets it too.
Cowper, Winter Morning Walk, 266.

FUME, the incense of praise.

Pardon, great prelate, sith I thus presume
To sence perfection with imperfect *fume*.
Davies, To worthy persons, p. 52.

How would our Democritus have been affected to see a wicked caitiffe or foole, a very idiot, a funge, a golden asse, a monster of men to have many good men . . . to smother him with *fumes* and eulogies . . . because he is rich.—*Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 34.

FUME, a passionate person; one apt to get in a fume.

The notary's wife was a little *fume* of a woman, and the notary thought it well to avoid a hurricane by a mild reply.—*Sterne, Sent. Journey, The Fragment.*

FUMIFY, to impregnate with smoke.

We had every one ramm'd a full charge of sot-weed into our infernal guns, in order to *fumify* our immortalities.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 190.

FUMITORY, smoking-room.

You . . . sot away your time in Mongo's *fumitory* among a parcel of old smoak-dry'd cadators.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 179.

FUND. The first three quotations offer examples of two Gallicisms in the use of this word. *In the fund* = at bottom (*au fond*); *on his own fund* = on his own account (*sur son propre fond*). In the fourth extract the sense resembles that in the first, and = main body or aggregate.

I know madam does fret you a little now and then, that's true; but *in the fund* she is the softest, sweetest, gentlest lady breathing. —*Vanbrugh, Confederacy*, Act IV.

The translating most of the French letters gave me as much trouble as if I had written them *out of my own fund*.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 171.

Your brother Gal. is extremely a favourite with me; I took to him for his resemblance to you, but am grown to love him *upon his own fund*.—*Walpole to Mann*, ii. 260 (1748).

[The people] are as a perpetual fountain, from whence the three estates arise; or rather as a sea of waters, in which three exalted waves should claim pre-eminence, which yet shall not be able to depart from their *fund*, but in relation are dissoluble and resolvable therein. — *H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 38.

FUNERALS, funeral sermon. In the third extract the word is in the singular

We are almost at the end of books; these paper-works are now preaching their own *funerals.—Goad, Preface to Dell's Works.*

In the absence of Dr. Humfreys designed for that service, Mr. Giles Laurence preached his *funerals.—Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IX. iii. 2.

I could learn little from the minister which preached his *funeral.—Ibid., Worthies, Hereford* (i. 454).

FUNGOID, fungus-like.

"The seed of immortality has sprouted within me." "Only a *fungoid* growth I dare say—a crowing disease in the lungs," said Deronda.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxvii.

FUNK, fright.

If they find no brandy to get drunk
Their souls are in a miserable *funk*.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 59.

Nothing sobers a man so completely as *funk.—Ingoldsby Legends* (*Bagman's Dog*).

FUNKY, frightened. Dickens calls the nervous junior counsel for the defendant in *Bardell* v. *Pickwick*, Mr. Phunky. See also quotation *s. v.* MONKEY.

I do feel somewhat *funky.—Naylor, Reynard the Fox*, 46.

FUNNY BONE, that part of the elbow over which the ulnar nerve passes; any blow on this gives a person a sort of electric shock; hence the name.

They smack and they thwack,
Till your *funny bones* crack,
As if you were stretched on the rack.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Bloudie Jacke*).

His arm was not broken; he had merely received a blow on that part which anatomists call the *funny-bone;* a severe blow which sent the pistol spinning into the air, and caused the gentleman to scream with pain. —*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. ix.

FURBERY, cheat. Cf. FOURBERY.

In the perambulation of Italy young travellers must be cautious, among diuers others to avoyd one kind of *furbery* or cheat whereunto many are subject.—*Howell, Instructions for Forraine Travall.*

FURIBUND, raging; furious.

The brawny, not yet *furibund* figure, we say, is Jacques Danton.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. IV. ch. iv.

Poor Louison Chabray . . . has a garter round her neck, and *furibund* Amazons at each end.—*Ibid.* Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. vii.

FURICANO, a jocular corruption of hurricano.

They were altogether in a plumpe on Christmasse eve was two yere, when the great flood was, and there stird up such ternados and *furicanos* of tempests.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 164).

FURIOSO, a violent impetuous man.

A violent man and a *furioso* was deaf to all this.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 218.

You would have thought this one-and-twenty came in a direct line from Hercules, he played the *Furioso* so lively.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 19.

FURNISH, equipage; provision. L. has the noun = sample, with extract from Greene's *Groatsworth of Wit.*

Hee sends him a whole *Furnish* of all vessels for his chamber of cleane gold.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 169.

FURNISHMENT, supply. Spenser (*F. Q.*, IV. iii. 38) has *furniment* = furniture. In the second extract Hacket has been speaking of many qualifications for the post of Speaker possessed by Sir T. Crew.

No other thing was thought or talked on, but onely preparations and *furnishments* for this businesse.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 93.

Yet with all this *furnishment*, out of a custom which modesty had observ'd, Sir Thomas deprecated the burthen.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 176.

FURR, far.

As Venus Bird, the white, swift, lovely Dove,
. . . . . .
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of Falcon fierce not *furr*.
Sidney, Arcadia, p. 90.

FURT, theft.

Break not the sacred league
By raising civil theft; turn not your *furt*
'Gainst your own bowels.—*Albumazar*, V. i.

FURTHERSOME, advantageous.

In enterprises of pith a touch of stratagem often proves *furthersome.—Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. vi.

FUSE, the track of a buck in the grass.

There wants a scholar like an hound of a sure nose, that would not miss a true scent, nor run upon a false one, to trace those old Bishops in their *fuse.—Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 14.

FUSILLADE, to shoot with guns or fusils.

Military execution on the instant: give them shriving if they want it; that done, *fusillade* them all.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. xiii.

FUSS, a term of reproach. Diana is the *Fuss* spoken of.

But that great ramping *Fuss*, thy Daughter,
A Mankind-Trull inur'd to slaughter,
To the soft sex's foul disgrace,
Rambles about from place to place.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 233.

FUSTY, moping.

At noon home to dinner, where my wife still in a melancholy, *fusty* humour, and crying, and do not tell me plainly what it is.—*Pepys*, June 18, 1668.

FUTILITARIAN, one who pursues what is worthless; a skit on utilitarians. See quotation *s. v.* GIGMANITY, where the word is an adjective. Cf. CRAZYOLOGIST, FOOLOSOPHER.

As for the whole race of Political Economists, our Malthusites, Benthamites, Utilitarians, or *Futilitarians*, they are to the Government of this country such counsellors as the magicians were to Pharaoh.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xxxv.

FUTILIZE, to make futile; to fritter away.

Her whole soul and essence is *futilized* and extracted into show and superficials.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 218.

FUTURABLE. See quotation.

What the issue of this conference concluded would have been, is only known to Him who knew what the men of Keilah would doe, and whose prescience extends not only to things future, but *futurable*, having the certain cognizance of contingents which might, yet never actually shall, come to passe.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. iii. 51.

FUZD, fuddled; probably an abbreviation of *fuzzled*.

The University troop dined with the E. of Ab. at Ricot, and came home well *fuzd*.—*Life of A. Wood*, July 14, 1685.

G

GAB. *Gift of the gab* = power of talking.

I always knew you had the *gift of the gab* of course, but I never believed you were half the man you are.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

GABBLEMENT, chattering.

They rush to the attack thousands strong, with brandished cutlasses and fusils, with caperings, shoutings, and vociferation, which, if the Volunteer Company stands firm, dwindle into staggerings, into quick *gabblement*, into panic flight at the first volley, perhaps before it.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. iv.

GABELLEMAN, a tax-collector.

He flung *gabellemen* and excisemen into the river Durance (though otherwise a most dignified, methodic man) when their claims were not clear.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 76.

GABERT, "a kind of lighter used in the river Clyde, probably from the French *gabare*." (Note by Scott on second extract.) The first quotation is from the *Buckinghamshire Herald*, June 1, 1793, and is cited by Cowper in a note to his poem, *The Bird's Nest*.

Glasgow, May 23. In a block or pulley near the head of the mast of a *gabert*, now lying at the Broomielaw, there is a chaffinch's nest and four eggs.

I swung and bobbit yonder as safe as a *gabbart* that's moored by a three-plie cable at the Broomielaw.—*Scott, Rob Roy*, ii. 219.

GABY, a fool.

Now don't stand laughing there like a great *gaby*, but come and shake hands.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. ix.

GAD. Shakespeare (*Lear*, I. ii.) has "upon the *gad*" = upon the sudden. In the extract it means restless, going about.

I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles's nursery-maid. I hear strange stories of her; she is always *upon the gad*.—*Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. vi.

GADABOUT, a rambler; also as an adjective.

Mr. Binnie woke up briskly when the Colonel entered. "It is you, you *gadabout*, is it?" cried the civilian.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. viii.

Why should I after all abuse the *gadabout* propensities of my countrymen?—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days*, ch. i.

GADBEE, gadfly.

You see an ass with a brizze or a *gadbee* under his tail, or fly that stings him, run hither and thither without keeping any path or way.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xliv.

GAD-FLY, one who is constantly going about; a seeker after gaiety.

Your Harriet may turn *gad-fly*, and never be easy but when she is forming parties.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 135.

You have a few good qualities; are not a

modern woman; have neither wings to your shoulders, nor *gad-fly* in your cap.—*Ibid.* v. 83.

GAG. In theatrical slang an actor is said to *gag* when he says more than is set down for him in his part.

Little Swills in what are professionally known as "patter" allusions to the subject is received with loud applause; and the same vocalist "*gags*" in the regular business like a man inspired.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xxxix.

GAG, usually applied to that which keeps the mouth open: here to the eye.

The eyelid is set open with the *gags* of lust and envy.—*Adams*, i. 73.

GAGE, cant term for a quart pot. See H.

I bowse no lage, but a whole *gage*
Of this I bowse to you.
Broome, Jovial Crew, Act II.

GAINISH, volatile (?). *Gain* = quick: usually in a good sense.

This orator is not like others of his rank,
Who from their *gainish* and fantastick humours
Go through the streets, spotted with peacocks' plumes,
Wearing all colours, laces, broideries.
Machin, Dumb Knight, Act V.

GAINSAY, contradiction.

He . . was the umpire in all disputes, setting his hat on one side, and giving his decisions with an air and tone admitting of no *gainsay* or appeal.—*Irving, Sketch Book* (*Sleepy Hollow*).

GAINSOME, well-favoured or fascinating; opposite of *ungainly*.

Thou whom oft I have seen
To personate a gentleman, noble, wise,
Faithful, and *gainsome*, and what virtues else
The poet pleases to adorn you with.
Massinger, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

GALACTITE, a fossil substance which, when immersed in water, makes it the colour of milk.

And as base morter serveth to unite
Red, white, gray marble, jasper, *galactite:*
So, to connex my queint discourse, sometimes
I mix loose, limping, and ill-polisht rimes.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 51.

GALENITE, a physician, or disciple of Galen.

Not much unlike a skilfull *Galenite*,
Who (when the crisis comes) dares even fortell
Whether the patient shall do ill or well.
Sylvester, The Trophies, 793.

GALIMATIAS. L. defines this "nonsense, talk without meaning;" and such is the signification of the word in French, but it is sometimes used for mixture or hodge-podge, as in the subjoined.

Lady Mary Wortley is arrived. . . . Her dress, like her languages, is a *galimatias* of several countries; the groundwork rags, and the embroidery nastiness.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 332 (1762).

GALLEGALAGHES, GALLOGLAGHES, Gallowglasses (*q. v.* in N.), heavy-armed Irish foot-soldiers.

Item, on the second day before the Ides of November, the Lord Richard Clare slew fiue hundred of *Gallegalaghes.*—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 167.

Also in the same yeere Fennynghir O'Coughir slew Cale-Rotte, and with him of *Galloglaghes* and others about three hundred.—*Ibid.* p. 172.

GALLERIAN, galley slave (Fr. *galérien*).

The prerogative of a private centinel above a slave lies only in the name, and the advantage, if any, stands for the *gallerian.*—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 183.

GALLICISED, Frenchified, which latter is an old word, and is used by Beaumont and Fletcher.

Being, since my travels, very much *gallicised* in my character, I ordered a pint of claret.—*Sydney Smith, Letters*, 1835.

GALLIPOT, a contemptuous name for an apothecary. Cf. CLYSTERPIPE.

"One may ask one's medical man to one's table certainly; but his family, my dear Mr. Snob!" "Half a dozen little *gallipots*," interposed Miss Wirt, the governess.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxvii.

"It's Vidler the apothecary! By heavens, Lady Ann, I told you it would be so. Why didn't you ask the Miss Vidlers to your ball?" . . . . "Barnes scratched their names," cried Ethel, "out of the list, mamma. You know you did, Barnes; you said you had *gallipots* enough."—*Ibid., Newcomes*, ch. xiv.

GALLIVANT, to roam about pleasure-seeking.

You were out all day yesterday, and *gallivanting* somewhere, I know.—*Dickens, Nich. Nickleby*, ch. lxiv.

While we find God's signet
Fresh on English ground,
Why go *gallivanting*
With the nations round?
C. Kingsley (Life, ii. 24).

GALLIWASP, *Celestus occiduus, a poisonous reptile of the W. Indies.*

Then all, sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of *gallywasps* and jack-spaniards, and all the

weapons of the insect host, partook of the equal banquet.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xvii.

GALLOWS, braces. H. has *gallaces* as a Yorkshire word.

The Reverend John Bowle, Vicar of Idmiston, Wiltshire, was a thick-set man in garments which, though originally black, had been tanned by many a summer's sun into a russet brown; his underclothes were unsupported by those indispensable articles of decent attire denominated *gallows*, and his wig was a counterpart of Dr. Parr's. — *Warner's Literary Recollections*, i. 100.

GALLOWS, very.

The pleece come in, and got *gallers* well kicked about the head.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xli.

GALLOWS-BIRD, a criminal; one who has suffered on the gallows, or deserves to do so.

It is ill to check sleep or sweat in a sick man, said he; I know that far, though I ne'er minced ape nor *gallows-bird*.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxviii.

GALLOWS-FACED, rascally-looking. So Goldsmith (*Good-natured Man*, Act V.), "Hold him fast, he has the *gallows* in his face." Cf. *gallows-looking* in extract from *Ingoldsby Legends*, s. v. CARPET-SWAB. Irving in the *Sketch Book* describes Rip van Winkle's dog as sneaking about "with a *gallows* air," *i. e.* a hang-dog air.

Art thou there, thou rogue, thou hang-dog, thou *gallows-faced* vagabond? — *H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 16.

GALLOWSNESS, badness.

Spinning indeed! It isn't spinning as you'd be at, I'll be bound, and let you have your own way; I never knew your equals for *gallowsness*.—*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. vi.

GALLOWS-RIPE, ready for hanging.

Jourdan himself remains unhanged; gets loose again as one not yet *gallows-ripe*. — *Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. iii.

GALLOWS-STRINGS, a term of reproach. Cf. CRACK-ROPE, HANG-STRING.

Ay, hang him, little *Gallows-strings*,
He does a thousand of these things.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 214.

GALLY, to frighten or bewilder. See N. s. v. *gallow*.

The next day being Sunday, call'd by the natives of this country [Devonshire] Maze-Sunday (and indeed not without some reason, for the people looked as if they were *gallied*), I was wak'd by the tremendous sound of a horse-trumpet.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 205.

GALOONED, trimmed with galoon lace.

Those enormous habiliments . . were not only slashed and *galooned*, but artificially swollen-out on the broader parts of the body by introduction of bran. — *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. vii.

GALOPIN, a street boy. Scott has not marked the word as a foreign one, (*i. e.* it is not in italics), though it is of course French.

"He gave me half-a-crown yince, and forbade me to play it awa' at pitch and toss." "And you disobeyed him, of course?" "Na, I didna disobeyed him: I played it awa' at neevie-neevie-nick-nack." "Well, there is sixpence for thee; lose it to the devil in any way thou think'st proper." So saying he gave the little *galopin* his donation.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 197.

GALRAVERGING, wandering about; gallivanting.

The elderly women . . . had their plays in out-houses and by-places, just as the witches lang syne had their sinful possets and *galravitchings*.—*Galt, Annals of Parish*, ch. ii.

She thinks as because she's gone *galravering*, I maun ha' missed her, and be ailing.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. vi.

GALY HALFPENNY. Venetian merchants who traded to England in their gallies brought their own money, called galley-halfpence, to trade with, to the injury of our countrymen. They were repeatedly forbidden by our sovereigns, Hen. IV., V., VI., and VIII.; and the holders of them were required to send them to the Tower, to be changed into English money. See *N. and Q.*, IV. ii. 344, 501, whence the first quotation is taken.

1521-22. Resaved for ij vnces of *galy-halfpepenys* sold this yere vi^{s} iiij^{d}.—*Churchwardens' Account-Book*.

He himself hath thousands lying by him in store unoccupied, and will neither help his poor neighbour, nor scarcely give a *galy halfpenny* to a needy creature in extreme necessity. — *Barlow's Dialoge*, 1553 (*Maitland's Ref.*, p. 307).

GAMBALOCKE. The word is explained in the margin as "a kind of riding gowne."

Clothed he [an Arab sheik] was in a *Gambalocke* of scarlet; buttened vnder the chin with a bosse of gold.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 153.

GAME, of good courage; *game for* = up to, ready for.

Hold up your head, and show 'em your face; I an't jealous, but I'm blessed if I an't *game*.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Prisoners' Van*).

If you don't stop your jaw about him, you'll have to fight me; and that's a little more than you're *game* for, I'm thinking.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxvi.

GAME, lame or crooked: a corruption of *cam* or *kam*.

It was converted into an inn, and marked by a huge sign representing on the one side St. Ronan catching hold of the devil's *game* leg with his episcopal crook, as the story may be read in his veracious legend, and on the other the Mowbray Arms.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 11.

The chair, which Bacon was requested to take on entering, broke down with the publisher. Warrington burst out laughing, said that Bacon had got the *game* chair, and bawled out to Pen to fetch a sound one from his bedroom.—*Thackeray, Pendennis*, ch. xli.

GAMEFULL, adj. = full of game.

Thy long discourse . . . . . .
Of *gamefull* parks, of meadowes fresh, ay-spring-like pleasant fields.
Holland's Camden, p. 290.

GAMENESS, pluck; spirit.

Whatever else you might think of Blake, there was no doubt about his *gameness*.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxiv.

GAMESTER. See extract. The Vale referred to is the Vale of White Horse.

I must tell you, as shortly as I can, how the noble old game of back-sword is played; for it is sadly gone out of late, even in the Vale, and may be you have never seen it. The weapon is a good stout ash-stick with a large basket-handle, heavier and somewhat shorter than a common single-stick. The players are called "old *gamesters*"—why, I can't tell you—and their object is simply to break one another's heads: for the moment that blood runs an inch anywhere above the eyebrow, the old *gamester* to whom it belongs is beaten, and has to stop.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days*, ch. ii.

GAMESTRESS, female gambler.

To two characters, hitherto thought the most contradictory, the sentimental and the flirting, she writes yet a third, till now believed incompatible with the pleasures and pursuits of either; this, I need not tell you, is that of a *gamestress*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. X. ch. v.

GAMEY, brâve (slang).

"You'll be shot, I see," observed Mercy. "Well," cried Mr. Bailey, "wot if I am; there's something *gamey* in it, young ladies, ain't there?"—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

GAMMON, to wheedle with flattery; to deceive; also as a substantive.

So then they pours him out a glass of wine, and *gammons* him about his driving, and gets him into a reg'lar good humour.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xiii.

Lord bless their little hearts, they thinks it's all right, and don't know no better, but they're the wictims o' *gammon*, Samivel, they're the wictims o' *gammon*.—*Ibid.* ch. xxvii.

In short the Pedler so beset her,
Lord Bacon couldn't have *gammoned* her better.—*Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.*

GAMNER, a gambler.

Thoughe these verses be very ernestlie wrytten, yet they do not halfe so grisely sette out the horyblenes of blasphemy which suche *gamners* vse, as it is indede, and as I have hearde my self.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 56.

GAMNING, gambling.

When the nyghte and lurking corners giueth lesse occasion to vnthriftinesse than lyghte daye and opennes, then shal shotynge and such *gamninge* be in summe comparison lyke.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 53.

Finding his conscience deepelye gauld with thee owtragious oathes hee vsed too thunder owt in *gamening*, hee made a few verses as yt were his *cygnea oratio*.—*Stanyhurst, Epitaphes*, p. 153.

GAN, cant term for a mouth.

This bowse is better than rom-bowse,
It sets the *gan* a giggling.
Broome, A Jovial Crew, Act II.

GANDER, to ramble, gad.

Then she had remembered the message about any one calling being shown up to the drawing-room, and had *gandered* down to the hall to give it to the porter; after which she *gandered* upstairs to the dressing-room again.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xlvii.

Who knows but what Nell might come *gandering* back in one of her tantrums and spoil everything?—*Ibid., Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. x.

GANDERS' WOOL, feathers. Cf. FEATHER-HEADED.

Such braines belined with *gander's-wooll*.—*Breton, Pasquil's Fool's-cappe*, p. 23.

GANGER, foreman of a gang of navvies.

On Saturday evening a man named Charles Frost, a *ganger* in the employ of the Midland Railway Company, was run over, about half a mile from the Matlock Bridge Station, by a special fish train from Manchester.—*Leeds Mercury*, May 8th, 1871.

GANNYNG, giving?

Augustus . . after *gannyng* hym thanks, commaunded a thousande pieces of money to be geuen him in reward.—*Udal's Erasmvs's Apophth.*, p. 277.

GAOL-BIRD, a criminal. L. has *jail-bird*, but with quotation from no earlier source than T. Moore. *Jail-bird* occurs in Davies's Sonnet to Lady Rich, and is used adjectivally, "a *jail-bird* heauenly nightingale."

It is the piety and the true valour of an army, which gives them heart and victory; which how it can be expected out of ruffians and *gaol-birds*, I leave to your consideration. —*Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 146.

The poor innocent man had been in danger of being hanged for a traitor to King James, by the perjury of these two *gaol-birds*.— *Sprat, Relation of Young's Contrivance*, 1692 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 254).

A battle shall be more successfully fought by serving men, posters, bailiffs, padders, rogues, *jail-birds*, and such like tag-rags of mankind than by the most accomplished philosophers.—*Kennet's Erasmus, Praise of Folly*, p. 31.

GAOLERESS, female gaoler.

My saucy *gaoleress* assured me that all my oppositions would not signify that pinch of snuff.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 72.

GAPES. The *gapes* = a fit of yawning.

Another hour of music was to give delight or the *gapes*, as real or affected taste for it prevailed.—*Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. xx.

GAPING STOCK, object of open-mouthed wonder.

I was to be a *gaping stock* and a scorn to the young volunteers.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, ii. 40.

GAPPED, a slang term for getting the worst of it. The second quotation where the word = jagged, illustrates the first. In the third extract it refers to the thinning of the ranks of troops under fire.

I will never meet at hard-edge with her; if I did (and yet I have been thought to carry a good one) I should be confoundedly *gapped*, I can see that (alluding to two knives, I suppose, *gapping* each other).—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 120.

My uncle Toby knew little of the world; and therefore when he felt he was in love with widow Wadman, he had no conception that the thing was any more to be made a mystery of than if Mrs. Wadman had given him a cut with a *gap'd* knife.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, vi. 65

Ready! take aim at their leader—their masses are *gapp'd* with our grape.— *Tennyson, Defence of Lucknow.*

GARB, to clothe.

These black dog-Dons
Garb themselves bravely.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, III. i.

GARBAGE, to gut, or clean (fish, &c.).

His cooke founde the same ring in the bealy of a fyshe which he *garbaiged* to dresse for his Lordes diner.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 182.

The cob had maunged the gobets foule *garbaged* haulfe quick. — *Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 639.

Pilchards . . . are then taken, *garbaged*, salted, hanged in the smoake. — *Holland's Camden*, p. 186.

GARCION. See quotation and extract *s. v.* GROMET.

It seemeth some of these Anti-Boreals were men of Gentile extraction, especially the two first (styled in the pardon Masters), importing, I believe, more than the bare universitie title; as also Bartholomew de Walton and William his brother, because waited on by William de Merton, their *garcion*, that is, their servant. For it cometh from the French *Garçon*, or the Italian, *Garzone*, and is used even by the barbarous Grecians of the middle ages, γαρζούνιον παρὰ Λατίνοις τὸ παιδίον.—*Fuller, Camb. Univ.*, i. 48.

GARDENAGE, horticulture, also garden-stuff. R. gives this word s. v. *garden*, and quotes another passage from *Holland's Pliny*, in which it occurs, but by a misprint *gardeninge* is given in the extract.

Since they be grown into so great request, I must not ouer-passe the *gardinage* to them belonging.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 8.

He [Evelyn] read to me very much also of his discourse he hath been many years and now is about, about *Gardenage*, which will be a most noble and pleasant piece.—*Pepys*, Nov. 5, 1665.

The street was also appropriated to the sale of fish and *gardenage*.—*Man, Hist. of Reading* (1816), p. 147.

GARDEN-GOUT. See extract. *Garden-houses* had a bad reputation, and in Peele's *Jests garden-whore* = a very common prostitute.

When young men by whoring, as it commonly falls out, get the pox, which, by way of extenuation, they call the common *garden-gout* (*Neapolitanam scabiem*) . . . do they not epicurize gloriously? — *Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 405.

GARDENHOOD, the idea or aspect of a garden.

Except some thousand more lamps and a covered passage all round the garden which took off from the *gardenhood*, there was nothing better than on a common night.— *Walpole, Letters*, iii. 279 (1769).

GARGANET, jewelled collar; usually written *carcanet*.

Thee Pearle and gould crowns too bring with *garganet* heauye. — *Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 639.

GARGARISM, a gargle. In the extract (which see more at length *s. v.* BUR) it is used figuratively for something that sticks in the throat.

They . . . cracked their voices for ever with metaphysical *gargarisms.*—*Milton, Reason of Ch. Government*, Conclusion.

GARGET, a swelling in the throat (Fr. *gargate*, the windpipe); yet this does not seem to be the meaning in the two last extracts.

The drunkard is without a head, the swearer hath a *garget* in his throat.—*Adams*, i. 123.

If it were granted that the covetous were mad, the world itself would run of a *garget;* for who is not bitten with this mad dog?—*Ibid.* i. 280.

The proud man is bitten of the mad dog, the flatterer, and so runs on a *garget.*—*Ibid.* i. 486.

GARLANDRY, filleting.

The lavished *garlandry* of woven brown hair amazed me.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xiv.

GARNISH-MONEY, commission for trouble taken; *garnish* usually = prisoner's fees.

You are content with the ten thousand pound,
Defalking the four hundred *garnish-money?*
Jonson, Magnetic Lady, v. 6.

GARSTUN. See extract.

A small paddock or *garstun*, called from a former owner of the land, Purbrick's Close. —*Arch.*, xxxvii. 140 (1857).

GARTH, a small enclosure.

Few people are here buried in their kirks, except of their nobility, but in the kirk-*garths.* —*Modern Account of Scotland*, 1670 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 138).

The Cross made in the infant's forehead,
(All godly Protestants abhor it),
Is Superstition, so are Crosses
In Kirk-*Garths*, and in market-places.
Ward, England's Reformation, ch. iii. p. 260.

Then calling down a blessing on his head,
Caught at his hand, and wrung it passionately,
And passed into the little *garth* beyond.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

GASELIER, a pendent lamp lighted by gas.

As we both entered the drawing-room, we found Bell standing right under the central *gaselier*, which was pouring its rays down on her wealth of golden-brown hair.—*Black, Adventures of a Phæton*, ch. iii.

GASHLY, ghastly; now a vulgarism.

Their warm and wanton embraces of living bodies ill agreed with their offerings *Diis manibus* to *gashly* ghosts.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, IV. vii. 27.

By all that is hirsute and *gashly!* I cry, taking off my furr'd cap, and twisting it round my finger, I would not give sixpence for a dozen such.—*Tr. Shandy*, v. 215.

GASSAMPINE, cotton cloth (?); *gossampine* (*Cotgrave*) and *gossampino* (*Florio*) = the cotton plant.

And on his altar's fame these Turkey cloths,
This *gassampine* and gold-I'll sacrifice.
Greene, Looking Glass for London, p. 135.

GASTFULNESS, ghastliness.

. . . A solitarie darkness: which as naturally it breeds a kinde of irksome *gastfulness*, so it was to him a most present terror.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 405.

GASTROLATER, one whose god is his belly.

Pantagruel observed two sorts of troublesome and too officious apparitors, whom he very much detested. The first were called Engastrimythes, the others *Gastrolaters.*—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. lviii.

GASTROLATROUS, belly-worshipping.

The variety we perceived in the dresses of the *gastrolatrous* coquillons was not less.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. lviii.

GATE, to confine to college, *i. e.* within the gates: a penalty sometimes inflicted at the Universities.

The dean gave him a book of Virgil to write out, and *gated* him for a fortnight after hall.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xii.

GATE, to go. H. says, "the track of an animal was called his *gate.*"

Three stags sturdye were vnder
Neere the seacost *gating*, theym slot thee clusterus heerdflock
In greene frith browsing.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 190.

GATELESS, without a gate or approach; inaccessible.

Some say that gold hath power
To enter without force a *gateless* tower.
Machin, Dumb Knight, V. i.

GATETRIP, footstep; mode of walking.

Too moothers counsayl thee fyrye Cupido doth harcken,
Of puts he his feathers, fauoring with *gatetrip* Iulus.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 675.

GAUDY, gaiety.

Balls set off with all the glittering *gaudy*

of silk and silver are far more transporting than country wakes.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 553.

GAUM, sensible.

She were a poor friendless wench, a parish prentice, but honest and *gaum*-like, till a lad as nobody knowed come o'er the hills one sheep-shearing fra' Whitehaven.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xv.

GAUM, to paw about.

Don't be mauming and *gauming* a body so. Can't you keep your filthy hands to yourself?—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

GAUMLESS, vacant; half silly: a North country word. *Gaum* (connected with GUMPTION, *q. v.*) = to understand. A. S. *gyman*, to perceive. See Robinson's *Whitby Glossary* (E. D. S.).

Did I ever look so stupid: so "*gaumless*" as Joseph calls it?—*E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. xxi.

GAUNCH, impalement on a hook; a Turkish punishment: the verb is in the Dicts.

I swear by our prophet and the God of our prophet, that I would rather suffer the *gaunch* than put the smallest constraint on your person or inclinations.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 289.

GAUNT, to make lean.

Lyke rauening woolfdams vpsoackt and *gaunted* in hunter.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 366.

GAUPUS, a gaby. H. has "*gaups*, a simpleton. South."

The great *gaupus* never seed that I were pipeclaying the same places twice over.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth*, ch. xvi.

GAUR, a large animal of the ox species.

The Major has stuck many a pig, shot many a *gaur*, rhinoceros, and elephant.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

GAWISH. H. gives, "*Gawish*, gay: it occurs in Wright's *Display of Dutie*, 4to, Lond., 1589;" but in the subjoined it seems = foolish.

A *gawish* traveller that came to Sparta . . . standing in the presence of Lacon a long time upon one leg, that he might be observed and admired, cried at the last, "O Lacon, thou canst not stand so long upon one leg." "True," said Lacon, "but every goose can."—*Adams*, i. 502.

GAWK, an awkward lounging fellow.

A certain *gawk*, named Chevalier de Gassaud, accustomed to visit in the house at Manosque, sees good to commence a kind of theoretic flirtation with the little brown wife.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 98.

A Duke of Weissenfels for instance: foolish old *gawk*, whom Wilhelmina Princess Royal recollects for his distracted notions.—*Ibid.* iv. 359.

GAWKY, is only given as an adjective in the Dicts. The extract is quoted in *Archæol.* xxiv. 188.

Some wear their hats on, pointed into the air; those are the *Gawkies*.—*London Chronicle*, xi. 167 (1762).

GAWNE (apparently), to long after or reach after.

I take not I, as some do take,
To gape and *gawne* for honours hye,
But Court and Cayser to forsake,
And lyue at home full quyetlye.
Googe, Sonnette to H. Cobham.

GAYITRY, finery.

A bride (though never so mean a person or silly servant) is decked and dressed in all *gayitry* lent unto her by her neighbours.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, IV. vi. 5.

GAYS, usually means pictures (see L. and N.), but here = gaiety or showy things generally. Breton has it in the singular.

And though perhaps most commonly each youth
Is giuen in deede to follow euery *gaye*;
And some of these are touched with vntruth,
Yet some there be that take a better waye.
Breton, Toyes of an Idle Head, p. 28.

O how I grieue deer Earth, that (given to *gays*)
Most of best wits contemn thee now a days:
And noblest hearts proudly abandon quight
Study of hearbs, and country life's delight."
Sylvester, 3rd day, 1st weeke, 1040.

GAZEE, person gazed at.

Such a group would relieve both parties—gazer and *gazee*—from too distressing a consciousness.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 157.

GAZELESS, unseeing; not looking.

Desire lies dead upon the *gazeless* eye.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 98.

GEE-HO. See first extract. A *gee-ho-coach* seems to be a heavy coach from the country.

They drew all their heavy goods here [Bristol] on sleds or sledges, which they call *Gee-hoes*, without wheels.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 314.

Ply close at inns upon the coming in of waggons and *gee-ho*-coaches. — *T. Brown, Works*, ii. 262.

GEESE. A man who *thinks his own geese swans* is one who over-estimates what belongs to him. It will be seen

that Bailey, in substituting an English proverb for the Latin, has somewhat spoilt the appropriateness of the rejoinder.

Ga. Every man's own *geese are swans* (*sua cuique sponsa videtur pulcherrima*).

Al. If that proverb held good, we should not have so many adulteries.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 316.

Tygh high, tygh high, and sweet delight!
He tickles this age who can
Call Tullia's ape a marmasite,
And Leda's *goose a swan*.
British Bibliographer, quoted in Southey's Doctor, Interchapter vii.

And now as to Dr. Whately, I owe him a great deal. He was a man of generous and warm heart. He was particularly loyal to his friends, and, to use the common phrase, "*all his geese were swans*."—*Newman, Apologia*, p. 68.

GELASTIC, something risible: both substantive and adjective.

My friendly pill . . . causes all complexions to laugh or smile, even in the very time of taking it, which it effects by dilating and expanding the *gelastic* muscles. — *T. Brown, Works*, ii. 140.

Happy man would be his dole who, when he had made up his mind in dismal resolution to a dreadful course of drastics, should find that *gelastics* had been substituted, not of the Sardonian kind.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. extraordinary.

GELT, tax.

All these the king granted unto them *cum Sacha et Socha, Tol and Teum*, &c., free from all *gelts* and payments.—*Fuller, Waltham Abbey*, p. 7.

GEMMARY, knowledge of gems. Sir T. Browne has *gemmary* as an adjective.

In painting and *gemmary* Fortunato, like his countrymen, was a quack.—*E. A. Poe, Cask of Amontillado.*

GEMMEN, vulgar abbreviation of gentlemen.

At home our Bow-street *gemmen* keep the laws.—*Byron, Beppo*, st. 86.

Here the new maid chimed in, "Ma'am, salts of lemon
Will make it in no time quite fit for the *gemman*."
Ingoldsby Legends (*Aunt Fanny*).

GENEALOGY, offspring; generation.

The family consisted of an old grey-headed man and his wife, with five or six sons and sons-in-law, and their several wives, and a joyous *genealogy* out of them.—*Sterne, Sent. Journey, The Supper.*

GENERALESS, female general.

He hastily nominates or sanctions *generalesses*, captains of tens and fifties.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. v.

GENETHLIAC, a nativity caster.

Commend me here to all *genethliacs*, casters of nativities, star-worshippers, by this token, that they are all impostors, and here proved fools.—*Adams*, i. 9.

Do not the hist'ries of all ages
Relate miraculous presages
Of strange turns in the world's affairs
Foreseen by astrologers, soothsayers,
Chaldæans, learn'd *genethliacks*,
And some that have writ almanacks?
Hudibras, II. iii. 689.

GENETIC, pertaining to the genesis or origin of things.

All revolutions, articles, and achievements whatsoever, the greatest and the smallest which this world ever beheld, have not once, but often, in their course of genesis depended on the veriest trifles. . . . So inscrutable is *genetic* history; impracticable the theory of causation, and transcends all calculus of man's devising.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 78.

GENETICAL, having relation to the genesis or origin.

A complete picture and *Genetical* History of the Man and his spiritual Endeavour lies before you.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. xi.

GENEVA PRINT, sometimes applied to drink (see quotation from Massinger in L.), and this is also the meaning, I suppose, of a passage in Chapman's *Mons. D'Olive*, Act II., where a puritanical weaver, whose "face was like the ten of diamonds, pointed eachwhere with pushes," is said to be "purblind with the *Geneva print*;" there being an equivoque intended between his spiritual and spirituous studies. In the subjoined, however, it signifies a puritanical fashion in dress.

Shee is a nonconformist in a close stomacher and ruffle of *Geneva print*, and her puritie consists much in her linen.—*Earle, Microcosmographie* (*Shee precise Hypocrite*).

GENSDARMERY, a corps or army.

Had the *gensdarmery* of our great writers no other enemy to fight with?—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 102.

The greater part of the gentry now dispersed; the whimsical misfortune which had befallen the *gens d'armerie* of Tillietudlem furnishing them with huge entertainment.—*Scott, Old Mortality*, ch. iii.

GENS D'ARMES, soldiers.

We come not here, my lord, said they, with armes
For to resist the chok of thy *Gens d'armes.*
Hudson, Judith, v. 538.

GENTEELIZE, to become or make genteel. See GENTILIZE.

A man cannot dress but his ideas get cloth'd at the same time; and if he dresses like a gentleman, every one of them stands presented to his imagination *genteelized* along with him.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, vi. 138.

GENTILIZE, to raise to the rank of gentleman. Milton, as quoted by R. and L., has the participle = adopting Gentile habits. See GENTEELIZE.

Dissembling broakers, made of all deceipts,
Who falsifie your measures and your weights
T' inrich your selues, and your vnthrifty Sons
To *gentilize* with proud possessions.
Sylvester, third day, first weeke, 527.

GENTLE-HEART, a plant.

Strip her of spring-time, tender whimpring maids,
Now autumne's come, when all those flowrie aids
Of her delayes must end; dispose
That lady-smock, that pansie, and that rose
Neatly apart;
But for prick-madam, and for *gentle-heart*
And soft maiden's-blush, the bride
Makes holy these; all others lay aside.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 121.

GENTLEMANHOOD, qualities or condition of a gentleman. L. has *gentlemanship.*

In his family, gentle, generous, good-humoured, affectionate, self-denying; in society, a delightful example of complete *gentlemanhood.*—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xx.

GEOGNOSIS, knowledge of the earth.

He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our *geognosis.*—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. ix.

GEOGNOST, a person having knowledge of the earth's crust, &c.

The travellers, except to the volcano district of Sinai, have been such bad *geognosts*, that I cannot get enough from them.—*C. Kingsley*, 1863 (*Life*, ii. 141).

GEOGRAPHY. The earliest example of this word given in the Dicts. is from Hackluyt (1589). Udal, in 1542, thought the word needed explanation.

Strabo, in his werke of *geographie*, that is to saie, of the description of the earth, wryteth, &c.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 317.

GEOLATRY, earth-worship.

To this succeeded astrolatry in the East, and *geolatry* in the West.—*Cox, Mythol. of Aryan Nations*, i. 95.

GEOMETER, a gauger.

Instead of a quart-pot of pewter
I fill small jugs, and need no tutor;
I quartridge give to the *geometer*
Most duly;
And he will see, and yet be blind.
Robin Conscience, 1683 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 52).

GEOMETRY. To *hang by geometry* = angularly, out of shape, in confusion. Cf. JOMMETRY. In the extract one of the characters, who has been living under the disguise of a servant by the name of Jarvis, "enters like a gentleman very brave, with Jarvis's cloaths in 's hand," and says—

Look you, here's Jarvis hangs by *geometry*, and here's the gentleman.—*Rowley, Match at Midnight*, Act. III.

I am a pander, a rogue that hangs together, like a beggar's rags, by *geometry.*—*Davenport, City Night-Cap*, Act IV.

GEORGE NOBLE, a gold coin worth 6*s.* 8*d.* current in Henry VIII.'s time; but can this be the coin referred to by Cotton?

Nor full nor fasting can the carle take rest,
Whiles his *George-nobles* rusten in his chest,
He sleeps but once, and dreams of burglary.
Hall, Satires, IV. vi. 31.

When having twelve ounces he bound up my arm,
And I gave him two *Georges* which did him no harm.—*Cotton, Voyage to Ireland*, canto 2.

GEREMUMBLE, a comic word, having, I suppose, no very definite meaning, but = prepare in some way or other for food.

He . . delivered him the king of fishes, teaching hym how to *geremumble* it, sawce it, and dresse it.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 172).

GERMAN. See quotation.

German is by his very name *Guerre*-man, or man that wars and gars.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. ii.

GERMANISE, to translate into German.

The Dutch hath him who *Germanised* the story
Of Sleidan.—*Sylvester, Babylon*, 624.

GERRING. N. has "*Gerre*, quarrelling, evidently from the French *guerre.*" He quotes from R. Paynell, which is, he says, the only passage where he has found it, and he therefore considers it

"only as an affectation of the author." It is possible that *gerring* in the extract is connected with this substantive.

With the musicians also he found fault, for that about their harpes and other musicall instrumentes thei would bestowe greate labour and diligence to set the strynges in right tune, and had maners *gerring* quite and clene out of al good accord or frame.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 85.

GERSUME, a fine: at least in the margin is put "fine, as some take it."

Norwich, . . . as wee reade in that Domesday Booke, . . . paide unto the king twenty pounds; . . . but now it paieth seventy pounds by weight to the king, and an hundred shillings for a *gersume* to the queene.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 474.

GERUND-GRINDER, a schoolmaster.

Here is the glass for pedagogues, preceptors, tutors, governours, *gerund-grinders*, and bear-leaders to view themselves in.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iv. 112.

GERUND-GRINDING, teaching or learning of grammar technically.

Other departments of schooling had been infinitely more productive for our young friend than the *gerund-grinding* one.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. iv.

Classicality . . . greatly distinguishable from mere *gerund-grinding*, and death in longs and shorts.—*Ibid.*

GESTICULAR, full of action.

Electricity . . . is passing, glancing, *gesticular*.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. xiii.

GESTION, order; good bearing.

Is she a woman that objects this sight, able to worke the chaos of the world into *gestion*?—*Chapman, Humerous Dayes Mirth*, p. 79.

GESTUREMENT, gesture.

Meanwhile our poets in high parliament
Sit watching every word and *gesturement*.
Hall, Satires, I. iii. 46.

GESTURER, actor.

[The poet] may likewise exercise the part of *gesturer*, as though he seemed to meddle in rude and common matters, and yet not so deale in them as it were for variety sake, nor as though he had laboured them thoroughly, but tryfled with them, nor as though he had sweat for them, but practised a little.—*Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 95.

GESTUROUS, full of gesture.

Some be as toyinge, *gesturous*, and counterfeicting of anything by ymitation, as Apes.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 97.

GETABLE, procurable.

I do not mean to plunder you of any more prints, but shall employ a little collector to get me all that are *getable*.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 283 (1769).

GET-NOTHING, an idler who earns nothing.

Every *get-nothing* is a thief, and laziness is a stolen water.—*Adams.* i. 192.

GET-UP, dress; appearance.

There is an air of pastoral simplicity about their whole *get-up*.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xliii.

GHAST, ghastly; awful.

1*st Lady.* How *ghast* a train!
2*nd Lady.* Sure this should be some splendid burial.
Keats, Otho the Great, v. 5.

GHAUT. See extract.

I wrote this, remembering in long, long distant days such a *ghaut* or river-stair at Calcutta.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xviii.

GHOSTESS, female ghost.

In the mean time that she,
The said *Ghostess*, or Ghost, as the matter may be,
From impediment, hindrance, and let shall be free
To sleep in her grave.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Old Woman in Grey*).

GHYLL, "in the dialect of Cumberland and Westmoreland is a short and, for the most part, a steep narrow valley, with a stream running through it" (*Wordsworth, The Idle Shepherd Boys, or Dungeon-Ghyll Force*, note). See L. s. v. *gill*.

I wandered where the huddling rill
Brightens with water-breaks the sombrous *ghyll*.—*Wordsworth, Evening Walk.*

GIANTISH, over tall.

Their stature neither dwarf nor *giantish*,
But in a comely well-dispos'd proportion.
Randolph, Muses Looking-Glass, v. 1.

GIANTRY, hugeness.

The flimsy *giantry* of Ossian has introduced mountainous horrors.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 380 (1784).

GIBBET, shoulder (*gigot*). Among the false or blasphemous opinions complained of by the Lower House of Convocation in 1536 is the following—

That the holy water is more savoury to make sauce with than the other, because it is mixt with salt; which is also a very good medicine for a horse with a gall'd back, yea, if there be put an onyon thereunto, it is a good sauce for a *gibbet* of mutton.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. iv. 28.

GIFT, to give. This verb is in the Dicts., but the examples are only of the use of the past participle.

He was just the sort of wild, fierce, bandit hero whom I could have consented to *gift* with my hand.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

For the world must love and fear him
Whom I *gift* wih heart and hand.
Mrs. Browning, Swan's Nest.

The Regent Murray *gifted* all the Church property to Lord Sempill.—*J. Cameron Lees, Abbey of Paisley*, p. 201 (1868).

GIFTLING, little gift.

The kindly Christmas tree . . . . . may you have plucked pretty *giftlings* from it.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, x.

GIG, flighty person. See N. s. v. *giglet.*

Charlotte L. called, and the little *gig* told all the quarrels and all *les malheurs* of the domestic life she led in her family, and made them all ridiculous without meaning to make herself so.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 390.

GIGANTESQUE, giant-like.

In the neighbourhood of a river-system so awful—of a mountain-system so unheard of in Europe, there would probably, by blind, unconscious sympathy, grow up a tendency to lawless and *gigantesque* ideals of adventurous life.—*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, Postscript.

GIGANTICIDE, giant-killer.

The exoteric person mingles, as usual, in society, while the esoteric is like John the *Giganticide* in his coat of darkness.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter, xii.

GIGANTOMACHY, battle of the Giants.

They looked more like that *Gigantomachy*, the Giants assaulting Heaven and the Gods, than that Good fight of faith.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 544.

GIGMANITY, a word coined by Carlyle to signify a Philistine respectability. See quotation *s. v.* SQUIRELET, where the following note is subjoined. "*Q.* What do you mean by respectable? *A.* He always kept a gig" (Thurtell's trial).

The word *international* introduced by the immortal Bentham, and Mr. Carlyle's *gigmanity*—to coin which by the way it was necessary to invent facts—are significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist and of the futilitarian misanthropist respectively.—*Hall, Modern English*, p. 19.

GIGNITIVE, productive of something else.

There are at the commencement of the third volume four Interchapters in succession, and relating to each other, the first *gignitive* but not generated, the second and third both generated and *gignitive*, the fourth generated but not *gignitive*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xiv.

GIM, fine; spruce. See JIM.

He's as fine as a prince, and as *gim* as the best of them.—*Vanbrugh, The Confederacy*, Act I.

GIMMON, a double ring: usually written *gimmal*, q. v. in N.

A ring of a rush would tye as much Loue together as a *Gimmon* of golde.—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 88.

GIN, squaw, or wife of an Indian or Australian native, and so an old woman generally. See quotation *s. v.* MYALL-BOUGH.

An Australian settler's wife bestows on some poor slaving *gin* a cast-off French bonnet; before she has gone a hundred yards, her husband snatches it off, puts it on his own mop, quiets her for its loss with a tap of the waddie, and struts on in glory.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xiii.

GINGERBREAD, used adjectivally and in a disparaging sense of showy adornment.

The rooms are too small, and too much decorated with carving and gilding, which is a kind of *gingerbread* work.—*Smollett, France and Italy*, Letter xxx.

GINGLE-BOYS, coins.

Ang. You are hid in gold
O'er head and ears.
Hir. We thank our fates, the sign of the *gingle-boys* hangs at the door of our pockets.—*Massinger, Virgin Martyr*, ii. 2.

GINGLES, shingles.

It is observed of the *gingles*, or St. Anthony his fire, that it is mortall if it come once to clip and encompasse the whole body.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IX. i. 60.

GIPSOUS, clayey.

Others looked for it [cause of sweating sickness] from the earth, as arising from an exhalation in moist weather out of *gipsous* or *plaisterly* ground.—*Fuller, Camb. Univ.*, vii. 36.

GIPSY, as a term of reproach is generally applied to a woman, and usually in a playful way; the *gipsy* in the extract is Spenser, Edw. II.'s favourite.

This overture being come to the Queen's ear, and withal the knowledge how this *Gipsie* had marshall'd his cunning practice, and had prescrib'd the way for her escape, . . . she seemed wondrously well-pleas'd.—*Hist. of Edw. II.*, p. 88.

GIRD, a spurt. N. gives an instance from North's Plutarch of *gird* as a verb = to leap or bound.

Like a haggard, you know not where to take him. He hunts well for a *gird*, but is soon at a loss.—*Adams*, i. 475.

GIRDING-HOOK, cutting or reaping-hook.

The oats, oh the oats, 'tis the ripening of the oats!
All the day they have been dancing with their flakes of white,
Waiting for the *girding-hook* to be the nag's delight.
Exmoor Harvest Song (*Lorna Doone*, ch. xxix).

GIRDLE. *To have under one's girdle* = to have in subjection.

Such a wicked brothell
Which sayth *vnder his girthell*
He holdeth Kyngs and Princes.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be not wroth, p. 114.

Let the magnanimous junto be heard, who would try the hazard of war to the last, and had rather lose their heads than put them *under the girdle* of a presbyterian conventicle. *Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 215.

GIRL. See first extract: in the second the speaker is supposed to be a hind.

The roebuck is the first year a kid, the second year a *girl*, the third year a hemuse. —*Return from Parnassus*, ii. 5 (1606).

Those pretty fawns, prickets, sorrells, hemuses and *girls*, whereof some are mine, which I brought into the world without any pain or help of midwife.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 62.

GIRSE. N. has "girse, a girth?" with a quotation from Taylor, 1630. Subjoined is a somewhat earlier instance: there can be no doubt that the meaning is as conjectured.

One day, as the king was alone on the shores, there sallies out of the fort a company of horse, whereof three ranne at him so violently, and all strooke his horse together with their launces as they brake pectorall, *girses*, and all, that the horse slips away, and leaues the king and the saddle on the ground. —*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 46.

GIVEN-WAY, allowed.

Is this the price of all thy pains? Is this the reward of thy *given-way* liberty?—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 369.

GLACIARIUM, a place where ice is kept for skating purposes: a word formed like *aquarium*.

The real ice at the Chelsea *glaciarium* was obtained by the use of liquid sulphurous acid. — *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1878, p. 555.

GLADE. *To go to glade*, evidently = to set—is it from the sun sinking behind the trees?

Likening her Majestie to the Sunne for his brightnesse, but not to him for his passion, which is ordinarily to *go to glade*, and sometime to suffer eclypse. — *Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, p. 116.

Phœbus now *goes to glade*; then now goe wee
Vnto our sheddes to rest vs till he rise.
Davies, Eglogue, 255.

GLADIFY, rejoice; become glad.

Have you Mr. Twining still? oh that he would come and mortify upon our bread and cheese, while he would *gladify* upon our pleasure in his sight.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 193.

GLARINGNESS, floridness.

Among them all none pleased him so much as those composed by the famous Feliciano de Silva: for the *glaringness* of his prose, and the intricacy of his style, seemed to him so many pearls.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. i.

GLASS, applied by rather a violent metonymy to a stream "*splendidior vitro*."

Out of the stone a plentious stream doth gush,
Which murmurs through the plain, proud that his *glass*,
Gliding so swift, so soon reyoungs the grass.
Sylvester, The Lawe, p. 954.

GLASSYNESS, glazed appearance. R. gives the word without example. Smollett seems to think it requires an apology, though perhaps this only refers to the application of it in this passage.

The *glassyness* (if I may be allowed the expression) of the surface, throws, in my opinion, a false light on some parts of the picture.—*Smollett, France and Italy*, Letter xxxi.

GLAZIERS, gipsy cant for eyes. The extract means, Look out with all your eyes, I swear by the devil, a magistrate is coming.

Toure out with your *glaziers*, I swear by the ruffin,
That we are assaulted by a queer cuffin.
Broome, A Jovial Crew, Act II.

GLED.

Come, knave, it were a good deed to *gled* thee, by cockes bones,
Seest not thy handiwarke? sir Rat, can you forbear him.
Gammer Gurton's Needle (*Hawkins' Eng. Dr.*, i. 235).

GLIB, slippery.

Or colour, like their own
The parted lips of shells that are upthrown,
With which, and coral, and the *glib* sea flowers,
They furnish their faint bowers.
Leigh Hunt, Foliage, p. 20.

GLIDDERY, slippery. See quotation *s.v.* POPWEED, and Wedgewood, s.v. *glidder*.

Two men led my mother down a steep and *gliddery* stair-way.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. iv.

GLIM, a light or candle: also an eye.

"Let's have a *glim*," said Sikes, "or we shall go breaking our necks."—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xvi.

It is not a farthing *glim* in a bedroom, or we should have seen it lighted. It is some one up; we must wait till they roost.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xlviii.

Harold escaped with the loss of a *glim*.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Housewarming*).

GLIMFLASHY, angry; flaring up (slang).

Don't be *glimflashy*; why you'd cry beef on a blater.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxxxii.

GLIMMER-GOWK, an owl.

'E sit like a graat *glimmer-gowk* wi' 'is glasses athurt 'is noase.—*Tennyson, The Village Wife*.

GLIMMERY, glimmering.

Shal wee, father heunlye, be carelesse
Of thy claps thundring? or when fiers *glimrye* be listed
In clowds grim gloomming?
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 216.

GLINT, to glean; also as a subst.

The sight of the stars *glinting* fitfully through the trees, as we rolled along the avenue.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xx.

The few persevering gnats, who were still dancing about in the slanting *glints* of sunshine, that struck here and there across the lanes, had left off humming.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xlvii.

GLISTEN, a gleam: usually, a verb.

The sight of a piece of gold would bring into her eyes a green *glisten*, singular to witness.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xiv.

GLITTERANCE, glitter.

From the *glitterance* of the sunny main
He turn'd his aching eyes.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. XII.

GLOAM, twilight; usually written *gloaming*.

I saw their starved lips in the *gloam*,
With horrid warning gaped wide,
And I awoke and found me here,
On the cold hill's side.
Keats, La Belle Dame sans merci.

GLOBIST, one who understands the use of the globes.

Before my traveller puts himself to such peregrinations, 'tis requisit he should know the use of the globe beforehand . . . Being a good *globist* hee will quickly find the zenith, the distances, the climes, and the parallels.—*Howell, Instructions for Forraine Travel* (Appendix).

GLOOMISH, gloomy.

With toole sharp poincted wee boarde and perced his owne light
That stood in his lowring front *gloommish* malleted onlye.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii. 649.

GLOOMTH, gloom.

One has a satisfaction in imprinting the *gloomth* of abbeys and cathedrals on one's house.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 40 (1753).

Strawberry, with all its painted glass and *gloomth*, looked as gay when I came home as Mrs. Cornelis's ball room.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 331 (1770).

GLORE, to stare. See H., who has two instances of it, but the subjoined is a comparatively late example.

Sometimes it hap't, a greedy gull
Would get his gullet cram'd so full
As t' make him *glore* and gasp for wind.
Ward, England's Reformation, c. ii. p. 222.

GLORIOSER, a boaster: Anglicized form of, or perhaps misprint for, *glorioso*.

Emptie vessells haue the highest sounds, hollowe rockes the loudest ecchoes, and prattling *gloriosers* the smallest performance of courage.—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 82.

GLORIOSO, a boaster: cf. FURIOSO, GRATIOSO, &c.

Some wise men thought his Holinesse did forfeit a parcel of his infallibility in giving credit to such a *Glorioso*, vaunting that with three thousand Souldiers he would beat all the English out of Ireland.—*Fuller, Worthies, Devon* (i. 284).

GLORRE. In Nuttall's edition the word is printed *glare*. Any slimy or ropy substance was called *glere* (see N.). Fr. *glaire*: perhaps this is what is meant, and = fat.

Nothing but fulness stinteth their [hogs] feeding on the Mast falling from the Trees, where also they lodge at liberty (not pent up, as in other places, to stacks of Pease) which some assign the reason of the fineness of their flesh; which though not all *glorre* (where no bancks of lean can be seen for the deluge of fat) is no less delicious to the taste, and more wholesome for the stomack.—*Fuller, Worthies, Hants.* (i. 400).

GLORY, to make glorious, or glorify.

Her attendant train may pass the troop
That *gloried* Venus on her wedding day.
Greene, Looking glass for England, p. 118.

See

How he that *glories* Heaven with an honour
Covets to glorify himself with honesty.
Davenport, City Night-cap, Act I.

GLORYLESS, bereft of glory.

He on whose glory all thy joy should stay
Is soulless, *gloryless*, and desperate.
Peele, Battle of Alcazar, ii. 3.

GLOSSEM, gloss. I suppose meant for *gloss 'em*.

The Church of Rome shall vie strange *glossems* and ceremonious observations with them.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 13.

GLOUCESTER. See extract.

The old proverb, *As sure as God's at Gloucester*, certainly alluded to the vast number of churches and religious foundations here.—*Defoe, Tour thro' Great Britain*, ii. 322.

GLOUT, to sulk, to look heavily. R. says it is found as late as Milton and Garth: the subjoined are more recent.

Jenny (turning away and *glowting*). "I declare it, I won't bear it."—*Cibber, Provoked Husband*, Act IV.

When the fray was over, I took my friend aside, and asked him, how he came to be so earnestly against me. To which with some *glouting* confusion he replied, "Because you are always jeering and making a jest of me to every boy in the school."—*Ibid., Apology*, ch. i.

When we came to the top behold the snows fallen! and such quantities, and conducted by such heavy clouds that hung *glouting*, that I thought we could never have waded through them.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 35 (1739).

She had been greatly therefore disappointed in the morning . . . and had been in what is vulgarly called a *glouting* humour ever since.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. VII. ch. viii.

If I find his aspect very solemn, "Come, come, no *glouting*, friend," I will say, and perhaps smile in his face.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 165.

GLOUT. *In the glout* = in the sulks; angry.

My mamma was *in the glout* with her poor daughter all the way.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 140.

GLUTTONING, gluttony.

Come, honest cook, let me see how thy imagination has wrought as well as thy fingers, and what curiosity thou hast shown in the preparation of this banquet, for *gluttoning* delights to be ingenious.—*Marmion, Antiquary*, Act IV.

GLYG. H. says "*glig*, a blister," which, used metaphorically, may be the meaning in the following quatrain made by a man whom Peele had swindled.

Peele is no poet, but a gull and a clown,
To take away my clothes and gown;
I vow by Jove, if I can see him wear it,
I'll give him a *glyg*, and patiently bear it.
Peele's Jests, 1627, p. 117.

GNABBLE, nibble. *Gnibling* occurs in Stanyhurst's Dedic. to his *Virgil*.

"Take us these little foxes," was wont to be the suit of the Church, "for they *gnabble* our grapes, and hurt our tender branches."—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 159.

GNARL, snarl. The word is used as a verb by Shakespeare. See N.

My caress provoked a long guttural *gnarl*.—*Miss E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. i.

GNAT-SNAPPER, a term of abuse; perhaps = a stupid fellow with his mouth always open. It is also the name of the beceafico, and is sometimes written "*gnat-snap*."

Grout-head *gnat-snappers*, lob-dotterels, gaping changelings.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxv.

GNOMED, haunted by gnomes.

Philosophy will clip an Angel's wings,
Conquer all mysteries by rule and line,
Empty the haunted air and *gnomed* mine.
Keats, Lamia, Pt. II.

GNOSTIC, knowing. See quotation *s. v.* TOGGED.

I said you were a d——d *gnostic* fellow, and I laid a bet you have not been always professional.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 91.

GO, a measure of drink; *go-down* was the term in the seventeenth century. See N.

And many more whose quality
Forbids their toping openly,
Will privately, on good occasion,
Take six *go-downs* on reputation.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, canto 4.

So they went on talking politics, puffing cigars, and sipping whiskey-and-water, until the *goes*, most appropriately so called, were both gone.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Making a night of it*).

The *goes* of stout, the Chough and Crow, the welsh rabbit, the Red Cross Knight, . . . the song and the cup, in a word, passed round merrily.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. i.

GO, a proceeding (slang).

Well, this is a pretty *go* is this here! an uncommon pretty *go*. — *Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. lvii.

I see a man with his eye pushed out; that was a rum *go* as ever I see.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. vii.

GOAD-GROOM, a carter or ploughman; one who uses the goad. In the *Divine Weekes* (*Captaines*, 710) Sylvester calls Sangar or Shamgar a *Goad-man*, and in the margin a *Plough-swain*.

[Thou] by one man, one *Goad-groom* (silly Sangar),
Destroy'dst six hundred in religious anger.
Sylvester, Little Bartas, 877.

GOADSTER, a driver; one who uses the goad.

Voltaire's bones are by and by to be carried from their stolen grave in the Abbey of Scallières to an eager stealing grave in Paris, his birth-city: all mortals processioning and perorating there; cars drawn by eight white horses, *goadsters* in classical costume with fillets and wheat-ears enough; though the weather is of the wettest.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. vii.

GO-AHEAD, forward; progressive.

You would fancy that the *go-ahead* party try to restore order and help business on. Not the least.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv.

GOAL, to imprison.

Trounce him, *goal* him, and bring him upon his knees, and declare him a reproach and scandal to his profession. — *South, Sermons*, vi. 52.

GOAR, to scoop or dig; now usually spelt *gore*, and = to pierce with the horn (as of a bull, &c.).

I have ever dissented from their opinion who maintain that the world was created a levell champian, mountains being only the product of Noah's flood, where the violence of the waters aggested the earth *goared* out of the hollow valleys.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, Bk. ix., Dedic.

GOB.

If you put into your furnaces a quantity of stuff in which, for instance, alumina preponderates and silica preponderates, your furnaces will not flux, but they *gob*.—*North Linc. Iron Co.* v. *Winn, Queen's Bench*, Nov. 22, 1877.

GOBBER-TOOTH, a projecting tooth. Burton (*Anat. of Mel.*, p. 515) has *gubber-tushed*.

Duke Richard was low in stature, crook-backed, with one shoulder higher than the other, having a prominent *gobber-tooth*, a war-like countenance which well enough became a soldier.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist*, IV. iii. 8.

That pen that reports her [Anna Boleyn] lean-visaged, long-sided, *gobber-toothed*, yellow-complexioned, with a wen in her neck, both manifests his malice, and disparageth the judgement of King Henry, whom all knew well read in books, and better in beauties.—*Ibid.* V. iv. 20.

GO-BY-GROUND, low. Gauden, arguing in favour of a sufficient provision for the clergy, asks what would be thought of making Judges, Mayors, &c. of "hungry thred-bare wretches," and whether anything could be more despicable than "such mushroome magistrates, such *go-by-ground* Governours" (*Tears of the Church*, p. 521). N. has the word as a substantive.

GOD, to deify; to treat as a God. The first extract is given by R. and by L., but it will be seen that it is not quite peculiar to Shakespeare. See also *s. v.* CHRIST.

This last old man
Lov'd me above the measure of a father,
Nay, *godded* me indeed.—*Coriolanus*, V. iii.
Some 'gainst their king attempting open treason,
Some *godding* Fortune (idol of ambition).
Sylvester, Miracle of Peace, sonnet 30.

GODDAM. It is to be feared that Flanders was not the only country in which our armies swore terribly. Lord Stanhope, in his Essay on Joan of Arc, quotes the subjoined from a contemporary chronicle, and adds that though he had often heard the name applied to an Englishman, he had hitherto believed it to be modern, as he had previously met with no earlier instance than in Beaumarchais' *Mariage de Figaro*. In the second extract *Goddamme* = rake.

"Joan, let us eat this shad-fish to dinner before you set out." "In the name of God," said she, "it shall not be eaten till supper, by which time we will return by way of the bridge, and bring back with us a prisoner, a *Goddam*, who shall eat his share of it."—*Stanhope's Essays*, p. 30.

Others were of the town-cut, young *Goddammes* that spoke ill, and lived worse.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 556.

GODDESS-HOOD, status of a goddess.

Should not my beloved, for her own sake, descend by degrees from *goddess-hood* into humanity?—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 360.

GODDIKIN, a little god.

For one's a little *Goddikin*,
No bigger than a skittle-pin.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 281.

GOD-FULL, inspired.

Homer, Musæus, Ouid, Maro, more
Of those *god-full* prophets longe before
Holde there eternall fiers.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 440.

GODS, a name given to those who sit in the upper gallery of a theatre. The French call this gallery *Paradis*.

Each one shilling *god* within reach of a nod is,
And plain are the charms of each gallery *goddess*.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 128.

GODSHOUSE, almshouse, which is the explanation of the term given in the margin. In Southampton there is a chapel (now used for the Anglican Service in French) dedicated to St. Julien. It has almshouses attached to it, and is usually called God's House.

Built, they say, it was by Sir Richard de Abberbury, Knight, who also under it founded for poore people a *godshouse*. — *Holland's Camden*, p. 284.

GOFFER, to crimp.

"What's the matter with your ruff?" asked Lady Betty; "it looks very neat, I think." "Neat! . . . I'll have to get it all *goffered* over again."—*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, ch. xxi.

GOGGLE, to roll about (the eyes). The Dicts. have no example of this as an active verb.

In temple corners hee *gogled* his eyesight. —*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 438.

He *goggled* his eyes, and groped in his money-pocket. — *Walpole, Letters*, iii. 174 (1766).

GOGGLES, spectacles made of coloured glass, wire, or gauze, to protect the eyes from light, dust, &c.

I nearly came down a-top of a little spare man who sat breaking stones by the road-side. He stayed his hammer, and said, regarding me mysteriously through his dark *goggles* of wire, "Are you aware, sir, that you've been trespassing?" — *Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxii.

GOGMAGOG, a jocose term for a big or strong person. N. has *gogmagogical* = large, with quotation from Taylor, the water poet.

Be valiant, my little *gogmagogs*, I'll fence with all the justices in Hertfordshire. — *Merry Devil of Edmonton* (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, xi. 140).

GOINGS ON, proceedings. The simple word 'goings' is used in this sense, Job xxxiv. 21.

The family did not, from his usual *goings on*, expect him back again for many weeks.— *Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. v.

GOLDEN EYE. L. defines it a species of duck (*Anas clangula*), but Sylvester in a marginal note explains it to be the "*Guilt-head*," which was a fish, the *Aurata* or *Aurella*. See *Fuller, Holy War*, III. xxiii. 4.

The delicate, cud-chewing *Golden-Eye*,
Kept in a weyre, the widest space doth spy,
And, thrusting in his tail, makes th' Osiars gape
With his oft flapping, and doth so escape.
Sylvester, fifth day, first weeke, p. 313.

GOLDFINCH, a gold piece. Cf. YELLOW-HAMMER.

Sir H. Don't you love singing-birds, madam?

Angel. (Aside.) That's an odd question for a lover. (Aloud.) Yes, sir.

Sir. H. Why then, madam, here is a nest of the prettiest *goldfinches* that ever chirped in a cage.—*Farquhar, Constant Couple*, ii. 2.

GOLDNY, the fish gilthead.

The oisters of Tarentum, fish of Helops,
The *goldny* of Cilicia, Chios scallops.
Davies, An Extasie, p. 94.

GOLES. *By Goles*, an oath; a minced version of By God.

Why then, by *Goles!* I will tell you. I hate you and I can't abide you.—*Fielding, An old man taught wisdom.*

Hark, hark! 'tis the signal *by goles!*
It sounds like a funeral knell.
Oh, hear it not, Duncan! it tolls
To call thee to heaven or hell.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 173.

GOLILIA. Spanish *golilla*, a little starched band sticking out under the chin, like a ruff.

Mons. Let me not put on that Spanish yoke, but spare me my cravat, for I love cravat furieusement.

. . . . . .

Don. Off, off, off with it, I say! Come, refuse the ornaments principal of the Spanish habit! (Takes him by the cravat, pulls it off, and the Black puts on the *golilia*.)

Mons. Will you have no mercy, no pity? alas! alas! alas! Oh, I had rather put on the English pillory than that Spanish *golilia*. —*Wycherley, Gent. Danc. Mast.*, iv. 1.

I cannot well comprehend what those

pretenders to science would be at who fasten on the first notions, and will no more part with them than a Spaniard with his basket-hilt or *golilia.—Gentleman Instructed*, p. 254.

He wore about his neck . . . a small ruff, which had serv'd him formerly instead of a *golille*, when he liv'd at Madrid.—*T. Brown, Works*, iv. 210.

GOLL-SHEAVES. H. gives "*gole*, big, full, florid, prominent, rank as grass," &c. *Goll-sheaves* perhaps = sheaves of overgrown corn with empty ears.

The rest of the articles were *goll-sheaves* that went out in a suddain blaze.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 92..

GOLOSHED, furnished with goloshes, or, perhaps, made waterproof.

His boots had suffered in the wars: great pains had been taken for their preservation; they had been soled and heeled more than once; had they been *goloshed*, their owner might have defied Fate.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Grey Dolphin*).

GONOPH, a fool or lout. See H. *s. v. gnoffe.*

I am obliged to take him into custody; he's as obstinate a young *gonoph* as I know; he won't move on.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xix.

GOOD-BODIED, having a good figure.

Saw all my family up, and my father and sister, who is a pretty *good-bodied* woman, and not over thick, as I thought she would have been, but full of freckles, and not handsome in face.—*Pepys*, May 31, 1666.

GOODFELLOW, a reveller; it was also used of a thief. See H.

This they said, because it was well known that Sir Roger had been a *Goodfellow* in his youth. But he answered them very wisely: "Indeed," saith he, "in youth, I was as you are now, and I had twelve fellows like unto myself, but not one of them came to a good end."—*Ascham, Schoolmaster*, p. 60.

I have been employed
By some the greatest statesmen of the kingdom
These many years; and in my time conversed
With sundry humours, suiting so myself
To company, as honest men and knaves,
Goodfellows, hypocrites, all sorts of people.
Jonson, Magnetic Lady, I. i.

We must not only avoid sinne itself, but also the causes and occasions thereof, amongst which bad company (the lime twigs of the devil) is the chiefest, especially to catch those natures which, like the *goodfellow* planet Mercurie, are most swayed by others. —*Fuller, Holy State*, III. v. 3.

GOOD-FOR-LITTLE, not worth much.

The little words in the republic of letters are most significant. The trisyllables, and the rumblers of syllables more than three, are but the *good-for-little* magnates.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 298.

GOOD-FOR-NOTHING, worthless.

I believe I may put it to your score that I have not a guest to-day, nor any besides my own family, and you *good-for-nothing* ones (*inutiles*).—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 187.

He is to be married very soon; a *good-for-nothing* fellow! I have no patience with him. —*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxx.

GOOD-FOR-NOTHINGNESS, worthlessness.

How do these gentry know that, supposing they could trace back their ancestry for one, two, three, or even five hundred years, that then the original stems of these poor families, though they have not kept such elaborate records of their *good-for-nothingness*, as it often proves, were not still deeper rooted.—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 54.

GOODISH, rather good, or large.

I fetched a *goodish* compass round by the way of the Cloven Rocks.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. lviii.

GOOD MORROWS, compliments or commonplaces: the expression refers, I suppose, to the formal and empty greetings exchanged when acquaintances meet.

After this saiyng the commenaltie of Athenes, which had afore condemned him, were sodainly stricken againe in loue with hym, and saied that he was an honest man again and loued the citee, and *many gaie good morowes.—Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.* p. 376.

She spoke of the domesticall kind of captivities and drudgeries that women are put unto, with *many such good morrows.—Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 67.

Some might be apt to say, the devil's in a man that grieves for the loss of a wife; that a dead wife is the best piece of household goods a man can have; that it would be as preposterous to shed tears at the interring our left rib as to go into mourning for getting out of prison, . . . and a *thousand such good morrows.—T. Brown, Works*, iii. 245.

GOOD-NATURED is used by theological writers of that goodness which a man may have without having the grace of God. The first quotation is borrowed from *Trench's Deficiencies of Eng. Dicts.*; in the second the word is not used in its strict theological sense, and signifies what we now call well-conditioned, but conveys much higher eulogy than it does at present. This inferior use of

the word was, however, current in Fuller's time, and South (vi. 109) has some pungent remarks thereon.

Good nature, being the relics and remains of that shipwreck which Adam made, is the proper and immediate disposition to holiness. When *good nature* is heightened by the grace of God, that which was natural becomes now spiritual.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon at Funeral of Sir J. Dalstone.*

We take our leaves of Tyndal with that testimony which the Emperour's procurator or attorney-general (though his adversary) gave of him, "*Homo fuit doctus, pius et bonus:*" He was a learned, a godly, and a *good-natur'd* man.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. iv. 41.

GOODY, a contemptuous word to denote what is well intentioned, but weak and mawkish.

All this may be mere *goody* weakness and twaddle on my part.—*Sterling, in Carlyle's Life*, Pt. II. ch. v.

One can't help in his presence rather trying to justify his good opinion; and it does so tire one to be *goody* and to talk sense.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. ix.

GOOSE, to hiss (theatrical slang).

He was *goosed* last night, he was *goosed* the night before last, he was *goosed* to-day. He has lately got in the way of being always *goosed*, and he can't stand it.—*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. vi.

GOOSE-HORNS. In the *Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 77 (1655), there is a receipt for "A Powder for the Wind in the Body," which has, among other ingredients, "pillings of *goose-horns*, of capons, and pigeons."

GOOSE-SKIN, a creeping of the flesh is so called. Cf. ANSERINE.

Her teeth chattered in her head, and her skin began to rise into what is vulgarly termed *goose-skin.*—*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, ch. ii.

GOR-BELLY, a big belly. See N. In all the examples in the Dicts. it is used of a glutton, not of the stomach itself.

The devils of Crowland, with their crump shoulders, side and *gor-bellies*, crooked and hawmed legges. . .—*Holland's Camden*, p. 530.

GORDIAN, to knot; also (as an adjective) knotted.

She had
Indeed locks bright enough to make me mad;
And they were simply *gordian'd* up and braided.—*Keats, Endymion*, Bk. I.

She was a *gordian* shape of dazzling hue.
Ibid., Lamia.

GORE is used rather peculiarly in the extract = clotted mass.

From their foreheads to their shoes they were in one *gore* of blood.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 68.

GORGONIZE, to petrify as by the glance of the Gorgon.

What eies so *Gorgoniz'd* that can endure
To see the All-vpholder forc'd to bow?
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15.

GORMAGON. The society of Gormagons was one similar to that of Freemasons: it was in existence from 1725-38, when it was dissolved. See *N. and Q.*, V. vii. 152, and the extract from Pope, *s. v.* GREGORIAN.

GOSLING. To *shoe a goose* or *gosling* = to engage in a foolish or fruitless task. See next extract, also *N. and Q.*, III. vii. 457.

As fit a sighte it were to see a *goose shodde* or a sadled cowe,
As to hear the pratling of any soche Jack Strawe.—*New Custome*, I. i. (1573).

All this while, according to the old proverb, I have biu *shooing of goslings;* I have spent my labour and breath to little purpose.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 132.

"The smith that will meddle with all things may go *shoe the goslings*," an old proverb which, from its mixture of drollery and good sense, became ever after a favourite of mine.—*Miss Edgeworth, Lame Jervas*, ch. iii.

GOSLING. The previous entry shows that *to shoe geese* = to engage in a foolish task; hence perhaps the application of the proverb as given by Puttenham to a woman's too easily moved tears. The form of it used by Sir H. Taylor is given in N., s. v. *goose*, from *Withal's Dict.*, 1634; it will also be found in *Burton's Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 494.

By the common prouerbe, *a woman will weepe for pitie to see a gosling goe barefoote.*—*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv.

Pity! As great a pity to see *a woman weep as to see a gosling go barefoot.*—*Taylor, Virgin Widow*, i. 3.

GOSPEL-SHOP, a Methodist chapel.

As soon as I had procured a lodging and work, my next enquiry was for Mr. Wesley's *Gospel-shops.*—*Life of J. Lackington*, Letter xix.

GOSSAN, yellow earth, just above a vein of metal.

This *gossan* (as the Cornish call it) . . . I suspect to be not merely the matrix of the ore, but also the very crude form and *materia prima* of all metals.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xiii.

GOTCH, a pitcher.

Once, passing by this very tree,
A *gotch* of milk I'd been to fill,
You shoulder'd me, then laugh'd to see
Me and my *gotch* spin down the hill.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate.

GOTHIAN, a Goth.

Among their other worthy praises which they have justly deserved, this had not been the least, to be counted, among men of learning and skill, more like unto the Grecians than unto the *Gothians* in handling of their verse.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster*, p. 195.

GOTIRE, guitar.

Touch but thy lire, my Harrie, and I heare
From thee some raptures of the rare *gotire.*
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 296.

GO-TO-MEETING, a slang expression for best: usually applied to clothes, such as people wear on a Sunday.

I want to give you a true picture of what every-day school life was in my time, and not a kid-glove and *go-to-meeting*-coat picture.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days*, Pt. II. ch. v.

Brave old world she is after all, and right well made; and looks right well to-day in her *go-to-meeting* clothes.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv.

GOUGER, one who gouges or stabs.

It is true there are gamblers and *gougers* and outlaws.—*Flint, Recollections of the Mississippi*, p. 176 (1826).

GOUL. H. gives this as a substantive = gum of the eye: in the extract it is a verb.

There is a kind of earthliness in the best eye, whereby it is *gouled* up.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, vi. 317.

GOULAFRE (Fr. *gouliafre*), a greedy-gut.

O howe all the substaunce of your Realme, forthwith your swerde, power, crowne, dignite, and obedience of your people, rynneth hedlong ynto the insaciabill whyrlepole of these gredi *goulafres* to be swalowed and devoured.—*Simon Fish, Supplication for the Beggars*, p. 10.

GOURDER, a torrent. H. gives from *Elyot*, 1559, "*Aquilegium*, a *gourde* of water which commeth of rayne." The extract is from *N. and Q.*, I. i. 335 (see also pp. 356, 419).

Let the *gourders* of raine come downe from you and all other heretikes, let the floudes of worldly rages thrust, let the windes of Sathan's temptations blowe their worst, this house shall not be ouerthrowen.—*Harding against Jewel* (Antw., 1565), p. 189.

GOWNESEPT is Stanyhurst's rendering of *gentem togatam.*

[Juno] shal enter
In leage with Romans, and *gownesept* charelye tender.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 269.

GOYAL. See extract.

We were come to a long deep *goyal*, as they call it on Exmoor, a word whose fountain and origin I have nothing to do with. Only I know that when little boys laughed at me at Tiverton for talking about a *goyal*, a big boy clouted them on the head, and said that it was in Homer, and meant the hollow of the hand. And another time a Welshman told me that it must be something like the thing they call a pant in those parts. Still I know what it means well enough,—to wit, a long trough among wild hills, falling towards the plain country, rounded at the bottom perhaps, and stiff more than steep at the sides of it. Whether it be straight or crooked makes no difference to it.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. iii.

GRACE-STROKE, finishing touch; *coup de grace;* originally the merciful stroke which put a wounded enemy or a tortured prisoner out of his misery: the dagger which did this was called the *misericorde;* hence *grace-stroke* = completion generally.

It was not without the greatest surprise in the world that I heard from my lady your mother your intentions led you to our neighbouring kingdom of Scotland, to perfect and give the *grace-stroke* to that very liberal education you have so signally improved in England.—*Scotland characterized*, 1701 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 377).

GRACY, full of teaching about grace; what would now be called "evangelical."

In the morning heard Mr. Jacomb at Ludgate upon these words, "Christ loved you, and therefore let us love one another," and made a *gracy* sermon like a Presbyterian.—*Pepys*, April 14, 1661.

GRADIONATELY, gradually.

To recount . . . how he came to be king of fishes, and *gradionately* how from white to red he changed, would require as massie a toombe [tome] as Hollinshead.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 167).

GRAFTLING, a little or tender graft.

In th' orchards at Monceaux or Blois
The Gardner's care over some *Graftlings* choice,
The second year of their adoption there
Makes them as good and goodly fruits to bear.—*Sylvester, St. Lewis*, 88.

GRAINER, garner. See GRANIER.

He wyll brynge the wheate into hys barne or *grayner*.—*Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt.*, 1538 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 110).

GRAINS OF PARADISE, hot aromatic seeds gathered on the Guinea coast, of a cordial and stimulating quality.

Look at that rough o' a boy gaun out o' the pawnshop, where he's been pledging the handkerchief he stole this morning, into the ginshop, to buy beer poisoned wi' *grains o' paradise* and *cocculus indicus*.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. viii.

GRAMMER, grandfather. I do not know whether in the extract this word is put by a slip of the pen or press for *gramfer*, which is the provincial form of grandfather given in H., and which I have often heard. *Grammer* usually = grandmother.

How different-looking the young ones are from their fathers, and still more from their grandfathers! Look at those three or four old *grammers* talking together there. For all their being shrunk with age and weather, you won't see such fine-grown men anywhere else in this booth.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. xiii.

GRANADIER. This word is in the Dicts., but the extract is an earlier example than any there given, and marks the introduction of the word.

Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers call'd *Granadiers*, who were dextrous in flinging hand granados, every one having a pouch full.—*Evelyn, Diary*, June 29, 1678.

GRAND, to make great.

But yet His justice to extenuate
To *graund* His grace is sacrilegious.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 6.

GRANDEZA, greatness; honour. An Italian and Spanish word used as English.

I can not denie but her dominions are very spacious, that the Sunne never forsakes her quite, perpetually shining in some part or other above her hemisphere: a *grandeza*, I confesse, that none of all the foure monarchies could vaunt of.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 10.

He made semblance to be mightily taken with it, saying that of all the *grandezas* he had received since his coming to his royall court, this surmounted all the rest.—*Ibid.* p. 101.

GRANDIOSE, grand, but rather with the idea of pomposity connoted. See extract *s. v.* BRONZIFY. "This word is so much needed that its being a malformation is the more to be deplored. We took it from the French, before whom, however, the Italians had educed *grandioso* from *grandis*, against all law" (*Hall, Modern English*, p. 289).

Mr. Urquiza entered first with a strut more than usually *grandiose*.—*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. xii.

This attenuated journal had . . . an aldermanic, portly, *grandiose*, Falstaffian title.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. X. ch. vi.

Hardly anything could seem more *grandiose*, or fitter to revive in the breasts of men the memory of great dispensations by which new strata had been laid in the history of mankind.—*G. Eliot, Romola*, ch. xxi.

GRAND-LEET, great assembly.

In the *grand-leets* and solemn elections of magistrates, every man had not prerogative alike.—*Holland, Livy*, p. 25.

GRAND-MASTER, chamberlain. See GREAT-MASTER.

God is the great *Grand-master* of the king's house, and will take account of every one that beareth rule therein.—*Latimer*, i. 93.

GRAND-PANCH, a great-bellied fellow; a gourmand.

Our *grand-panches* and riotous persons haue deuised for themselues a delicat kind of meat out of corn and grain.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 4.

GRANE, to strangle.

And off set John, with all his might,
To chase me down the yard,
Till I was nearly *gran'd* outright,
He hugg'd so woundy hard.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

GRANIER, garner. See GRAINER.

That other, if he in his *Granier* stores
What ever hath beene swept from Lybian flores.—*Heath's Horace*, Ode I.

GRANTLAND, Greenland.

Vast *Grantland*, compassed with the frozen sea.—*Marlowe*, 2 *Tamburlaine*, I. i.

GRAPELET, a little grape.

I hold
Thy small head in my hand—with its *grapelets* of gold
Growing bright through my fingers.
Mrs. Browning, Rhapsody of Life's Progress.

GRAPERY, grape-house.

She led the way to a little conservatory, and a little pinery, and a little *grapery*, and a little aviary.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. vi.

GRAPHIES, studies such as geo*graphy*, bio*graphy*, chalco*graphy*, &c. Cf. ISMS, OLOGIES.

Verbs, *graphies*, and, climax of intellectual misery, the multiplication table.—*L. E. Landon* (*Life by Blanchard*, i. 49).

GRASPINGNESS, rapacity; covetousness.

To take all that good-nature, or indulgence, or good opinion confers shews a want of moderation, and a *graspingness* that is unworthy of that indulgence.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 137.

GRASPLESS, relaxed; not grasping.

From my *grasspless* hand
Drop friendship's precious pearls, like hour-glass sand.—*Coleridge, On a Friend.*

GRASS, to bury in the grass; also to land a fish (on the grass).

One arrow must be shot after another, though both be *grast*, and never found again.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 20.

We'll away to Snowdon
For our ten days' sport,
Fish the August evening,
Till the eve is past,
Whoop like boys at pounders
Fairly played and *grassed*.
C. Kingsley, 1856.

Who amongst you, dear readers, can appreciate the intense delight of *grassing* your first big fish after a nine months' fast?—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxxvi.

GRASS. To *give grass* = to yield; it was an ancient form by which a conquered people yielded their soil to the victor. See *Pliny, Nat. Hist.*, Bk. XXII. cap. iv.

Speak, ye attentive swains that heard me late,
Needs me *give grass* unto the conquerors?
Hall, Defiance to Envy, prefixed to *Satires.*

GRASS. To *let no grass grow under one's foot* = to make haste, not to loiter.

There hath *grown no grasse on my heele* since I went hence.—*Udal, Roister Doister*, iii. 3.

Maistresse, since I went *no grasse hath growne on my hele*,
But maister Tristram Trustie here maketh no speede.—*Ibid.* iv. 5.

Mr. Tulkinghorn . . is so good as to act as my solicitor, and *grass don't grow under his feet*, I can tell ye.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xxxiii.

GRASS. To *pluck grass*. See quotation.

No man could *pluck the grass* better to know where the wind sat; no man could spie sooner from whence a mischief did rise.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 16.

GRASSANT, in progress; in full swing. Latin, *grassari*.

Those innovations and mischiefs which are now *grassant* in England.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 183.

Prejudices, as epidemical diseases, are *grassant*.—*North, Examen*, p. 131.

Can it be believed that a people ever were willing or consented that thieves, malefactors, and cheats everywhere *grassant* should have liberty to ravage and destroy at their pleasure?—*Ibid.* p. 339.

GRATIOSO, a favourite; in Spanish = a buffoon.

The Lord Marquess of Buckingham, then a great *Gratioso*, was put on by the Prince to ask the King's liking to this amourous adventure.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 114.

Our excellent Camden shifts in this answer for Queen Elizabeth's sake, whose affections were so strong to Robert, Earl of Leicester, that he knew not whether it were a synastria, a star which reigned at both their births, that made him a *Gratioso* to so brave a lady.—*Ibid.* ii. 195.

At length the *Gracioso* presented himself to open the scene. He was saluted on his first appearance with a general clap, by which I perceived that he was one of those spoiled actors in whom the pit pardons everything.—*Gil Blas*, transl. by Smollet, Bk. VII. ch. vi.

GRATULANCE, pecuniary compliment or gratification; a fee or bribe.

Come, there is
Some odd disburse, some bribe, some *gratulance*,
Which makes you look up leisure.
Machin, Dumb Knight, Act V.

GRATULANT, congratulating.

The white-robed multitude of slaughtered saints
At Heaven's wide-opened portals *gratulant*
Receive some martyred Patriot.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

GRAUNDCIES. The editor of the *Harl. Misc.* suggests that this word is the same as *craunces*, used a little lower down in the same passage. See N. *s. v.* CRANTS.

Such brooches, such bracelets, such *graundcies* . . . as hath almost made Englande as full of proud foppries as Tyre and Sidon were.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 419).

GRAVAMENTS, representations, *gravamina*.

Mr. Nevell shall deliver to you a bill of the *gravaments* of two or three of the fellows most given to good letters.—*Latimer to Cromwell*, 1537 (*Remains*, p. 378).

GRAVE "signifieth but an Earle: but here it is vsurped for the chief

captain Josuah" (marginal note in Sylvester). N. has the word, but only in connection with Maurice of Nassau, concerning whom, in addition to what is stated there, see *Howell, Letters*, I. iv. 15.

When with the rest of all his hoast, the *Grave*
Marcheth amain to giue the town a braue,
They straight re-charge him.
Sylvester, The Captaines, 362.

GRAVE. An involuntary shudder or shiver without apparent cause is popularly said to be caused by some one's walking over the grave (*i. e.*, I suppose, the ground that will hereafter form the grave) of the person so affected.

Miss (shuddering). Lord, there's somebody *walking over my grave.*—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

Sometimes somebody would *walk over my grave*, and give me a creeping in the back, which, as far as I can find out, proceeded from not having my braces properly buttoned behind.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxxi.

GRAVE-FELLOW, the sharer of a grave.

In Scripture we only meet with one Posthume-Miracle, viz., the *Grave-fellow* of Elisha raised with the touch of his bones.—*Fuller, Worthies, Bucks* (i. 135).

GRAVEL. To *gravel up* = to choke up with gravel.

O thou, the fountain of whose better part
Is earth'd and *gravell'd up* with vain desire.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 7.

GRAVELLED, stranded: now only used figuratively. See *Trench, Select Glossary*, s. v.

So long he drinks, till the black caravell
Stands still fast *gravelled* on the mud of hell.
Hall, Satires, III. vi. 14.

GRAVE-MAN, sexton.

The bold *grave-man* at the meeting
Gave the rude clown so sound a beating,
That he forsook his hop'd-for bride,
While with his spade the conq'ror plied,
Stroke after stroke, the seat of shame,
Which blushing Muses never name.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. 2.

GRAVEPORER, one who pores or meditates on his grave, as having one foot in it already (?). Stanyhurst (*Æn.*, iv. 641) calls Anchises Æneas's "bedred *graueporer* old syre." The original is *confectum ætate.*

GRAVET, a grave person; one of weight: *pietate gravem.*

In this blooddye riot they soom *grauet* haplye beholding
Of geason pictee, doo throng and greedelye listen.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 159.

GRAY, to make gray.

Thou hast ploughed
Upon my face, canst thou undo a wrinkle.
Or change but the complexion of one hair?
Yet thou hast *gray'd* a thousand.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, Act V.

GREASE. To *melt his grease* = to perspire, to lose flesh, and so to pine away. Cotton (*Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 287) has "melt my suet" with the same meaning.

The adventurous Earl Henry of Oxford, seeming to tax the Prince of Orange of slackness to fight, was set upon a desperate work, where he *melted his grease*, and so, being carry'd to the Hague, he died also.—*Howell, Letters*, I. iv. 15.

The day was exceedingly hot, and as the hungry hunters followed the chase with great ardour, Rubio's horse was overheated, and, as the phrase was, *melted his grease.*—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxliv.

GREAT, to aggrandise.

O base ambition! This false politick,
Plotting to *great* himself, our deaths doth seek.—*Sylvester, The Lawe*, 639.

GREAT GO, the final examination at the University: the modern term is "*greats.*"

At school they never flogg'd him,
At college, though not fast,
Yet his *little go* and *great go*
He creditably pass'd.
Thackeray, King of Brentford's Testament.

GREAT-MASTER, chamberlain. See GRAND-MASTER.

I was very much troubled, even this time twelvemonth, when I was in commission with my Lord *Great Master* and the Earl of Southampton, for altering the Court of Augmentations.—*Gardiner to Duke of Somerset*, 1547.

GREATS, the final University examination, or great go (slang). See extract *s. v.* SMALLS.

GRECIAN, a gay fellow. "Merry as a Greek," was a proverb which has been corrupted into "merry as a grig."

Amongst the horsemen whose curiosity had drawn them to hear Wildgoose was a well-booted *Grecian* in a fustian frock and jockey cap.—*Graves Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. XI. ch. xiv.

GREDALINE, some sort of stuff (?).

His love, Lord help us! fades like my *gredaline* petticoat. — *Killigrew, Parson's Wedding*, ii. 4.

GREE, favour. The word is illustrated in the Dicts., but the following is a comparatively late instance of its use.

History . . . (after the partial *gree* of the late authors) has been to all good purposes silent of him.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 6.

GREEK. R., after noticing what N. says as to this word = boon companion, adds, "Latterly a *Greek* has been applied to a character of less openness; not to a *bon vivant*, but to a gambler." "Latterly" is a vague term, but it was certainly so used in 1528.

In carde playinge he is a goode *greke*
And can skyll of post and glyeke,
Also a payre of dyce to trolle.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wrothe, p. 117.

He was an adventurer, a pauper, a blackleg, a regular *Greek*.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxxvi.

GREEK, to imitate the Greeks; *græcari* (*Hor. Sat.*, II. ii. 11). The fashion referred to is that of emptying as many cups of wine as there were letters in the name of the reveller's mistress.

Those were prouerbially said to *Greeke* it that quaft in that fashion.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 79.

GREEN. This epithet is by metonymy applied to the flame that issues from green wood.

For this humour beinge enkindled and sette on heate, maye well bee lykened to *greene* flame or as wet woode, which sendeth out nothing but stoare of thick moyst smoak.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 117.

GREENERY, foliage; shrubbery.

And here were forests ancient as the hills,
Enfolding sunny spots of *greenery*.
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

Oh, the blessed woods of Sussex! I can hear them still around me,
With their leafy tide of *greenery* still rippling up the wind.
Mrs. Browning, Lady Geraldine.

The Archery Hall, with an arcade in front, showed like a white temple against the *greenery* on the northern side.—*G. Eliot, Deronda*, ch. x.

GREEN-FISH, cod.

A peece of *Greene-fish* with sorrell sauce is no mean seruice in an ale-house.—*Breton, Wit's Trenchmour*, p. 10.

GREENIES, freshmen: the University spoken of is that of Leyden.

It would not be convenient for me to enter minutely . . . into the course of our student's life from the time when he was entered among the *Greenies* of this famous university, nor to describe the ceremonies which were used at his ungreening.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. l.

GREENLESS, not green.

But Beauty Gracelesse is a Saillesse Bark,
A *greenlesse* Spring, a goodly lightlesse Room.
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 25.

GREEN RUSHES, a salutation to a person whom the speaker had not seen for a long time. When guests were expected fresh green rushes were strewed on the floor, before carpets came into use. Hence *green rushes* = You are quite a stranger, and must be so treated.

Indeede, Doron, you saye well, it is long since wee met; . . . when you come you shall haue *greene rushes*, you are such a straunger. —*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 85.

Greene rushes! M. Francisco, it is a wonder to see you heere in this country.—*Breton, Merry Wonders*, p. 5.

GREENTH, greenness. See BLUETH.

I found my garden brown and bare, but these rains have recovered the *greenth*.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 304 (1753).

Neatness and *greenth* are . . . essential in my opinion to the country.—*Ibid.* iii. 320 (1769).

GREGARY, ordinary; belonging to the *grex* (?), or congregational (?). Hall is extolling the martyrs, &c. of the English Church in comparison with sectaries.

Men that gave their blood for the Gospel, and embraced their fagots flaming, which many *gregary* professors held enough to carry cold and painless.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, x. 270.

GREGORIAN. The Gregorians were a society similar to the Freemasons. See *N. and Q.*, II. vi. 273.

Nor pass'd the meanest unregarded; one
Rose a *Gregorian*, one a Gormagon.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 576.

There is scarce an individual, whether noble or plebeian, who does not belong to one of these associations, which may be compared to the free masons, *gregoreans*, and antigallicans of England.—*Smollett, France and Italy*, Letter xxvii.

GREGS, narrow breeches or tights. H. says "wide, loose breeches," but

the subjoined quotation does not agree with this.

His breeches . . . were not deep and large enough, but round strait caunioned *gregs*, having in the seat a piece like a keeling's tail, and therefore in French called *de chausses a queue de merlus*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. vi.

GREMIAL, one who resides in the bosom (*gremio*) of the University.

A great Prelate in the Church did bear him no great good-will for mutual animosities betwixt them, whilest *Gremials* in the University.—*Fuller, Worthies, Kent* (i. 509).

These things made him always cast a favourable aspect upon the universities, . . . which the governors and the rest of the *gremials* very well knew.—*Strype, Cranmer*, Bk. II. ch. vi.

GREY-HOUND. The two following derivations of this word are worth preserving as curiosities. The first is from a *Treatise on Eng. Dogs*, by Dr. Caius, written in Latin, 1536, and translated by A. Fleming, 1576.

. The Greyhound, called *Leporarius*, hath his name of this word *Gre*, which word soundeth *Gradus* in Latin, in English *degree*. Because among all dogs they are the most principal, occupying the chief place; and being simply and absolutely the best of the gentle kind of hounds.—*Eng. Garner*, iii. 264.

I have no more to observe of these *Greyhounds*, save that they are so called (being otherwise of all colours) because originally imployed in the hunting of *Grays;* that is, Brocks or Badgers.—*Fuller, Worthies* (*Lincoln*, ii. 4).

GRIEF. To *come to grief* = to fail, die, meet with misfortune, &c.

As for *coming to grief*, old boy, we're on a good errand, I suppose, and the devil himself can't harm us.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxi.

GRIEFFULL, grievous; melancholy. This word occurs in the *Faerie Queen*, VI. viii. 40. N. adds, "Church says, 'This, if I mistake not, is a compound word of his own.' He did mistake, for it is used by other writers as early," and he quotes two passages from *Sackville's Ferrex and Porrex;* but the subjoined is older still by about a quarter of a century.

Soche pushes in the visages of men are angrie things and *grefful*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 79.

GRIEFLY, indicative of grief.

With dayly diligence and *griefly* groans he wan her affection.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 154.

GRIEVMENT, injury: a word perhaps invented for the rhyme.

His battels won and great atchievments,
Wounds, bruises, baugs, and other *grievments*.
Ward, England's Reformation, cant. i. p. 90.

GRIFFIN, freshman in Indian service.

Pig-sticking is pretty—very pretty, I may say, if you have two or three of the right sort with you: all the *Griffins* ought to hunt together though.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxviii.

GRIFFINISH, griffin-like; fierce.

For me, thro' heathen ignorance perchance,
Not having knelt in Palestine, I feel
None of that *griffinish* excess of zeal,
Some travellers would blaze with here in France.—*Hood, Ode to Rae Wilson.*

GRILL, a gridiron.

They have wood so hard that they cleave it into swords, and make *grills* of it to broil their meat.—*Cotton's Montaigne*, ch. xxiv.

GRILLATALPA, mole-cricket.

Bats shrieked, and *grillatalpas* joined the sound.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 44.

GRIM, to make grim.

Bailly and his Feuillants, long waning like the moon, had to withdraw then, making some sorrowful obeisance, into extinction, or indeed into worse, into lurid half-light, *grimmed* by the shadow of that Red Flag of theirs.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. viii.

GRIND, hard work (slang).

We lost him [the fox] after sunset, after the fiercest *grind* I have had this nine years. —*C. Kingsley*, 1852 (*Life*, i. 275).

GRINDER, a private tutor; a coach: usually applied to one who crams pupils for a particular examination.

Put him into the hands of a clever *grinder* or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him.—*Miss Edgeworth, Patronage*, ch. iii.

GRIPE, a drain. L. has *grip* in this sense, with a quotation which speaks of it as a Scotch word.

Up and down in that meadow for an hour or more did Tom and the trembling youth beat like a brace of pointer dogs, stumbling into *gripes* and over sleeping cows.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxv.

GRIPOLOUS, grasping; avaricious.

The labourer's hire cries in the *gripolous* landlord's hand.—*Adams*, i. 213.

What cosmopolite ever grasped so much wealth in his *gripulous* fist as to sing to himself a *Sufficit?*—*Ibid.* i. 434.

GRIPPINGNESS, avarice. Bp. Hall has *grippleness*.

One with an open-handed freedom spends all he lays his fingers on; another with a logick-fisted *grippingness* catches at and grasps all he can come within the reach of. —*Kennet's Erasmus, Praise of Folly*, p. 87.

GRIT, an American expression = substance, pluck, staying-power, or the like.

What a lovely girl she is! and a real lady —*l'air noble*—the real genuine *grit*, as Sam Slick says, and no mistake.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. vi.

Come and see the fighting, . . . and tell people what it's all really like. . . Come and give us the real genuine *grit* of it, for if you can't, who can?—*H. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiv.

They came to a rising ground, not sharp, but long; and here youth, and *grit*, and sober living told more than ever.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxi.

GRIZEL, a meek woman, from the well-known story of Griselda. The word in extract is not printed with a capital letter.

He had married five shrews in succession, and made *grizels* of every one of them before they died.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 15.

GRIZZLE, a species of wig.

Emerg'd from his *grizzle*, th' unfortunate prig
Seems as if he was hunting all night for his wig.—*Anstey, New Bath Guide*, Letter xi.

Even our clergy when abroad moult their feather'd *grizzles*, cast off their pudding-sleeves, and put on white stockings, long swords, and bag-wigs.—*Colman, The Spleen*, Act II.

GROAT. *Grey groat* is used for something of no value, a brass farthing as we now say.

I'll not leave him worth a *grey groat*.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 4.

"It will be nonsense fining me," said Andrew, doughtily, "that hasna a *grey groat* to pay a fine wi'—it's ill taking the breeks aff a Hielandman."—*Scott, Rob Roy*, ii. 146.

GROBIAN, a sloven.

Let them be never so clownish, rude and horrid, *Grobians* and sluts, if once they be in love, they will be most neat and spruce.—*Burton, Anatomy*, p. 530.

Be sure that he who is a *Grobian* in his own company will sooner or later become a *Grobian* in that of his friends.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. ii.

GROCERLY, belonging to the grocery trade.

Yet never since Scandal drank bohea,
Or sloe, or whatever it happen'd to be,
For some *grocerly* thieves
Turn over new leaves,
Without much amending their lives or their tea;
No, never since cup was fill'd or stirr'd
Were such vile and horrible anecdotes heard.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

GROG, to make into grog; to mix water with spirits.

The Excise authorities found in a vault 135 empty spirit casks and 23 casks containing weak spirit or grog. It was set forth for the prosecution that the defendants had "*grogged*" the casks by putting in hot water, and thereby had extracted 15 gallons of proof spirit on which duty had not been paid. In defence it was admitted that the casks had been "*grogged*," but it was urged that the defendants were not spirit dealers, and that when duty was paid upon the whisky as it left the bonded warehouse, those who bought it could do with it what they pleased.—*Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury*, March 8, 1878.

GROGGY, shaky; unsteady on the legs; confused.

He turned and gazed at Dolphin with the scrutinising eye of a veterinary surgeon. "I'll be shot if he is not *groggy*," said the Baron.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Grey Dolphin*).

"Since his last attack," Barnes used to say, "my poor old governor is exceedingly shaky, very *groggy* about the head."—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxix.

GROIN, lust.

They set the sign of the Cross over their outer doors, and sacrifice to their gut and their *groin* in their inner closets.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries* (*Impostura*).

GROMET. Those who were employed in servile offices on board ship, waiting on the seamen, &c., were called *grummetts*: from Low Latin *gromettus*, the original of our groom. In Sussex an awkward boy is called a *grummut*. See Parish's *Sussex Dialect*; also *N. and Q.*, I. i. 337, 358, where the following is quoted from Jeakes' *Charters of the Cinque Ports*, under date 1229.

Servicia inde debita domino regi xxi *naves, et in qualibet nave* xxi *homines, cum uno garcione qui dicitur gromet.*

GROOMLESS, without a groom.

St. Aldegonde . . was lounging about on a rough Scandinavian cob, as dishevelled as himself, listless and *groomless*.—*Disraeli, Lothair*, ch. xxviii.

GROPPLE, to grope.

The boys . . . had gone off to the brook to "*groppple*" in the brook for cray-fish.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxx.

GROSSFULL, gross.

Let me heare
My grossest faults as *grosse-full* as they were.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, i. 2.

GROSSIE, gross.

Wild-foule being more dainty and digestable than Tame of the same kind, as spending their *grossie* humours with their activity and constant motion in flying.—*Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln* (ii. 2).

GROUD, troubled (?) See H. *s. v.* GROW.

Asses and such like beasts that can not stale or be *groud* and wrong in the bellie.—*Holland, Pliny*, xx. 6.

GROUND. To *set on ground* = to discomfit, to floor, to gravel.

The Pharisees and Sadducees had no further end but *to set Him on ground*, and so to expose Him to the contempt of the people.—*Andrewes*, v. 127.

GROUND-FAST, sunk in the ground.

In Yorkshire they kneel on a *ground-fast* stone and say—

All hail to the moon, all hail to thee,
I prithee, good moon, reveal to me
This night who my husband shall be.
Defoe, Duncan Campbell, Introduction.

GROUNDSILL, to put down a threshold.

The milder glances sparkled on the ground,
And *groundsill'd* every door with diamond.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 14.

GROUPLET, little group.

This multitudinous French people, so long simmering and buzzing in eager expectancy, begins heaping and shaping itself into organic groups, which organic groups again hold smaller organic *grouplets*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. IV. ch. ii.

GROUTHEAD. H. says, "stupidly noisy (Sussex); also large or great-headed, stupid." We associate a large head with intellect, but perhaps the idea is not of length, as a long-headed man, or breadth, as in a broad forehead, but thickness — blockheaded. The term occurs in the volley of abuse poured upon Gargantua's people by the cake-bakers of Lerné. It is difficult to say which of the two meanings given by H. it bears in that place, nor does the original help us to determine; for, in this as in several other places, Urquhart in his translation has added considerably to the already copious vocabulary of Rabelais. Probably, however, it means stupidly noisy, being associated with *gnatsnapper* (see quotation *s. v.*).

GROUZE, devour noisily: still in use in Lincolnshire.

Like swine under the oaks, we *grouze* up the akecorns, and snouk about for more, and eat them too; and when we have done, lie wrouting and thrusting our noses in the earth for more, but never lift up so much as half an eye to the tree that shed them.—*Sanderson*, iii. 187.

GROVECROP, a grove: *lucus* is the word in the original.

In town's myd center theare sprouted a *groavecrop*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 424.

GROWL seems in the extract = to crawl. See CRAWL.

He died of lice continually *growling* out of his fleshe, as Scylla and Herode did.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 178.

GROWLER, a cant name for a four-wheel cab. It will be seen that Udal uses *growl* = to crawl; this, however, is probably not the origin of the name; it may perhaps refer to the creaking noise made by an ill-built vehicle, or to the murmurs of those inside evoked by the slowness of their progress.

The London four-wheeled Cab, as actually existing, is one of the worst public vehicles in Europe; and though, by a process of extremely natural selection, the so-called "*Growler*" is gradually disappearing before the more genial Hansom, yet there are grave objections to urge against the Hansom itself. The four-wheeler, meanwhile, may already be looked upon as doomed beyond all chance of redemption.—*Standard*, Nov. 7, 1879.

GROYL, to growl; in the second extract = growler or mutterer. The Dicts. give no example of *growl* earlier than Pope and Gay.

His tusk grimlye gnashing, in seas far waltred he *groyleth*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 678.

Fame the *groyl* vngentil then whom none swifter is extant.—*Ibid., Æn.*, iv. 179.

GRUBBY, dirty.

They look'd so ugly in their sable hides;
So dark, so dingy, like a *grubby* lot
Of sooty sweeps or colliers.
Hood, A Black Job.

GRUB-PEGASUS. Grub Street was the abode of poor authors, and has become a recognized word in the language ap-

plied to literary performances of inferior character. Swift, in the Introduction to his *Tale of a Tub*, coins the adjective *Grubœan*.

Nor could I mount my Pad for a Day's journey, but strait some paultry poet, astride his *Grub-Pegasus*, wrote at me, or rode, and sent his Hue and Cry after me.—*Dr. Swift's Real Diary*, Dedic. (1715).

GRUDGMENT, discontent.

This, see, which at my breast I wear,
Ever did (rather to Jacynth's *grudgment*),
And ever shall, till the Day of Judgment.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

GRUEL. One who is killed or otherwise punished is said to have got his *gruel* (slang).

He gathered in general that they expressed great indignation against some individual. "He shall have his *gruel*," said one.—*Scott, Guy Mannering*, i. 287.

He refused, and harsh language ensued,
Which ended at length in a duel,
When he that was mildest in mood
Gave the truculent rascal his *gruel*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Babes in the Wood*).

GRUELLED, done; exhausted (slang).

Wadham ran up by the side of that first Trinity yesterday, and he said that they were as well *gruelled* as so many posters before they got to the stile.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xii.

GRUELLER, a thing hard to get over; a floorer or graveller (slang).

This £25 of his is a *grueller*, and I learnt with interest that you are inclined to get the fish's nose out of the weed. I have offered to lend him £10.—*C. Kingsley, Letter*, May, 1856.

GRUESOME, terrible; also terrified; shuddering. Awful and fearful have the same twofold meaning.

What's in the *Times?* A scold
At the Emperor deep and cold;
He has taken a bride
To his *gruesome* side
That's as fair as himself is bold.
Browning, A Lovers' Quarrel.

Nature's equinoctial night-wrath is weird, *grewsome*, crushing.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. iii.

These trees, and pools, and lonesome rocks, and setting of the sunlight, are making a *gruesome* coward of thee.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. vii.

GRUFFISH, rather gruff. See extract from Colman *s. v.* BAKER-KNEED.

"How do you do?" said a short, elderly gentleman with a *gruffish* voice.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Watkins Tottle*).

GRUFT, to begrime.

An' 'is nöase sa *grufted* wi' snuff es it couldn't be scroob'd awäay.—*Tennyson, Village Wife.*

GRUMBLES, grime; dirt.

When these come once to stirring, and trouble overtaketh them, as sooner or later they must look for it, then the *grumbles* and mud of their impatience and discontent beginneth to appear, and becometh unsavoury both to God and man.—*Sanderson*, i. 150.

GRUMBLETONIAN, grumbler; scolder.

Father-in-law has been calling me whelp and hound this half year. Now, if I pleased, I could be so revenged upon the old *grumbletonian*.—*Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer*, Act I.

GRUMBOL, a term of reproach; *grum* = surly.

Come, *grumbol*, thou shalt mum with us; come, dog me, sneaksbill.—*Dekker, Satiromastix* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 174).

GRUMNESS, sourness.

Well, Jack, by thy long absence from the town, the *grumness* of thy countenance, and the slovenliness of thy habit, I should give thee joy, should I not, of marriage?—*Wycherley, Country Wife*, I. i.

GRUMPISH, cross: *grumpy* is more common.

If you blubber or look *grumpish*, I'll have you strapped ten times over.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. vi.

GRUNTER, a pig. The first quotation is part of a song full of gipsy cant words, but Scott and Tennyson use *grunter* as an ordinary term for a pig.

Here's *grunter* and bleater, with fib of the buttery,
And Margery Prater, all dress'd without sluttery.—*Broome, A Jovial Crew*, Act II.

A sort of lurcher, half mastiff, half greyhound, . . ran limping about as if with the purpose of seconding his master in collecting the refractory *grunters*.—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, i. 12.

A draggled mawkin thou,
That tends her bristled *grunters* in the sludge
Tennyson, Princess, v.

GRUTNOL, a term of abuse; a great noll or head; a blockhead. See GROUTHEAD.

Noddy meacocks, blockish *grutnols*, doddipol-joltheads.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxv.

GRYPHE, hieroglyph (?)

He appeals also to the laws of the land, that if such letters had come to him like Merlin's rhimes and Rosicrucian bumbast, that no law or practice directs the subject to

bring such *gryphes* and oracles, but plain, literal, grammatical notions of libels, to a justice of peace, against a known and clearly decipher'd magistrate.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 132.

GRYPHONESQUE, griffin-like.

Blanche had just one of those faces that might become very lovely in youth, and would yet quite justify the suspicion that it might become *gryphonesque*, witch-like, and grim.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XVIII. ch. iii.

GUARD. De Quincey says in a note, "I know not whether the word is a local one in this sense. What I mean is a sort of fender, four or five feet high, which locks up the fire from too near an approach on the part of children." The word is, I think, common all over England, and also designates the much smaller and slighter protections used for fires in drawing-rooms, &c.

My three sisters with myself sat by the firelight round the *guard* of our nursery.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 13.

GUBBAHAWN.

When you can't catch salmon, you catch trout, and when you can't catch trout, you'll whip on the shallow for poor little *gubbahawns*.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xiii.

GUBBE, lump; same as *gob*, q. v. in L.

A bodie thinketh hymself well emended in his substaunce and riches to whom hath happened some good *gubbe* of money.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 14.

GUDGEON. See L. *s. v.* for remarks on the voracity ascribed to this fish: the peculiarity in the extracts is the adjectival use of the word.

This is a bait they often throw out to such *gudgeon* princes as will nibble at it.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 90.

In vain at glory *gudgeon* Boswell snaps.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 107.

GUDGEONS, the rings that bear up the rudder of a ship. The extract is a portion of a comparison between the parts of a man's body and the parts of a ship.

The keel is his back, the planks are his ribs, the beams his bones, the pintal and *gudgeons* are his gristles and cartilages.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 9.

GUFFAW, a loud laugh.

F. B. goes up to the draughtsman, looks over his shoulder, makes one or two violent efforts as of inward convulsion, and finally explodes in an enormous *guffaw*.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lxv.

A smile is allowable, but an intelligent smile tipped with pity, please, and not the empty *guffaw* of the nineteenth century jackass, burlesquing Bibles, and making fun of all things except fun.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lii.

GUGGLE, to catch in the throat, so as to impede clear speaking. An onomatopœous word.

Something rose in my throat, I know not what, which made me for a moment *guggle*, as it were, for speech.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 305.

All France is ruffled, roughened up (metaphorically speaking) into one enormous, desperate-minded, red, *guggling* turkey-cock.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. iv.

Dobbin . . fell back in the crowd, crowing and sputtering until he reached a safe distance, when he exploded among the astonished market-people with shrieks of yelling laughter. "Hwat's that gawky *guggling* about?" said Mrs. O'Dowd.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xxviii.

GUIDELESSNESS, want of guidance.

Hast thou too to fight with poverty and *guidelessness*, and the cravings of an unsatisfied intellect?—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. ii.

GUIERIE, deceit(?) *Gue* (from French *gueux*) = a sharper, and is not peculiar to *Brathwaite's Honest Ghost*, as N. supposed. See H.

This pangue or *guierie* of loue doth especially aboue all others inuade and possesse soche persones as been altogether drouned in idlenesse.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 131.

Metellus himself being of his mother's condicions, was veray light and mutable, and one that could none other but folowe euery sodain *guerie* or pangue that shotte in his braine.—*Ibid.* p. 341.

GUILE. H. gives no example, but explains it "a guile of liquor, *i. e.* as much as is brewed at once."

Thee best befits a lowly style,
Teach Dennis how to stir the *guile;*
With Peggy Dixon thoughtful sit,
Contriving for the pot and spit.
Swift, Panegyric on the Dean.

GUILLIAN, a follower of William III.

Grave bishops, barons, baronets,
The *Guillians*, and the Jacobites.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. 3.

GUILLOTINEMENT, death by guillotine.

Phillipe Egalité, . . . before *guillotinement*, begat the present King of the French.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. ix.

In this poor National Convention, broken, bewildered by long terror, perturbations, and

guillotinement, there is no pilot.—*Ibid.*, *Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. VII. ch. ii.

GUINEA-PIG, a term of reproach.

A good seaman he is as ever stept upon forecastle, and a brave fellow as ever crackt bisket—none of your *Guinea-pigs*, nor your fresh-water, wishy-washy, fair-weather fowls. —*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxiv.

GUINEA-PIG, a name jocosely given to those whose fee is a guinea. The *guinea-pig* in the first extract was a veterinary surgeon.

"Oh, oh," cried Pat, "how my hand itches,
Thou *guinea pig*, in boots and breeches,
To trounce thee well."
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. iv.

Guinea-pigs.—There is an order in the Anglican Church which bears a certain analogy to the mendicant friars of the middle ages. The members thereof are styled "*guinea-pigs*," and they are, for the most part, unattached or roving parsons, who will take any brother cleric's duty for the moderate remuneration of one guinea. — *Chicago Ch. Paper, quoted in Ch. Review*, Jan. 2, 1880.

GUIRE COVE, queer cove (?), *i. e.* a rogue. To *nip a bounge* is to cut a purse.

You can lift, or nip a bounge, like a *Guire Cove*, if you want pence.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 418).

GUISE, to disguise, or dress up.

To *guise* ourselues (like counter-faiting ape)
To th' guise of men that are but men in shape.—*Sylvester, The Vocation*, p. 192.

Abbé Maury did not pull; but the charcoal men brought a mummer *guised* like him, and he had to pull in effigy.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. xi.

GULE, gullet. H. has it = gluttony.

There are many throats so wide and *gules* so gluttonous in England that they can swallow down goodly Cathedrals.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 323.

GULLERY, a pond for gulls.

Two other instances of such inland *gulleries* exist in England. — *E. Trollope, Sleaford* (1872), p. 58.

GULLY. See quotation.

"Can you tell me with what instruments they did it?" "With fair *gullies* (*gouets*), which are little haulch-backed demi-knives, the iron tool whereof is two inches long, and the wooden handle one inch thick, and three inches in length."—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxvii.

The poor simple bairn himsell . . . had nae mair knowledge of the wickedness of human nature than a calf has of a flesher's *gully*.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 242.

GULY, red: gules (Fr. *gueules*) is an heraldic term for that colour.

Such poor drifts to make a national war of a surplice brabble, a tippet scuffle, and engage the untainted honour of English knighthood to unfurl the streaming red cross, or to rear the horrid standard of those fatal *guly* dragons for so unworthy a purpose.—*Milton, Ref. in Eng.*, Bk. II.

GUM, chatter, or, as we still say, *jaw*.

Pshaw! pshaw! brother, there's no occasion to bowss out so much unnecessary *gum*; if you can't bring your discourse to bear on the right subject, you had much better clap a stopper on your tongue.—*Smollett, Peregrine Pickle*, ch. xiv.

GUMMED, stiff or starched.

We hate the stiff and *gumm'd* deportment of the Italian. — *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 546.

GUMPTIOUS, proud.

"She holds her head higher, I think," said the landlord, smiling. "She was always—not exactly proud like, but what I calls *gumptious*."

"I never heard that word before," said the Parson, laying down his knife and fork. "Bumptious, indeed, though I believe it is not in the dictionary, has crept into familiar parlance, especially amongst young folks at school and college."

"Bumptious is bumptious, and *gumptious* is *gumptious*," said the landlord, delighted to puzzle a parson. "Now, the town beadle is bumptious, and Mrs. Avenel is *gumptious*."

"She is a very respectable woman," said Mr. Dale, somewhat rebukingly.

"In course, sir; all *gumptious* folks are; they value themselves on their respectability, and looks down on their neighbours."

Parson (still philologically occupied).—*Gumptious—gumptious*. I think I remember the substantive at school—not that my master taught it to me. "Gumption,"—it means cleverness.

Landlord (doggedly). — There's gumption and *gumptious!* Gumption is knowing; but when I say that sum un is *gumptious*, I mean —though that's more vulgar like—sum un who does not think small beer of hisself.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. IV. ch. xii.

GUN. *Son of a gun*, a rather disrespectful synonym for a "man."

We tucked him in, and had hardly done
When, beneath the window calling,
We heard the rough voice of a *son of a gun*
Of a watchman, "One o'clock" bawling.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Cynotaph*, note).

GUN. *Great guns* = great people.

What great pieces hath he [the devil] had of bishops of Rome, which have destroyed whole cities and countries, and have slain

and burnt many! What *great guns* were those!—*Latimer*, i. 27.

GUN. *Sure as a gun* = quite sure.

Couiers with his dagger a promising assassin; the guns and firelocks dead-doing things; as *sure*, they say, *as a gun.—North, Examen*, p. 168.

I laid down my basin of tea,
And Betty ceased spreading the toast,
"As *sure as a gun*, sir," said she,
"That must be the knock of the post."
Macaulay, Country Clergyman's Trip to Cambridge.

GUNNERESS, female gunner.

The seized cannon are yoked with seized cart-horses: brown-locked Demoiselle Théroigne, with pike and helmet, sits there as *gunneress.—Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. v.

GURTIE. See extract.

It staies the *gurtie* or running out of the belly in 4 footed beasts.—*Holland, Pliny*, xx. 5.

GUSHET, piece of armour in front of the arm-pit: the name survives in the *gusset* of a shirt.

Then every man amongst them with a fair joy, and fine little country songs, set up a huge big post, whereunto they hanged . . . a horseman's mace, *gushet*-armour (*goussets*) for the armpits, leg-harness, and a gorget.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxvii.

GUTLESS, disembowelled.

The falcon (stooping thunder-like)
With suddain souse her to the soyl shall strike,
And with the stroak make on the senseless ground
The *gut-les* quar once, twice, or thrice rebound.—*Sylvester, The Lawe*, 643.

GUTLING, a glutton. N. has it, but only refers to *Withal's Dict.*

The poets wanted no sport the while, who made themselves bitterly merry with descanting upon the lean skulls and the fat paunches of these lazy *gutlings.—Sanderson*, iii. 106.

GUTS. To have *guts in the brains* = to have sense.

Quoth Ralpho, Truly that is no
Hard matter for a man to do
That has but any *guts in 's brains.*
Hudibras, I. iii. 1091.

His brother boars, I presume, will have more *guts in their brains* for the future than to pick a quarrel with such as preserve their lives.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 278.

The fellow's well enough, if he had any *guts in his brains.—Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

GUY, a figure stuffed with straw carried about by boys on Nov. 5, to represent Guy Fawkes: the effigy is afterwards burnt. Any odd-looking, ugly, or ill-dressed person is sometimes called a guy.

Once on a fifth of November I found a *Guy* trusted to take care of himself there, while his proprietors had gone to dinner.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxi.

GUZZLE, drink. The Dicts. give this substantive as meaning an insatiable person, also a ditch or drain.

Where [have you] squander'd away the tiresome minutes of your evening leisure over seal'd Winchesters of threepenny *guzzle?—T. Brown, Works*, ii. 180.

GUZZLER, excessive drinker.

Being an eternal *guzzler* of wine, his mouth smelt like a vintner's vault.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 265.

GYNÆCEUM, the woman's part of the house; the harem.

Women up till this
Cramp'd under worse than South-Sea isle taboo,
Dwarfs of the *gynecæum*, fail so far
In high desire.—*Tennyson, Princess*, iii.

GYNETHUSIA, sacrifice of women.

The traces of a kind of Suttee—*gynethusia*, as it has been termed—may be looked for in the earlier tombs of the ancient Britons. —*Archæol.*, xlii. 188 (1868).

GYNOPHAGITE, woman-eater.

He is worse than Polyphemus, who was only an Anthropophagos; he preys upon the weaker sex, and is a *Gynophagite.—Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. III. ch. xxii.

GYP, the Cambridge term for a college-servant; in Oxford called a scout.

Where's your portmanteau? Oh, left it at the Bull? Ah, I see; very well, we'll send the *gyp* for it in a minute.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xii.

GYREFUL, revolving; encircling. In the original, *Æn.*, viii. 432, *sequacibus.*

Theyre labor hoat they folow; toe the flame fits *gyreful* awarding. — *Stanyhurst, Conceites*, p. 138.

GYTRASH. See extract.

I remembered certain of Bessie's tales, wherein figured a North-of-England spirit, called a "*Gytrash*;" which, in the form of horse, mule, or large dog, haunted solitary ways, and sometimes came upon belated travellers.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xii.

H

HABASSIA, Abyssinia.

Thro' all the huge continent of Afric, which is estimated to be thrice bigger than Europe, there is not one region entirely Christian but *Habassia* or Ethiopia.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 9.

HABASSIN, an Abyssinian.

Hee made Prester John an African, and placed him in Ethiopia, in the *Habassins* countrey.—*Howell, Instructions for Forraine Travell*, sect. xii.

HABERDASHERESS, female huckster.

Thalestris the Amazonian . . . is here become a *haberdasheress* of small wares.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 272.

HABILABLE, capable of being clothed.

Teufelsdrockh hastens from the Tower of Babel to follow the dispersion of mankind over the whole habitable and *habilable* globe.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. v.

HABILATORY, having to do with habiliments or garments.

A small French hat . . was set jauntily in the centre of a system of long black curls, which my eye, long accustomed to penetrate the arcana of *habilatory* art, discovered at once to be a wig.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxxix.

For indeed is not the dandy culottic, *habilatory*, by law of existence; a cloth-animal; one that lives, moves, and has his being in cloth?—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. VII. ch. ii.

HABITUARY, habitual.

Too well he knew how difficult a thing it was to invert the course of Nature, especially being confirm'd by continuance of practice, and made *habituary* by custom.—*Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 3.

HACK AND MANGER = rack and manger, q. v. *Hack* or *Heck* = rack is used in Lincolnshire, as well as in Scotland. See Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S.).

The servants at Lochmarlie must be living at *hack and manger*.—*Miss Ferrier, Marriage*, ch. xxvi.

Six stout horses . . had been living at *heck and manger*.—*Ibid., Inheritance*, ii. 237.

HACKLET, or HAGLET, a sea-bird.

The land-birds are left; gulls, *haglets*, petrels, swim, dive, and hover around.—*Emerson, English Traits*, ch. ii.

Below them, from the Gull-rock, rose a thousand birds, and filled the air with sound; the choughs cackled, the *hacklets* wailed, the great black-backs laughed querulous defiance at the intruders.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxxii.

HACKLOG, a chopping-block.

Out of my own earliest newspaper reading I can remember the name *Vetus* as a kind of editorial *hacklog* on which able editors were wont to chop straw now and then.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. iii.

HACKNEY, a hackney coach.

To dinner by a *hackney*, my coachman being this day about breaking of my horses to the coach.—*Pepys*, Dec. 14, 1668.

I would more respect a General without attendance in a *hackney*, that has oblig'd a nation with a peace, than him who rides at the head of an army in triumph, and plunges it into an expensive war.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 195.

> Nay, now, from what he saw last night,
> The Doctor thought that Pat was right,
> Who soon the trav'lling baggage bore
> Straight to the *hackney* at the door.
> *Combe, Dr. Syntax*, Tour III. c. iv.

HADLAND, a man who has owned land and lost it. Davies, in a note to one of his *Commendatory Poems*, p. 3, says, "Few *Hadlands* take pleasure to behold the land they had."

They dub him "*Sir John had Land*" before they leave him, and share, like wolves, the poore novice's welth betwixt them as a pray.—*Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, 1592 (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 405).

HAFT, to drive up to the haft or hilt.

This mye blade in thye body should bee with speedines *hafted*.—*Stanyhurst, Conceites*, p. 143.

HAG, hake, or poor John (?).

The hot pebbles at high-tide mark . . . are beautifully variegated with mackerels' heads, gurnets' fins, old *hag*, lob-worm, and mussel-baits.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. ii.

HAG. See extract.

The brokers of these coals are called crimps; the vessels they load their ships with at Newcastle, Keels; and the ships that bring them, Cats, and *Hags* or *Hay-boats*, Fly-boats, and the like.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 144.

HAG, now always applied to a female, but Byron says to Labrosse—

Curst be thy throte and soule, Rauen, Schriech-owle, *hag*.—*Chapman, Byron's Conspiracie*, Act III.

And so he stopt, but swelling with such pride,
As if his braine would haue with poison burst,
To whom the pilgrime presently replied,
Avaunt, foule fiende, and monster most accurst;
Thou hate of heauen, and greatest *hayge* of hell,
What wicked tale hast thou presumde to tell?
Breton, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 11.

HAG, TAG, AND RAG, rabble. *Tag, rag, and bobtail* is the usual expression. See N. *s. v.* TAG. H. gives "*Hag*, idle disorder. Somersetshire."

Than was all the rable of the shippe, *hag, tag, and rag*, called to the reckeninge, rushelinge together as they had bene the cookes of helle with their great Cerberus.—*Vocacyon of Johan Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 459).

HAGWEED, besom-weed, *q. v.*

For awful coveys of terrible things,
With forked tongues and venomous stings,
On *hagweed*, broomsticks, and leathern wings,
Are hovering round the hut.
Hood, The Forge.

HAIR, to catch; to draw as by a hair.

Those who wish for what they have not forfeit the enjoyment of what they have; when they desire eagerly they hope too fast, and are *hair'd* by fear.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 218.

HAIR. To take *a hair of the dog that bit one* = to take a dram when suffering from the effects of overdrinking; sometimes applied to other homœopathic proceedings. In the *Life of Sister Dora* a case is mentioned of a patient bitten by a dog, who had literally plastered the sore with some hairs of the animal. The first extract is given in Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S.).

But be sure, over night if this *dog* do you bite,
You take it henceforth for a warning,
Soon as out of your bed, to settle your head,
Take a *hair of his tail* in the morning.
Hilton, Catch that Catch can (1652).

Lady Sm But, Sir John, your ale is terribly strong and heady in Derbyshire, and will soon make one drunk and sick; what do you then?

Sir J. Why, indeed it is apt to fox one, but our way is to take *a hair of the same dog* next morning.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

Elsley need not be blamed for pitying her [Italy]; only for holding with most of our poets a vague notion that her woes were to be cured by *a hair of the dog who bit her;* viz., by homœopathic doses of that same "art" which has been all along her morbid and self-deceiving substitute for virtue and industry.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. x.

HAIR. *Both of a hair* = both alike.

For the pedlar and the tinker, they are two notable knaves, *both of a haire*, and both cosen-germaines to the devill.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 417).

HAIRBUSH, head of hair.

A certeyn lightning on his headtop glistered harmelesse,
His crisp locks frizeling, his temples prittelye stroaking,
Heer with al in trembling with speede wee ruffled his *hearebush*.
Stanyhurst, Æn., ii. 711.

HAIRLET, a little hair.

A stronger lens reveals to you certain tiniest *hairlets*.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, Bk. I. ch. vi.

HAIRPATCH, hair-cloth (?).

They affirm these hyperthetical or superlative sort of expressions and illustrations are too bold and bombasted; and out of that word is spun that which they call our fustian, their plain writing being stuff nothing so substantial, but such gross sowtege or *hairpatch* as every goose may eat oats through.—*Chapman, Iliad*, xiv. (Comment.).

HAIR-SPLITTER, one who makes very nice or minute distinctions.

It is not the cavilling *hair-splitter*, but, on the contrary, the single-eyed servant of truth, that is most likely to insist upon the limitation of expressions too wide or too vague.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 61.

HAKE, a weapon of some kind. H. says "a small hand-gun."

He said we must Paul's swerde now take,
Splay the banner, strike vp the droome,
Fall to array, pike and halfe *hake*,
Play now the men, the time is come.
T. E., 1555 (*Maitland's Ref.*, p. 159).

HAKE, a sliding pothook.

On went the boilers, till the *hake*
Had much ado to bear 'em.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

HALCYON, calm; quietude. The word is often used adjectivally in this sense, *halcyon* days, &c., but the substantive is usually applied to the bird only.

He has been here these two hours, courting the mother for the daughter, I suppose, yet she wants no courting neither: 'tis well one of us does, else the man would have nothing but *halcyon*, and be remiss and saucy of course.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 4.

All is *halcyon* and security.—*Ibid.* iii. 355.

HALF, a term at school: there are usually three halfs in the year.

It . . . has completely stopped the boats for this *half*.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters*, p. 3.

HALF-BAKED, raw; inexperienced; silly. "Ephraim is a cake not turned" (Hosea vii. 8). Cf. DOUGH-BAKED.

He must scheme forsooth, this *half-baked* Scotch cake! He must hold off and on, and be cautious, and wait the result, and try conclusions with me, this lump of natural dough! —*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 221.

He treated his cousin as a sort of harmless lunatic, and, as they say in Devon, *half-baked*.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. iii.

"Clever?" "A sort of *half-baked* body," said Heale.—*Ibid., Two Years Ago*, ch. iv.

HALF-BAPTIZED, applied by the ignorant to a child who has been privately baptized; it is also used of a person deficient in knowledge or acuteness. In the extract from Southey it means half-Christian.

Irish kernes,
Ruffians half-clothed, half-human, *half-baptized*.—*Southey, Joan of Arc*, Bk. ii.

"Can such things be?" exclaimed the astonished Mr. Pickwick. "Lord bless your heart, sir," said Sam, "why where was you *half-baptized*—that's nothin', that aint."—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xiii.

"And now about business," said the beadle, taking out a leathern pocket-book: "the child that was *half-baptized*, Oliver Twist, is nine years old to-day."—*Oliver Twist*, ch. ii.

"If you please, sir, will you be so good as to *half-baptize* the baby?" "Oh, certainly, but which half of him am I to baptize?"—*Parish, Dict. of Sussex Dialect*, 1875, *s. v.*

HALFLING, halfpenny, *i. e.* a penny cut in half, for halfpennies were not coined until the time of Edward I., A.D. 1279.

"I warrant thee store of shekels in thy Jewish scrip." "Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a *halfling*, so help me the God of Abraham!" said the Jew, clasping his hands. —*Scott, Ivanhoe*, i. 76.

HALF-SAVED. See quotation.

William Dove's was not a case of fatuity. Though all was not there, there was a great deal. He was what is called *half-saved*. Some of his faculties were more than ordinarily acute, but the power of self-conduct was entirely wanting in him.—*Southey The Doctor*, ch. x.

HALF-SQUARE, a term in timber-measuring, fully explained in an extract from *Leybourn's Complete Surveyor*, 1674, given in Lord Braybrooke's note. Pepys in his Diary wrote by mistake *off square*.

Mr. Deane of Woolwich and I rid into Waltham Forest, and there we saw many trees of the King's a-hewing; and he showed me the whole mystery of *off-square*, wherein the King is abused in the timber that he buys, which I shall with much pleasure be able to correct.—*Pepys*, Aug. 18, 1662.

HALF-THICK, a sort of stuff.

I followed this Post-road from Liverpool to Bury, both manufacturing towns in Lancashire, and the last very considerable for a sort of coarse goods called *Half-thicks* and Kersies.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 135.

HALIFAX LAW, or INQUEST. See HOLYFAX.

HALL. This word is often used in the sense of place with some other prefixed which defines it: thus *Liberty Hall* = a place where every one can do as he likes.

Met you with Ronca? 'tis the cunning'st nimmer
Of the whole company of *cutpurse hall*.
Albumazar, iii. 7.

Beat down their weapons! my gate *ruffians' hall!*
What insolence is this!
Massinger, City Madam, i. 2.

Gentlemen, pray be under no restraint in this house; this is *Liberty-hall*, gentlemen; you may do just as you please here.—*Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer*, Act II.

"*Bachelors' Hall*, you know, cousin," said Mr. Jonas to Charity. "I say, the other one will be having a laugh at this when she gets home, won't she?"—*Dickens, M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

HALO, to surround with a halo.

His grey hairs
Curl'd, life-like, to the fire,
That *haloed* round his saintly brow.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. ix.

I wiped my tears and hushed my sobs, fearful lest any sign of violent grief might waken a preternatural voice to comfort me, or elicit from the gloom some *haloed* face bending over me with strange pity.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. ii.

HALPER, to haggle (?).

Thereuppon they broke off; the one urging that he had offered it him so before, and the other that hee might have tooke him at his proffer, which since he refused, and now *halperd* with him, as he eate up the first, so would he eate up the second.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 172).

HAMMER, German *ammer* = bunting; so yellow-hammer = yellow

bunting. Does "hammer of the right feather" = bird of the right feather?

S'light I euer tooke thee to be *a hammer of the right feather*, but I durst haue layed my life no man could euer haue . . . cramd such a gudgeon as this downe the throate of thee.—*Chapman, Mons. D'Olive*, Act IV.

HAMMER AND TONGS, violently.

The noise you ladies have been making, Mrs. Gamp! Why these two gentlemen have been standing on the stairs outside the door, nearly all the time, trying to make you hear, while you were pelting away *hammer and tongs*.—*Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlix.

Mr. Malone, howling like a demon, and horribly drunk, followed by thirty or forty worse than himself, dashed out of a doorway close by, and, before they had time to form line of battle, fell upon them *hammer and tongs*.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lx.

HAMMER-CLOTH, cloth (originally a skin, A.S. *hama*, a skin) thrown over a coach-box. See L. *s. v.* The subjoined is given as an early instance of the word.

Hamer clothes, with our arms and badges of our colours, and all other things apperteininge unto the same wagon.—*Document temp. Q. Mary*, i. (*Archæol.*, xvi. 91).

HAMPERED, loaded with hampers. Cf. PANNIERED.

One ass will carry at least three thousand such books, and I am persuaded you would be able to carry as many yourself, if you were well *hampered*.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 325.

HAMPER UP, to conclude; put the finish to; pack up.

Well, Lord of Lincoln, if your loves be knit,
And that your tongues and thoughts do both agree,
To avoid ensuing jars, I'll *hamper up* the match.
I'll take my portace forth, and wed you here.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 162.

HANCKLE, to fasten tightly.

A third sort . . . walk not soberly, and uprightly, and orderly in their calling, like an unruly colt that will over hedge and ditch; no ground will hold him, no fence turn him. These would be well fettered and side-*hanckled* for leaping.—*Sanderson*, iii. 93.

HAND. See quotation.

Flitches of bacon and *hands* (i. e. shoulders) of pork, the legs or hams being sold, as fetching a better price) abounded.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. iv.

HAND. To *stand in hand* = to concern.

Let their enemies know then that they have to deal with God, not with them; it is His cause rather than theirs; they but His agents. It *standeth Him in hand*, it toucheth Him in honour.—*Andrewes*, iv. 14.

HANDBOOK, a manual (Germ. *handbuch*). This word, now so common, does not seem to be as old as the century. A writer in *N. and Q.* mentions "A *Handbook* for modelling wax flowers," published in 1814. Sir H. Nicolas, however, in 1833, thought the word too exotic to appear in the title of his work.

No labour has been spared to render the volume what the Germans would term, and which, if our language admitted of the expression, would have been the fittest title for it, The *Hand-Book* of History.—*Nicolas, Chronol. of Hist.* (Preface).

HANDFAST, close-fisted.

Some will say women are covetous: are not men as *handfast*?—*Breton, Praise of Vertuous Ladies*, p. 57.

HAND-FAST-MAKER, marriage-maker; in extract, translation of *pronuba*.

Britona, *hand-fast-maker* shee,
All clad in Laurell greene.
Holland's Camden, p. 388.

HAND-GRIPE, seizure by the hand; close struggle. H. and L. have *handy-gripes*. See quotation *s. v.* QUARTER-STROKE.

Hee that both globes in His own *hand-gripe* holds.—*Sylvester, Panaretus*, 1258.

The last man of France, who could have swayed these coming troubles, lay there at *hand-grips* with the unearthly power.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. vii.

HAND-GYVE, to manacle.

A poor Legislative, so hard was fate, had let itself be *hand-gyved*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. I. ch. i.

HANDICAP, a game, which is described at length in *N. and Q.*, 1st S., xi. 491.

Here some of us fell to *handicap*, a sport that I never knew before, which was very good.—*Pepys*, Sept. 18, 1660.

HANDJAR, a dagger: it would be more correctly written *khan-djar*; the word is used in Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Hindustani.

A vast crowd of men in small caps and jackets and huge white breeches, and armed with all the weapons of Palikari, *handjars* and yataghans, and silver-sheathed muskets of uncommon length, and almost as old as the battle of Lepanto, always rallied round his standard.—*Disraeli, Lothair*, ch. lxxiii.

HANDKERCHIEF, to wipe the eyes; to use a handkerchief.

The servants entering with the dinner, we hemmed, *handkerchiefed*, twinkled, took up our knives and forks.—*Richardson, Grandison*, ii. 180.

HANDLE. A person of title is said to have *a handle to his name.*

Lord Highgate had turned to me: "There was no rudeness, you understand, intended, Mr. Pendennis; but I am down here on some business, and don't care to wear the *handle* to my name. Fellows work it so, don't you understand? Never leave it at rest in a country town."—*The Newcomes*, ch. lvii.

HANDMAID, to act as an attendant.

Intolerable is the pride of natural philosophy, which should *handmaid* it to Divinity, when once offering to rule over it.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb. Univ.*, Ep. Ded.

HANDS. To *hold up hands* = to give in; either from holding up the hands in supplication, or to show that there is no weapon in them, and no further resistance intended.

I yield vnto you this noble victorie, and *hold vp my handes.—Traheron, Aunswere to a privie Papiste*, 1558, Sig. B. iii.

HANDSAW. *All the world to a handsaw* = a thousand to one; almost certain.

'Tis *all the world to a handsaw* but these barbarous Rascals would be so ill-manner'd as to laugh at us as confidently as we do at them.—*Cotton, Scarronides*, Preface.

HAND-SMOOTH, quite flat, so that the hand could pass over it without encountering any obstacle.

His soldiours (although it were then a greate raine to leat theim) sodainly with all their might assailing the campe of their enemies, wonne it, and beate it downe *hande smoothe.—Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 313.

HANDSOMEISH, rather handsome.

He is a fine, jolly, hearty, *handsomeish* man. —*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 334.

HANDSPEAR, a short spear.

There was another manner of striking the bull in the face with short spears, to the which went divers lords and gentlemen very well mounted, their pages following them with divers *hand-spears* for that purpose.—*Journey of E. of Nottingham*, 1605 (*Harl. Misc.*, iii. 441).

HAND TO FIST, heartily or continuously.

His landlord did once persuade him to drink his ague away; and thereupon going to the alehouse an hour or two before it was come, they set *hand to fist* and drunk very desperatly. — *Life of A. Wood*, March 4, 1652.

Honest Frank! many, many a dry bottle have we crack'd *hand to fist.—Farquhar, Recruiting Officer*, Act III.

HANDY COMBAT, hand-to-hand fight.

Her foes from *handie combats* cleane desist;
Yet still incirkling her within their powers
From farre sent shot, as thick as winter's showers.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grinuile, p. 76.

HANDY-CUFFS, blows.

His rhetoric and conduct were at perpetual *handy-cuffs.—Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, ii. 206.

HANDYLABOUR, manual labour.

Robert Abbat of Molisime . . . . . perswaded his owne disciples to live with their *handylabour*, to leave Tithes and Oblations unto the Priests that served in the Diocese. —*Holland's Camden*, ii. 110.

HANE. N. gives this word with a quotation from *Sandys's Travels*, and adds, "I presume inns or caravanserais; perhaps a Turkish word." The following passage puts the meaning assigned out of doubt.

They [Turks] are great founders of hospitalls, of *Hanes* to entertain travellers, of bridges, &c. — *Howell, Instructions for Forraine Travell* (Appendix).

HANG, a clump of weeds hanging together (?).

It might be a hassock of rushes; a tuft of the great water-dock; a dead dog; one of the "*hangs*" with which the club-water was studded, torn up and stranded; but yet to Tom it had not a canny look.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxv.

HANGABLE, liable to be hung.

By Acts of Parliament and Statutes made in the reign of Henry VIII, and his two daughters, all those people calling themselves Bohemians or Egyptians are *hangable* as felons at the age of 14 years, a month after their arrival in England, or after their first disguising themselves.—*Misson, Travels in Eng.*, p. 122.

HANGER, handle.

On pulling the *hanger* of a bell, the great door opened.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 225.

HANGING, unfixed; shifting.

Some of the Inhabitants are of opinion that the land there is hollow and *hanging;* yea, and that, as the waters rise, the same also is heaved up.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 690

HANGING-SLEEVES, strips of the same piece as the dress or gown hanging down behind, like the leading-strings on an undergraduate's gown. In the extract it = *backstring*, q. v., which Cowper associates with the bib.

Bellarmine and others do [excuse] the Popes pristine submission to the Emperours by reason of their minority, being then in their bibs and *hanging-sleeves*.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 580.

HANG OUT, to reside (slang).

"I say, old boy, where do you *hang out?*" Mr. Pickwick replied that he was at present suspended at the George and Vulture.—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxx.

I've found two rooms at Chelsea, not many hundred yards from my mother and sisters, and I shall soon be ready to *hang out* there.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxvii.

HANG-STRING, a term of reproach implying that the person to whom it is applied is likely to hang on a string from the gallows. Cf. CRACKROPE, GALLOWS-STRING. In the extract Japhet is not the son of Noah, but Iapetus.

A child, thou little Rakehell thou!
A pretty child thou art, I trow;
Older than Japhet, little *Hang-string*,
Tho' one might wear thee in his Band-string.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, 179.

HANGUM TUUM. This phrase evidently = punishment by hanging. Probably there is some story belonging to it.

Tom. They shall not come and rob him by a strong hand.

Will. They durst hardly do that; for then it had come to *hangum-tuum*.
Dialogue on Oxford Parliament (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 127).

HANG-WORTHY, worthy to be hung.

Rebels, whose naughtier minds could not trust so much to the goodness of their prince, as to lay their *hang-worthy* necks upon the constancie of his promised pardon.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 426.

HANK FOR HANK, on equal terms? knot for knot? *Hanks* are wooden rings fixed on the ship's stays, but I do not suppose there is any reference to these.

I thought it best to take a bargain in this stout ship, which I knew to be as good a sea-boat as ever turned to windward, and able to go *hank for hank* with anything that swims the sea.—*Johnston, Chrysal.*, ii. 189.

HANSOM, a two-wheeled cab, so called from the inventor, open in front; the driver's seat is behind the cab, the reins being passed over the roof. See extract *s. v.* GROWLER.

He hailed a cruising *hansom*, which he had previously observed was well horsed; "'Tis the gondola of London," said Lothair, as he sprang in.—*Disraeli, Lothair*, ch. xxvi.

She did indeed glance somewhat nervously at the *hansom* into which Lavender put her, apparently asking how such a tall and narrow two-wheeled vehicle could be prevented toppling over.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. x.

HAPPIFY, to make happy.

This Prince unpeerd for Clemency and Courage,
Justly surnam'd the Great, the Good, the Wise,
Mirour of Future, Miracle of Fore-Age,
One short mishap for ever *happifies*.
Sylvester, Henry the Great, 642.

HAPPY, to make happy.

By th' one hee *happied* his own soule with rest,
By th' other also, hee his People blest.
Sylvester, St. Lewis, 75.

They *happy* That that is insensible.—*Davies, Humour's Heauen on Earth*, p. 48.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY, casual, unpremeditated, careless. See quotation *s. v. ne'er-do-weel*. In the first extract it is an exclamation = all right.

If I get into Mrs. Martha's quarters you have a hundred more: if into the widow's fifty:—*happy-go-lucky*.—*Wycherley, Love in a Wood*, I. i.

The first thing was to make Carter think and talk, which he did in the *happy-go-lucky* way of his class, uttering nine mighty simple remarks, and then a bit of superlative wisdom, or something that sounded like it.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xv.

HARASSMENT, worry.

Little *harassments* . . . do occasionally molest the most fortunate.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxiii.

I have known little else than privation, disappointment, unkindness, and *harassment*.—*L. E. Landon* (*Life of Blanchard*, i. 56).

HARATEEN, a sort of stuff. Sympson in his edition of *Beaumont and Fletcher* (1750), says that *Philip and Cheyney*, *q. v.*, is "a sort of stuff at present in common use, but goes now by the appellation of *harrateen*."

You never saw such a wretched hovel, lean, unpainted, and half its nakedness barely shaded with *harateen* stretched till it cracks.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 4 (1756).

Thick *harateen* curtains were close drawn round the bed.—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. xvi.

HARBOUR, to trace home, to earth.

I have in this short time made a great progress
Towards your redress; I come from *harbouring*
The villains who have done you this affront.
Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours, Act III.

HARDBEAM, hornbeam. See H.

Birche, *hardbeme*, some ooke, and some asshe, beynge bothe stronge ynoughe to stande in a bowe, and also lyght ynoughe to flye far, are best for a meane. — *Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 125.

HARD-BITTEN, weather-beaten.

Tardrew . . . was a shrewd, *hard-bitten* choleric old fellow, of the shape, colour, and consistence of a red brick. — *Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. ii.

HARD-EDGE, *at hard edge* = with naked weapons or in serious conflict; without the gloves, as the boxer might say.

By all that's good, I must myself sing small in her company; I will never meet *at hard-edge* with her; if I did (and yet I have been thought to carry a good one) I should be confoundedly gapped.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 120.

HARDEN, inferior flax. Cf. HARDS, HERDEN.

A shirt he had made of coarse *harden*,
A collar-band not worth a farthing.
Ward, England's Reformation, c. ii. p. 235.

HARD-HEADED, sensible; matter-of-fact.

Mrs. Dickens is, in Mrs. Thrale's phrase, a sensible *hard-headed* woman. — *Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 261.

HARDISH, hard; the word now means rather hard, as in the second quotation, but not so in the first.

And for my pillow stuffed with down,
The *hardish* hillocks have sufficed my turn.
Greene, Alphonsus, Act IV.

"You are a cruel hard-hearted woman," sobbed Margaret. "Them as take in hand to guide the weak need be *hardish*."—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lxxix.

HARDS, the refuse of flax.

No such yron-fisted Ciclops to hew it out of the flint, and run thorow any thing, as these frost-bitten crab-tree fac't lads spunne out of the *hards* of the towe, which are donsel Herring's lackeys at Yarmout every fishing. —*Nashe's Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 161).

What seems to you so easy and certain is to me as difficult as it would be to work a steel hauberk out of *hards* of flax. — *Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, i. 97.

HARD UP, poor; at the end of one's resources.

He returned, and being *hard up*, as we say, took it into his head to break a shop-window at Liverpool, and take out some trumpery trinket stuff.—*Th. Hook, The Sutherlands.*

[He] produced a specimen of his handwriting, and gave her to understand that he was in want of copying work to do, and was, not to put too fine a point upon it, *hard up.* —*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xi.

HARE. *To hunt for hares with a tabor* = to engage in a hopeless task—the noise of the tabor of course giving the hare good warning.

The poore man that gives but his bare fee, or perhaps pleads *in formâ pauperis* he *hunteth for hares with a taber*, and gropeth in the darke to find a needle in a botle of hay.—*Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 407).

HAREBRAIN, a silly or flighty person. See extract *s. v.* NIDDIFOL; the adjective is not uncommon.

Ah foolish *harebraine*,
This is not she.
Udal, Roister Doister, i. 4.

She is mad by inheritance, and so are all the kinred, an *hare-braine*, with many other secret infirmities.—*Burton, Anatomy*, p. 549.

No honest man shall be the better for a Scotch reformation; wherein the *hare-brains* among us are engaged with them.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 137.

HARE-FOOT. I give the extract as recording a proverb which I have not elsewhere met with. I suppose that *hare-foot* might = coward, one swift to run away, and that the proverb is equivalent to the well-known "He that fights and runs away, may live to fight another day."

And hence a third proverb, Betty, since you are an admirer of proverbs, Better a *hare-foot* than none at all; that is to say, than not to be able to walk.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 118.

HARK BACK, to draw back; a person who recurs to some subject that had been previously mentioned is also said to hark back to it; the metaphor is taken from the hunting-field.

There is but one that *harks me back.* — *Taylor, Ph. van Art.*, Pt. I. i. 9.

HARLEQUINADE, extravaganza.

The Female Quixote is no exception. That work has undoubtedly great merit, when considered as a wild satirical *harlequinade*; but if we consider it as a picture of life and manners, we must pronounce it more absurd

than any of the romances which it was designed to ridicule. — *Macaulay, Essays* (*Mad. D'Arblay*).

HARLEQUINERY, style of play or acting in which Harlequin plays a prominent part; harlequinade.

The French taste is comedy and *harlequinery*.—*Richardson, Pamela*, iv. 89.

HARMAN-BECK, thieves' cant for constable. See extract in H. s. v. *pannam*.

Here safe in our skipper let's cly off our peck,
And bowse in defiance o' th' *Harman-beck*.
Broome, Jovial Crew, Act II.

HARNESSEMENT, equipment; the margin gives *complements*.

To every knight he allowed or gave 100 shillings for his *harnessements*. — *Holland's Camden*, p. 174.

HARP AND HARROW. The meaning of this saying is obvious from the extracts, but its origin is to me unknown.

The Lord's Supper and your peevish, popish, private mass do agree together like God and the devil, Christ and Belial, light and darkness, truth and falsehood, and, as the common proverb is, like *harp and harrow*, or like the hare and the hound.—*Becon*, iii. 283.

Bedlem . . . admits of two amusing queries, whether the persons that ordered the building of it or those that inhabit it were the maddest? And whether the name and thing be not as disagreeable as *harp and harrow?* — *Tom Brown, Works*, iii. 29.

HARQUEBUS, used as a plural, and for harquebussiers.

He marcheth in the middle, guarded about
With full five hundred *harquebuze* on foot.
Peele, Battle of Alcazar, IV. i.
Eight thousand *harquebuze* that served on foot.—*Ibid.* V. i.

HARRAGE, to harass or harrow. R. gives the word with a quotation from the *Worthies*, and suggests that it was perhaps meant for harass. The following quotations show that it was a regular word, at all events with Fuller; not a misprint.

God therefore thought it fit that other dioceses should now take their turnes, that this of Lincoln, *harraged* out before, should now lie fallow. — *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VIII. ii. 16.

Of late the Danes . . . had *harraged* all this countrey.—*Ibid., Hist of Camb. Univ.*, I. i.

Most miserable at this time was the condition of Cambridge, for the Barons, to despight King John, with their forces *harraged* and destroyed the Town and County thereof.—*Ibid.* i. 28.

HARRY-RUFFIAN, swaggerer.

When I past Paules, and travell'd in that walke
Where all oure Brittaine-sinners swear and talk;
Ould *Harry-ruffians*, bankerupts, southsayers,
And youth whose cousenage is as old as theirs.—*Bp. Corbet, Elegy on Bp. Ravis.*

HARSH, to sound harshly; to crack. Stanyhurst also uses *harshing* as a substantive; see extract *s. v.* BEPOUNCE. In the quotation a tree is spoken of which wood-cutters strike again and again.

At length with rounsefal from stock vntruncked yt *harssheth*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 655.

HARSHEN, to harden, or make harsh.

Three years of prison might be some excuse for a soured and *harshened* spirit.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxxii.

His brow was wrinkled now; his features *harshened*.—*Ibid., Westward Ho*, ch. xi.

HARTFORDSHIRE KINDNESS. See first extract, which, however, seems to offer an insufficient explanation, for such an act of courtesy could not have been peculiar to this county.

This is generally taken in a good and grateful sense for the mutual return of favours received; it being (belike) observed that the people in this county at entertainments drink back to them who drank to them.—*Fuller, Worthies* (*Hartfordshire*).

Lord Sm. Tom, my service to you.
Nev. My Lord, this moment I did myself the honour to drink to your lordship.
Lord Sm. Why, then, that's *Hartfordshire kindness*.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

HARUM-SCARUM, wild; thoughtless. Mad. D'Arblay spells the word peculiarly.

He seemed a mighty rattling *harem-scarem* gentleman. — *Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 358 (1780).

She was one of the first who brought what I call *harum-scarum* manners into fashion.—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. iii.

They had a quarrel with Sir Thomas Newcome's own son, a *harum scarum* lad, who ran away, and then was sent to India.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. v.

HARVESTLESS, barren.

These judgments on the land,
Harvestless autumns, horrible agues, plague.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 1.

HASH. To *make a hash* = to make

a mess, to destroy: a metaphor, of course, taken from the kitchen.

A flourish trumpets!—sound again!
He comes, bold Drake, the chief who made a
Fine *hash* of all the pow'rs of Spain.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Housewarming*).

HASKERDLY, rough. H. has *haskerde*, a rough fellow.

Some *haskerdly* peizaunts, & rascall persons, havinge such coloured beards, be pratlers and praters.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 130.

HATBAND. A *gold hatband* = a nobleman at the University; a tuft.

His companion is ordinarily some stale fellow that has beene notorious for an ingle to *gold hatbands*, whom hee admires at first, afterwards scornes.—*Earle, Microcosmographie* (*Young Gentleman of the Universitie*).

HATEABLE, capable of being hated. *Loveable* is common.

Really a most notable, questionable, *hateable*, lovable old Marquis.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 78.

HATE SPOT, very pure; shrinking from pollution. It was supposed that the ermine died if its skin were soiled.

Her shoulders be like two white Doves,
Pearching within square royal rooves
Which leaded are with silver skin,
Passing the *hate spot* Emerlin.
Sidney, Arcadia, p. 141.

HATLESS, without a hat.

So much for shoeless, *hatless* Masaniello!—*Leigh Hunt, High and Low.*

The whole mob rushed tumultuously, just in time to see an old man on horseback dart out and gallop *hatless* up the park.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxviii.

HAULCH-BACKED (?)

"Can you tell me with what instruments they did it?" "With fair gullies, which are little *haulch-backed* demi-knives."—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxvii.

HAUM, to lounge, which is the explanation given by Mr. Tennyson in a note to the extract. "*Hawm*, to move about awkwardly," occurs in Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S.). Cf. HAWMED.

Guzzlin' an' soakin' an' smöakin' an' *hawmin'* about i' the läanes.—*Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.*

HAUNCE, to raise or advance. This word is in R., with two extracts from Chaucer. I should not therefore have inserted it here were it not that L. and Halliwell and Wright in their additions to N. give "*hanced* = (apparently) intoxicated," with extract from Taylor. The word is no doubt the same as that used by Chaucer and Stanyhurst, and applied figuratively to intoxication, as "elevated" now is.

Yeet the tre stands sturdy: for as yt toe the skytyp is *haunced*,
So far is yt crampornd with roote deepe dibled at helgat's.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 468.

HAUSTURE, draught.

It is just matter of lamentation when souls . . . fall to such apostacy as with Demas to embrace the dunghill of this world, and with an *hausture* to lick up the mud of corruption.—*Adams*, ii. 199.

HAUT, to raise on high (?)

Chiefe stays vpbearing croches high from the antlier *hauted*
On trees stronglye fraying.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 193.

HAVING, covetous.

The apostles that wanted money are not so *having*: Judas hath the bag, and yet he must have more, or he will filch it.—*Adams*, ii. 249.

Jane, the elder sister, held that Martha's children ought not to expect so much as the young Waules; and Martha, more lax on the subject of primogeniture, was sorry to think that Jane was so "*having*."—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xxxv.

HAWBUCK, a clown.

Away, away! down the dusty lane
They pull her, and haul her, with might and main;
And happy the *hawbuck*, Tom or Harry,
Dandy or Sandy, Jerry or Larry,
Who happens to get a leg to carry.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

Bless my heart! excuse me, Sir Richard—to sit down and leave you standing! 'Slife, sir, sorrow is making a *hawbuck* of me.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. v.

HAWKISH, pertaining to a hawk. See quotation from Carlyle *s. v.* ACCIPITRAL.

She must have been very beautiful as a young girl, but was now too fierce and *hawkish* looking.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. vi.

HAWMED, bandy. N. has "Haume-legged, bandy-legged," with *Withal's Dict.* as an authority. Peacock (*Manley and Corringham Glossary*) gives "*hawm*, to move about awkwardly." Cf. HAUM.

The Devils of Crowland with their crimp shoulders, side and gor-bellies, crooked and *hawmed* legges.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 530.

HAY. To *carry hay on the horn* = to be dangerous or aggressive. Oxen that

were fierce had hay wrapped round their horns. The proverb was a Latin one. "*Fœnum habet in cornu*" (*Horace, Sat.*, I. i. 34).

Lust has no eares; he's sharpe as thorn,
And fretfull *carries hay in 's horne.*
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 176.

HAY. To *make hay* is to throw everything into confusion.

Miss G. O, father, how you are *making hay* of my things!

Christy. Then I wish I could *make hay* of them, for hay is much wanting for the horses.—*Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock*, i. 2.

Every moveable article in the room—furniture, crockery, fender, fire-irons—lay in one vast heap of broken confusion in the corner of the room. . . "What a devil that Welter is when he gets drink into him, and Marlowe is not much better. The fellows were mad with fighting too. I wish they hadn't come here and *made hay* afterwards."—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. vii.

HAY-ASTHMA, usually now called *hay-fever.*

I escaped from the *hay-asthma* with a visit of one month.—*Southey, Letters* (1827).

HAY-CROME, hay-rake.

They fell downe on their mary-bones, and lift up their *hay-cromes* unto him.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 166).

HAYN, a covetous man or a miser. See another instance from Udal *s. v.* PAUNCHED. Jamieson has *Hain* as a verb = to be penurious.

He signified that . . . who were soch a niggarde or *hayn* that he coulde not finde in his harte afore that daye to departe with an halfpeny to any creature liuing, for soche a feloe to be hyghe tyme ones in his life to begin to departe with somewhat to the poore.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 129.

Sparing, pinching, and plaiyng the nygardes or *haynes* belonged to cookes and not to kinges.—*Ibid.* p. 241.

HEAD. A man whose intellects are bewildered or disordered is said to be *off his head.*

At present he is *off his head:* he does not know what he says, or rather he is incapable of controlling his utterances.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xiii.

HEAD. To *lose one's head* is a common expression, though Poe (commenting on Lady G. Fullerton's *Ellen Middleton*) censures it as a Gallicism: it usually, however, = to become confused, to lose presence of mind, rather than to be crazy.

But the chief merit after all is that of the style, . . . although it has now and then an odd Gallicism—such as "*she lost her head*," meaning she grew crazy.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, lxxiv.

HEAD. To *put one in the head of it* = to put it into one's head, to suggest an idea.

The Bishops, vpon the permission of building castles, so outwent the Lords in magnificence, strength, and number of their erections, and especially the Bishop of Salisbury, that their greatnesse was much maligned by them, *putting the king in head* that all these great castles . . . were onely to entertaine the partie of Maude.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 60.

"Nay, nay, like enough," says Partridge, "and now you *put me in the head of it*, I verily and sincerely believe it was the devil, though I could not perceive his cloven foot."—*Tom Jones*, Bk. IX. ch. vi.

HEAD-CLOTH, a covering for the head.

What's here? all sorts of dresses painted to the life; ha! ha! ha! *head-cloaths* to shorten the face, favourites to raise the forehead.—*Centlivre, Platonic Lady*, iii. 1.

He gave me two suits of fine Flanders laced *head-clothes.*—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 12.

HEADER, a plunge head foremost. See extract from Dickens, *s. v.* BOBBY, where *header* is used (by a street-boy) as a verb.

No time to go down and bathe; I'll get my *header* somewhere up the stream.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

HEADFAST, the rope at the head of a ship by which it is fastened to wharfs, &c.

The Ships ride here so close, as it were, keeping up one another with their *Head-fasts* on shore.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 64.

HEADHUNG, despondent.

Gentlemen, be not *head-hung;* droop not.—*Shirley, Bird in a Cage*, Act III.

HEADLINGS, headlong: wrongly explained by editor of *Parker Soc. ed.* as headlong persons. N. has this adverb, but without the final *s.*

The foolish multitude everywhere, . . . as a raging flood (the banks broken down), runneth *headlings* into all blasphemy and devilishness.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 508.

HEADLONG, to precipitate.

If a stranger be setting his pace and face towards some deep pit or steep rock—such a precipice as the cliffs of Dover—how do we cry aloud to have him return! yet in mean time forget the course of our own sinful

ignorance that *headlongs* us to confusion.—*Adams*, iii. 93.

HEADLONGLY, in a headlong way.

So snatchingly or *headlongly* driven, flew Juno.—*Chapman*, *Iliad*, xv. (Comment.).

HEAD NOR FOOT. We say now "*head nor tail.*"

Is it possible that this gear appertain any thing to my cause? I find neither *head nor foot* in it.—*Gascoigne*, *Supposes*, ii. 1.

HEAKING-TIME, hooking time; catching time (?). Herring fishing is spoken of.

Now it is high *heaking-time*, and bee the windes never so easterly adverse, and the tyde fled from us, wee must violently towe and hale in our redoubtable sophy of the floating kingdom of Pisces.—*Nashe*, *Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 156).

HEAP. A person much embarrassed or surprised is said to be struck *all of a heap*.

Now was I again struck *all of a heap*. However, soon recollecting myself, "Sir," said I, "I have not the presumption to hope such an honour."—*Richardson*, *Pamela*, i. 297.

I am very glad this passed before I came down, for else I think I should have struck him *all of a heap*.—*Mad. D'Arblay*, *Diary*, i. 234.

The interrogatory seemed to strike the honest magistrate, to use the vulgar phrase, *all of a heap*.—*Scott*, *Rob Roy*, ii. 100.

HEAPEFLOOD, a heavy sea.

One ship that Lycius dyd shrowd with faithful Orontes
In sight of captayne was swasht wyth a roysterus *heapeflud*.
Stanyhurst, *Æn.*, i. 124.

HEAPE-MEALE, confusedly.

They got together spices and odours of all sorts, ... and thereon pour the same forth by *heape-meale*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 71.

HEART. *With a heart and a half* = very readily or heartily.

Coz. Do you drink thus often, lady?
Pet. Still when I am thirsty, and eat when I am hungry;
Such junkets come not every day; once more to you,
With a heart and a half, i' faith.
Massinger, *Grand Duke of Florence*, iv. 2.

HEART. *Next the heart* = fasting, and is usually applied to drink taken before breakfast; wine, having greater effect then, was supposed to go direct to the heart. See *N. and Q.*, V. vols. vii., viii. The phrase occurs also in Holland's *Pliny*, xx. 4, and *Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 73. Stapylton's note is on an passage where Juvenal speaks of an Æthiop "*nunquam tibi mane videndus.*"

In his time was brought up a newe founde diete, to drink wine in the morning *nexte the harte*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 359.

This was staying at Kingston with our unlucky hostess that must be dandled, and made drunk *next her heart*: she made us slip the very cream o' th' morning.—*Rowley*, *Match at Midnight*, Act I.

The Romans held it ominous to see a Blackamoore *next their hearts* in a morning.—*Stapylton*, *Juvenal*, vi. 637.

Queen Artemisia, ... living chast ever after her husband Mausolus his death, got his ashes all put in wines, whereof she would take down a dramm every morning, fasting and *next her heart*.—*Howell*, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 60.

HEART. To have *the heart in the mouth* = to be frightened.

My heart is in my mouth; my mouth is in my hand.—*Grim the Collier*, Act II.

As I was walking from the stable t'other night without my lanthorn, I fell across a beam that lay in the way, and faith my *heart was in my mouth*; I thought I had stumbled over a spirit.—*Addison*, *The Drummer*, I. i.

I'm a watching for my master; my *heart's in my mouth*; if he was to catch me away from home, he'd pretty near murder me.—*Dickens*, *Bleak House*, ch. viii.

HEART-BOUND, hard-hearted; stingy.

The most laxative prodigals, that are lavish and letting fly to their lusts, are yet *heart-bound* to the poor.—*Adams*, i. 169.

HEART-CERTAIN, thoroughly certain.

One felt *heart-certain* that he could not miss
His quick-gone love.
Keats, *Endymion*, Bk. i.

HEARTENING, encouragement.

The call
Of Mars to fight was terrible, he cried out like a storm,
Set on the city's pinnacles; and there he would inform
Sometimes his *heart'nings*.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xx. 53.

HEARTHEN. Wolcot in a note says, "*Hearthen* means a small bundle of firewood; it is now almost obsolete, and seldom found but in old law-books."

He told them that his master had mistook
A word in ancient Modus for a half hen,
Which meant a faggot — that's to say, a *Hearthen*.—*P. Pindar*, p. 54.

HEARTHSTEAD, place of the hearth.

Cf. GIRDLE-STEAD, KNEE-STEAD, MARKET-STEAD, NOON-STEAD.

The most sacred spot upon earth to him was his father's *hearth-stead.*—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xxxiv.

HEART IN HOSE. The heart is said to sink in one who is afraid or discouraged; hence it was spoken of as going into some nether garment, as boots or hose. Breton (*Good and Bad*, p. 9) describes the untrained soldier as "hanging downe his head, as if his *heart were in his hose.*"

HEARTY, eminent.

Esay, that *hearty* prophet, confirmeth the same.—*Latimer*, i. 356.

We read how that Judas Machabeus, that *hearty* captain, sendeth certain money to Jerusalem, to make a sacrifice for the dead. —*Ibid.* i. 515.

HEATHENDOM, heathenism.

He trims his paletots, and adorns his legs, with the flesh of men and the skins of women, with degradation, pestilence, *heathendom*, and despair.—*C. Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty.*

HEATHENRY, heathenism.

Are you so besotted with your philosophy, and your *heathenry*, and your laziness, and your contempt for God and man, that you will see your nation given up for a prey, and your wealth plundered by heathen dogs?—*C. Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. vi.

HEATHERY, heathy; of the nature of heather.

I found the house amid desolate *heathery* hills.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. i.

He . . . threw himself on the *heathery* scrub which met the shingle.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days*, Pt. II. ch. ix.

HEAVE AT, to oppose; to murmur against. See quotation from Bale, *s. v.* MAMMETROUS.

They did not wish government quite taken away; only the king's person they *heaved at;* him, for some purpose, they must needs have out of the way.—*Andrewes*, iv. 12.

In vain have some *heaved at* this office, which is fastned to the state with so considerable a revenue.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. iv. 8.

The Bishops' places of which they were so anciently possest in Parliament were *heaved at.*—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 167.

HEAVEN, to place in heaven, and so to make happy. See quotation from Adams, *s. v.* HELL.

He *heavens* himself on earth, and for a little pelf cozens himself of bliss.—*Adams*, i. 194.

HEAVEN-HIGH, very lofty. Cf. SKY-HIGH.

Their *Heav'n-high* roofes shal be embattelled
With adamant in gold enuelopèd.
Davies, An Extasie, p. 93.

HEAVE-SHOULDERED, high-shouldered.

Captaines that wore a whole antient in a scarfe, which made them goe *heave-shouldered.* —*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 157).

HEAVY, beer and porter mixed (slang).

Here comes the *heavy;* hand it here to take the taste of that fellow's talk out of my mouth.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. ii.

HEAVYISH, rather heavy, whether physically or mentally.

I solemnly assure you I am only *heavyish*, not ill.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, ii. 309.

Halloo! halloo!
They have done for two,
But a *heavyish* job remains to do.
Hood, The Forge.

HECATONTARCHY, rule of a hundred.

What would come to pass if the choice of a governor or governors were referred to the thousands and millions of England? Beware a Heptarchy again, beware a *Hecatontarchy.* —*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 202.

HECATONTOMES, hundreds of volumes.

Hypocrites! the gospel faithfully preached to the poor, the desolate parishes visited and duly fed, loiterers thrown out, wolves driven from the fold, had been a better confutation of the pope and mass than whole *hecatontomes* of controversies.—*Milton, Animadv. on Remonst.* (*to the Postscript*).

HECKING, wearing; hacking.

He took himself to be no mean doctor, who, being guilty of no Greek, and being demanded why it was called an hective fever; because, saith he, of an *hecking* cough which ever attendeth this disease.—*Fuller, Holy State*, Bk. I. ch. ii.

HECTASTYLE, having six pillars.

One of the largest and most correct *hectastyle* porticoes in the kingdom.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 301.

HECTIC, a blush or high colour.

The poor Franciscan made no reply: a *hectic* of a moment passed across his cheek, but could not tarry—Nature seemed to have done with her resentments in him.—*Sterne, Sent. Journey, The Monk.*

HEDERATED, crowned or adorned with ivy.

He appeareth there neither laureated nor *hederated* Poet (except the leaves of the Bayes and Ivy be withered to nothing since the erection of the Tomb), but only rosated,

having a Chaplet of four Roses about his head.—*Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire* (ii. 513).

HEDGE. To *hang in the hedge* = to be at a stand-still. In the old Play or Morality called *Hycke-Scorner* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 95) the reprobate, offended at the reproof of Pity, says, "Whan my soule *hangeth on the hedge*, cast stones," and then orders Pity to be put in the stocks. Here the meaning seems to be, When I am dead you may cast stones at me, if you will, but now you shall be punished.

They presently voted that the king be desired to put all Catholiques out of employment, and other high things; while the business of money *hangs in the hedge*.—*Pepys*, Oct. 27, 1666.

HEDGELESS, without hedges.

As they paced along the dreary *hedgeless* stubbles, they both started.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. xiii.

There was a dreamy sunny stillness over the *hedgeless* fields.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxiv.

HEDGE WINE, poor, cheap wine: wine perhaps made of flowers or herbs, as cowslip wine, &c.; but *hedge* is often used as a disparaging prefix—*hedge-priest, hedge-tavern*, &c.

Your wines be small *hedge wines*, or haue taken salt water.—*Breton, Wonders worth Hearing*, p. 10.

Holds her to homely cates and harsh *hedge-wine*
That should drink Poesy's nectar.
Chapman, Iliad, Ep. Ded., 111.

HEELS. *Down at heels* = slovenly, like one who shuffles about in slippers or old shoes. See quotation *s. v.* ELBOWS.

HEELS. To *throw up a man's heels* = to floor or conquer him.

Though Great-grace is excellent good at his weapons, and has and can, so long as he keeps them at sword's point, do well enough with them; yet if they get within him, even Faint-heart, Mistrust, or the other, it shall go hard but they will *throw up his heels*.—*Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. i. p. 208.

HEELS. To *turn up* or *topple up the heels* = to die; *toes up* = dead, in modern slang. Cf. TOPPLE UP TAIL.

The backewinter, the frostebiting, the eclipse or shade, and sicknesse of Yarmouth, was a great sicknesse or plague in it 1348, of which in one yeare seaven thousand and fifty people *toppled up their heeles* there.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 152).

The boye was somewhat sickly with fruite, berries, plummes, and such geare that he had eaten abroade, that when he came to good lodging and good dyet, he even *turned up his heeles*.—*Breton, Miseries of Mauillia*, p. 42.

His heels he'll kick up,
Slain by an onslaught fierce of hiccup.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

HEELS. To *take his heels* = to run away. We say take *to* his heels. As Puttenham remarks, it is a colloquial expression, not adapted for heroic subjects. To *get the heels* of another = to outstrip.

If an historiographer shall write of an emperor or king, how such a day hee joyned battel with his enemie, and being ouer-laide ranne out of the fielde, and *took his heeles*, or put spurre to his horse and fled as fast as hee could, the termes be not decent, but of a meane souldier or captaine it were not undecently spoken.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii.

If ye had seen him *take his heeles*, and run away from you into the wildernesse, what could ye haue said or done more?—*Hall, Contemplations* (*Golden Calfe*).

"What! (cried I, astonished) a matrimonial scheme? O rare Strap, thou hast *got the heels* of me at last."—*Roderick Random*, ch. xlvii.

HEELS. To *cool* or *kick one's heels* = to wait; to *cool heels* is noticed in N.

I suppose this is a spice of foreign breeding, to let your uncle *kick his heels* in your hall.—*Foote, The Minor*, Act II.

In this parlour Amelia *cooled her heels*, as the phrase is, near a quarter of an hour.—*Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. VI. ch. ix.

My Lord, the Jews
Have been these three hours in the outer hall,
Much *kicking of their heels*, and cursing
Meroz.—*Taylor, Virgin Widow*, i. 2.

HEELS IN NECK, headlong.

One Cerdicus, a plashing Saxon, . . . leapt aground like a sturdie bruite, and his yeomen bolde cast their *heels in their necke*, and friskt it after him.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 150).

HEEL-TAPS, the small remains of liquor left in a glass, or the fag end of a bottle. Different attempts to explain this phrase may be seen in *N. and Q.*, 5th S., vol. xii.

As there was a proper objection to drinking her in *heel-taps*, said the voice, we'll give her the first glass in the new magnum.—*Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xxxii.

Nick took off his *heel-taps*, bow'd, smiled with an air
Most graciously grim, and vacated the chair.
Ingoldsby Legends (*St. Cuthbert*).

HEIGH-HO, to sigh for; an interjection turned into a verb. Cf. PISH, PSHAW, &c.

It was just the sort of house which youthful couples, newly united by Holy Church, *heigh-ho'd* for as they passed.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. I. ch. i.

HEIGHT, to exalt.

If He bore affection to us in our rags, His love will not leave us when we are *heighted* with His righteousness, and shining with His jewels.—*Adams*, i. 400.

Imagine . . . . numbers of people that not many hours before had their several chambers delicately *heighted*, now confusedly thrust together into one close room.—*Ibid.* i. 421.

HELL, to place in hell. The passage from Spenser is quoted by N., who says that hell has been supposed to be another form of *hele*, to cover, but that this is not satisfactory. Spenser, I think, uses the verb in the same sense as Adams ("lands" being the antecedent to "them"). Cf. HEAVEN.

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devoure the ayre, and *hell* them quight.—*F. Queene*, IV. x. 35.

The dead to sin are heavened in this world, the dead in sin are *helled* here by the tormenting anguish of an unappeasable conscience.—*Adams*, i. 231.

HELLNESS, hellishness, with an allusion to the title, *Highness*.

There's not a king among ten thousand kings,
. . . . . .
But gildeth those that glorifie his folly,
That sooth and smooth, and call his *Hell-ness* holy.—*Sylvester, The Captaines*, 1007.

HELL-WAIN. H., who gives no example, says, "A supernatural waggon, seen in the sky at night." The extract is quoted by Irving in a note to the article in his *Sketch-Book* on Stratford-on-Avon.

They have so fraid us with bull-beggars, spirits, witches, urchins, . . . the man in the oke, the *hell-waine*, the fierdrake, the puckle, Tom Thombe, hobgoblins, Tom Tumbler, boneless, and such other bugs, that we were afraid of our own shadowes.— *Scot, Discoverie of Witchcraft.*

HELMLESS, rudderless.

Your National Assembly, like a ship waterlogged, *helmless*, lies tumbling.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. VI. ch. v.

HELP-TIRE, a curious compound: the meaning is that a horse is a help to those who are tired, but the speaker was still fresh. There is no corresponding word in the original.

My pow'rs are yet entire,
And scorn the *help-tire* of a horse.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 252.

HELTER-SKELTERINESS, hastiness; impetuosity.

While the picturesqueness of the numerous pencil-scratches arrested my attention, their *helter-skelteriness* of commentary amused me. —*E. A. Poe, Maryinalia*, Introduction.

HELVE. To *throw the helve after the hatchet* = to go all lengths; when part has been lost, to throw away the rest. The metaphor may be taken from 2 Kings vi. 5, 6.

If shee should reduce the Spaniard to that desperate passe in the Netherlands, as to make him *throw the helve after the hatchet*, and to relinquish those provinces altogether, it would much alter the case.—*Howell, Instructions for Forraine Travell*, sect. 9.

HEMEROBAPTIST. See extract. The sect was of Jewish origin.

In the Word of God . . . one Baptisme is mentioned (which place the *Hemerobaptists* or daily dippers slighted).—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 296.

HEMEROCALLIS, the day-lily.

The *hemerocallis* is the least esteemed, because one day ends its beauty.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, viii. 183.

HEMI-CIRCLE, half-circle. Ben Jonson (quoted by L.) has the more correct *hemi-cycle*.

Her browes two *hemi-circles* did enclose,
Of rubies ranged in artificiall roes.
Davies, An Extasie, p. 89.

HEMPSTRING, a term of reproach, like *crackhemp*, or *crackrope*, implying that the person so called deserves or is likely to be hung.

If I come near you, *hempstring*, I will teach you to sing sol fa.—*Gascoigne, Supposes*, iv. 3.

Vau. A perfect young *hempstring!*
Van. Peace, least he overheare you. —*Chapman, Mons. D'Olive*, v. 1.

HEMUSE. See first extract; in the second the speaker is supposed to be a hind.

The roebuck is the first year a kid, the second year a girl, the third year a *hemuse*. —*Return from Parnassus*, ii. 5 (1606).

Those pretty fawns, prickets, sorrells, *hemuses*, and girls, whereof som are mine, which I brought into the world without any pain or help of midwife.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 62.

HENATRICE, jocularly for female cockatrice.

It is affirmed that there is no female basilisk, that is, no *henatrice*, the cock laying only male eggs.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cc.

HENCE, to send or go away. N. gives the second extract, and says, "Sylvester has unwarrantably made a verb of to *hence*, in the sense of to go away. I am not aware of any other instance."

Go, bawling Cur, thy hungry maw go fill
On yon foul flock, belonging not to me.
With that his dog he *henc'd*, his flock he cursed.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 93.

Herewith the Angell *henc't*, and bent his flight
Tow'rds our sad Citie.
Sylvester, Panaretus, 1281.

HENGE. See extract.

The present name [Stonehenge] is Saxon, though the work is, beyond all comparison, older, signifying an hanging rod or pole, *i. e.* a Gallows, from the hanging parts, architraves, or rather imposts; and pendulous rocks are still in Yorkshire called *Henges*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 305.

HENPECK, undue rule by a wife. Cf. CHICKEN-PECKED.

Consider the . . . Saumaises now bully-fighting for a hundred gold Jacobuses, now closeted with Queen Christinas, . . . anon cast forth (being scouted and confuted), and dying of heartbreak coupled with *henpeck*.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 208.

HEN-PECKERY, state of subjection to a wife by a husband.

He had fallen from all the height and pomp of beadleship, to the lowest depth of the most snubbed *hen-peckery*.—*Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxvii.

HERALDRY. See quotation.

Nothing sat heavier upon his spirits than a great arrear of business, when it happened; for he knew well that from thence there sprang up a trade in the register's office called *heraldry*, that is, buying and selling precedence in the paper of causes, than which there hath not been a greater abuse in the sight of the sun.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 86.

HERB, to graze; to crop herbage. The speaker in the extract is a boar.

So, sir, I bid you farewell, for I am going to *herb* it among that tuft of trees.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 113.

HERB-JOHN, some tasteless pot-herb. Britten and Holland give *Hypericum perforatum* as the botanical name of *Herb-John*, but do not think that this is the plant referred to in Gurnall. The thin-leaved mug-wort or clarie, called by Cotgrave *Herbe de Saint Jean*, has been suggested. See *N. and Q.*, II. vols. vii.—ix.

Balm, with the destitution of God's blessing, doth as much good as a branch of *herb-John* in our pottage.—*Adams*, i. 376.

Herb-John in the pot does neither much good nor hurt.—*Gurnall, Christian Armour*, Pt. ii. p. 12.

HERDEN, flaxen; made of hards, *q. v.*

You must haue an *herden* or wullen cloth waxed, wherwith euery day you must rubbe and chafe your bowe, tyll it shyne and glytter wythall.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 118.

They are to be beaten and punned in a great stone mortar, or vpon a stone floore, with an *hurden* mallet or tow-beetle.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 1.

HERDFLOCK, a flock: one of Stanyhurst's words. See extract *s. v.* PREDE.

HERD-MAID, shepherdess. *Herdess* is in the Dicts.

I sit and watch a *herd-maid* gay.—*Lyrics*, &c., ed. by W. Byrd, 1587 (*Eng. Gar.*, ii. 76).

HEREHENCE, hence. "Written 'herence' (says Bp. Jacobson), it is still in use in the counties of Somerset, Wilts, and Hereford, as '*therence*' also is for 'thence.'"

We are *herehence* resolved that we are not to do any evil that good may come of it.—*Sanderson*, ii. 52.

The use that we may make *herehence* is, that since he fell let us take heed that we fall not.—*Ibid.* v. 353.

HERETICATE, to class or denounce as a heretic.

Let no one be minded on the score of my neoterism to *hereticate* me as threatening to abet some new-fangled form of religious heterodoxy. Jupiter forbid that I should think of setting up as a theologue. It is just because I would not be confounded with the patrons of neologism or neology, that I prefer to use neoterism and its conjugates. If human affairs were ruled by prudence, the term 'innovation' would be strictly neutral; but in common usage, as Bentley justly remarks, thereby "expression is given to the sentiment of displeasure." Neoterism, as being a vocable still unfamiliar, possesses the advantage of indifference, in not suggesting either praise or dispraise.—*Halt, Modern Englishe*, p. 19.

HERITANCE, heritage; patrimony.

These were my *heritance*,
O God! thy gifts were these.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. i.

HERKINALSON, a hermaphrodite.

Thus he thinketh it a great deal the safer way to make the pope an *herkinalson*, or by miracle to turn him from a man into a woman, than simply and plainly to confess that ever dame Joan was Pope in Rome.—*Jewel*, iv. 656.

HERLE. H. gives "Herle, a twist, fillet, *Gawayne*," but this scarcely seems the meaning in the extract.

The shell-fly for the middle of July, made of greenish wool, wrapped about with the *herle* of a peacock's tail.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. viii.

HEROIC, to celebrate in heroic verse.

Homer of rats and frogs hath *heroigut* it. —*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 158).

HEROINE, to play the heroine.

What lessened the honour of it somewhat in my mother's case was that she could not *heroine* it into so violent and hazardous an extream as one in her situation might have wished.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 92.

HERRING is a fish that dies as soon as it is taken out of the water; hence the phrase in the quotation.

Bel. Constant! and in mourning? Pray, who's dead?

Const. One for whom I ought to grieve, did it not smooth a passage to Belinda's arms through the hearts of our inexorable parents.

Bel. Your father, sir?

Clinch. The same, madam; he's as *dead as a herring*, I promise you.

Centlivre, Man's Bewitched, Act I.

"Dead!" (says my uncle, looking at the body) "ay, ay, I'll warrant him as *dead as a herring*."—*Smollett, Rod. Random*, ch. iv.

HERRING. *Never a barrel the better herring* = just as bad as some one else to whom reference had been made, *i. e.* the herrings in one barrel are of the same quality as those in another. Cf. extract *s. v.* BARREL. In Bailey's *Colloq. of Erasmus*, p. 373, *Similes habebant labra lactucas* is translated, "*The devil a barrel the better herring*," though the old English proverb, "Like lips, like lettuce," would have given the original literally. In the second extract Gosson is comparing cooks and painters on the one side, and dramatists on the other.

Two feloes being like flagicious, and *neither barrel better herring*, accused either other.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 187.

Therefore of *both barrelles* I judge Cookes and Painters *the better hearing*. — *Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 32.

I lyk not *barrel or hearing*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 56.

"*Never a barrel the better herring*," cries he; "*noscitur a socio* is a true saying. It must be confessed indeed that the lady in the fine garments is the civiler of the two; but I suspect neither of them are a bit better than they should be."—*Fielding, T. Jones*, Bk. X. ch. v.

Vive la reine Billingsgate! the Thalestris who has succeeded Louis Quatorze. A committee of those Amazons stopped the Duke of Orleans, who, to use their style, I believe is *not a barrel the better herring*.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 490 (1789).

HERRING-BONE, to work in a zigzag pattern like herring-bones; used also as an architectural term for work of that fashion.

For there, all the while, with air quite bewitching,
She sat *herring-boning*, tambouring, or stitching.

Ingoldsby Legends (*Knight and Lady*).

The walls to this room were 3 feet thick, with *herring-bone* masonry.—*Arch.*, xxxv. 384 (1853).

HERRINGER, one who goes herring-fishing.

He would do anything in his contempt for "a lot of long-shore merchant-skippers and *herringers*, who went about calling themselves captains, and fancy themselves, Sir, as good as if they wore the Queen's uniform." —*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv.

HERSED, formed like a hearse. Southey explains in a note that the bowmen were usually arranged in the shape of a hearse, about two hundred in front and but forty in depth. The hearse referred to is not the carriage now so called, but a triangular frame of iron on which a number of lighted candles were placed at funeral obsequies.

From his *hersed* bowmen how the arrows fled!—*Southey, Joan of Arc*, Bk. ii.

HESITATORY, vacillating.

In the mean time his being suspicious, dubious, cautelous, and not soon determined, but *hesitatory* at unusual occurrences in his office, made him pass for a person timidous, and of a fickle, irresolute temper. — *North, Examen*, p. 596.

HESTERNAL, belonging to yesterday. N. has *hestern*, with quotation from Holinshed.

I rose by candle-light, and consumed, in the intensest application, the hours which every other individual of our party wasted

in enervating slumbers from the *hesternal* dissipation or debauch. — *Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lvii.

HETAIRISM, promiscuous intercourse.

The primitive condition of man socially was one of pure *hetairism*.—*Sir J. Lubbock, Orig. of Civilization*, p. 67.

HEWT, height (?). H. has *hewt*, high. The word in the original is *sedes*. The rendezvous spoken of is "*tumulus templumque vetustum desertæ Cereris.*"

From diuerse corners to that *hewt* wee wyl make asemblye.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 742.

HEY-DAY, joyous excitement.

Keep it up, jolly ringers, ding dong and away with it again. A merry peal puts my spirits quite in a *hey-day*.—*Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor*, I. i.

HEY-GO-MAD, without bounds; as an adjective, extremely anxious or desirous.

When they are once set a going, whether right or wrong, 'tis not a halfpenny matter; away they go cluttering like *hey-go-mad*.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 2.

'Tisn't Mr. Bounderby, 'tis his wife; yo'r not fearfo' o' her; yo was *hey-go-mad* about her an hour sin.—*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. xxii.

HEY-PASSE, a juggler's term: often joined with *repasse*.

Ha' you forgotten me? you think to carry it away with your *hey-passe and repasse*.—*Marlowe, Faustus*, v. 1.

The poets were triviall that set up Helen's face for such a top-gallant summer maypole for men to gaze at, and strouted it out so in their buskind braves of her beautie; whereof the only Circe's *heypasse and repasse* was that it drew a thousand ships to Troy to fetch her back with a pestilence.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 162).

You wanted but *hey-pass* to have made your transition like a mystical man of Sturbridge. But for all your sleight of hand, our just exceptions against liturgy are not vanished.—*Milton, Animadv. on Remonst.*, sect. 3.

HIBERNOLOGIST, one learned in matters relating to Ireland.

We may fairly contrast his *Hibernology* with that of the *Hibernologists* of the present generation. — *Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers*, p. 231.

HIBERNOLOGY, teaching about Ireland: a word formed like Ægyptology. See preceding extract.

HICKOCK, hiccup.

The voice is lost in *hickcocks*, and the breath is stifled with sighs.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 23.

Go to the stomack, it hath . . . singultus or the *hicock*.—*Ibid.* p. 78.

HIDAGE, a tax levied on every hide of land.

All the king's supplies made from the very beginning of his raigne, are particularly againe and opprobriously rehersed, as . . . Carucage, *Hydage*, Escuage, Escheates, Amercements, and such like.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 136.

HIDE-BLOWN, gorged; having the skin stuffed out.

Ye slothful, *hide-blown*, gormandizing niggards.—*Taylor, Ph. van Art.*, Pt. I. i. 3.

HIDE PARK ON THE WATER. The Thames, as being a fashionable place of resort formerly.

I promised to go this evening to *Hide Park on the water*, but I protest I'm half afraid.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

HIDING, a thrashing.

"La, Susan," said George, with a doleful whine, "I wasn't going to shed the beggar's blood; I was only going to give him a *hiding* for his impudence."—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. i.

HIERAPICRA, aloes and canella bark made into a powder with honey. In the quotation from Ward reference is made to the derivation of the word ἱερός, sacred, πικρός, bitter.

There is too much of this bitter zeal, of this *Hierapicra* in all our books of controversies.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 76.

Tugwell began to complain of being very chill, and of the head-ache, and said "he was certainly going to have a fit of the ague, and should not be able to go any further." He then heavily bemoaned himself, and said, "If he were at home, . . . Madam Wildgoose would send him some *Higry pigry*, which would stop it at once."—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. VIII. ch. xix.

HIGGLERY GOODS, such goods as a higgler or hawker sells.

Round the circumference is the Buttermarket, with all the sorts of *Higglery goods*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 142.

HIGHBOY, a High Tory and Churchman, supposed to favour Jacobitism. North mentions *Highmen* as used in this sense. See quotation *s. v.* MOBBIFY, and cf. LOW-BOY.

Sir Rog. I am amaz'd to find you in the interest of the *High-boys*, you that are a clothier! What, can you be for giving up trade to France, and starving poor weavers?

Ald. Trade, pish, pish, our parson says

that's only the Whigs' cant. — *Centlivre, Gotham Election.*

Rog. Sly. Down with that frenchify'd dog, Tickup. No *High Boy*, no *High Boy!*

Shal. No Worthy, no Worthy; a *High Boy*, a *High Boy!* [*Exeunt fighting.*
Ibid.

HIGH-COCK-A-LORUM, a game in which one set of boys stoop down in a row, and another set jump on their backs, and then repeat three times "high-cock-a-lorum jig, jig, jig." If the boys who give the backs do not break down under the weight till these words have been said, they change parts with their companions.

Prisoner's base, rounders, *high-cock-a-lorum*, cricket, football, he was soon initiated into the delights of them all.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days*, Pt. I. ch. iii.

HIGH-DAY, full vigour: *hey-day* is more usual.

The bucks of Edinburgh . . . have a certain shrewdness and self-command that is not often found among their neighbours in the *high-day* of youth and exultation. — *Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 50.

Restless Brissot brings up reports, accusations, endless thin logic; it is the man's *high-day* even now. — *Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. vii.

HIGHERING, ascending.

In me put force
To weary her ears with one continuous prayer,
Until she let me fly discaged to sweep
In ever-*highering* eagle-circles up
To the great Sun of Glory.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

HIGHERMOST, highest.

The purest things are placed *highermost*. The earth as grossest is put in the lowest room, the water above the earth, the air above the water.—*Adams*, i. 244.

HIGHGATE, highway. In the quotation Dunstable is used disparagingly; it usually is coupled with plainness and downrightness.

Then should many worthy spirits get up the *highgate* of preferment, and idle drones should not come nearer than the Dunstable highway of obscurity.—*Adams*, i. 46.

HIGH SHOES. The extract from Breton purports to be from a "countryman's letter to his beloved sweetheart." High shoes were part of a rustic's dress —highlows (?). Cf. UPSTART. At p. 252 of Gauden's work he speaks of "hobnails and *high shoes.*"

Beleeve me I loue thee, and if my *high shooes* come home on Saturday, Ile see thee on Sunday.—*Breton, Packet of Letters*, p. 49.

Marvel not if a man of so lofty a spirit could humble himself so far as to speak so correctedly in such auditories full of ignoble sectaries and *high-shone* clowns. — *Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 165.

No ingenuous man or woman thought that *High Shoes* and the Scepter of Government . . . could well agree together. — *Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 17.

The *high Shoon* of the Tenant payes for the Spanish-leather Boots of the Landlord.— *Fuller, Worthies, Hartford.*

HIGHTIDE, great festival.

One may hope it will be annual and perennial; a Feast of Pikes, *Fête des Piques*, notablest among the *hightides* of the year.— *Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. x.

So have we seen fond weddings (for individuals, like nations, have their *hightides*) celebrated with an outburst of triumph and deray at which the elderly shook their heads. —*Ibid.* ch. xii.

HILARY TERM. To *keep Hilary term* = to be cheerful or merry (Lat. *hilaris*). Fuller (*Worthies, Yorkshire*, ii. 495) has a similar pun, writing, "Mirth, . . . if it doth not trespass in time, cause, and measure, Heraclitus, the sad philosopher, may perchance condemn; but Saint *Hilary*, the good father, will surely allow."

When God speaks peace to the soul . . . it gives end to all jars, and makes a man *keep Hilary term* all his life.—*Adams*, i. 68.

HILDEBRANDINE, pertaining to or like Hildebrand (Pope Gregory VII.).

They sought by *Hildebrandine* arts to exalt themselves above all that is called God in civil Magistracy. — *Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 566.

HIMP, to limp. The first extract occurs in a very free translation of *Iliad*, ii. 212—219, containing the description of Thersites. The original is simply χωλὸς δ' ἕτερον πόδα.

Lame of one leg, and *himping* all his dayes.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 203.

He toke heauily that the deformitee and disfigure of *hymping* on the one legge, which had come to him by the saied wounde did still remain.—*Ibid.* p. 231.

HINCH, to be stingy; to grudge.

These Romaines of whome I speake, being stressed and almoste brought to the last cast by the long and daungerous warres of Hanibal and the Frenche, did, lyke louing fathers to their countrey, bring in their mony and goodes, without *hinching* or pinching, to re-

liefe the charges of their common welth.—*Aylmer, Harborough for faithful subjects*, 1559, Sig. O. iv.

HIND-SHIFTERS, heels.

Marry, for diving into fobs they [kangaroos] are rather lamely provided a priori; but if the hue and cry were once up, they would show as fair a pair of *hind-shifters* as the expertest loco-motor in the colony.—*Essays of Elia* (*Distant Correspondents*).

HINGE, hinj or hemp; *Cannabis Indica:* from this several drugs are prepared. Cf. BENJ.

I went from Agra to Satagam in Bengal, in the company of 180 boats laden with salt, opium, *hinje*, lead, carpets, and divers other commodities.—*R. Fitch*, 1592 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 194).

HINGELESS, without a hinge.

'Tis a wondrous thing to see that mighty Mound,
Hingeless and Axless, turn so swiftly round.
Sylvester, Little Bartas, 264.

HINT, used peculiarly here = after that hint or example (?); or can it mean condition?

If you be seers of Christ's flock, do as Jacob did, that thriving shepherd, look well to your sheep when they are in conceiving. What colour and tincture you give them in that *hint*, you shall know them by it for many years after.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 57.

HIP, to give a cross-buttock in wrestling; to throw one's adversary over the hip. See N. on the phrase *have on the hip*. The following extract rather supports Johnson's first explanation of the passage in the *Merchant of Venice*.

And a prime wrestler as e'er tript,
E'er gave the Cornish hug or *hipt*.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 202.

HIP, melancholy: abbreviation of *hypochondria*.

A little while ago thou wast all *hip* and vapour, and now thou dost nothing but patronise fun.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. VI. ch. x.

HIPPIATRY, horse-surgery.

The horse pulled out his foot; and, which is a wonderful thing in *hippiatrie*, the said horse was thoroughly cured of a ringbone which he had in that foot.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxxvi.

HIPPOGONY, pedigree or origin of a horse.

There was nothing supernatural in Nobs. His *hippogony*, even if it had been as the Doctor was willing to have it supposed he thought probable, would upon his theory have been in the course of nature, though not in her usual course. — *Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxliv.

HIPPS or HIPPO for hypochondria are among the "abbreviations exquisitely refined" that Swift sneers at in the introduction to *Polite Conversation*.

Her ladyship was plaguily bambed; I warrant it put her into the *Hipps*. — *Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

Heaven send thou hast not got the *Hyps*,
How? Not a word come from thy lips?
Ibid., Cassinus and Peter.

When his mind is serene, when he is neither in a passion, nor in the *hipps* (*sollicitus*), nor in liquor, then being in private, you may kindly advise him.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 130.

HIRABLE, "alias Gyraffa, alias Anabula; an Indian sheep or a wilde sheep" (Sylvester in margin).

Neer th' elephant comes th' horned *Hirable*,
Stream-troubling Camell, and strong-necked bull.
Sylvester, sixth day, first weeke, 104.

HIRCINE, goatish, and so strong-smelling.

The landlady saw, calmly put down her work, and coming up, pulled a *hircine* man or two hither, and pushed a *hircine* man or two thither, with the impassive countenance of a housewife moving her furniture.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

HIRUNDINE, pertaining to swallows.

Why mention our Swallows, . . . swashing to and fro with animated, loud, long-drawn chirpings, and activity almost super-*hirundine*.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II. ch. ii.

HISH, explained by the editor (*Parker Soc.* edit.) "to make an insulting objection;" it is only another form of hiss.

The clear truth so manifestly proved that they cannot once *hish* against it.—*Tyndale*, i. 432.

HISKE, to open the mouth.

To *hiske* against them [the Pope, &c.] was counted to cut the coat of Christ that had never a seam.—*Becon*, i. 294.

HIS'N, a vulgarism for his. The writer in the extract is supposed to be Mr. Anthony Harlowe, a gentleman of family and fortune.

Mr. Solmes will therefore find something to instruct you in. I will not show him this letter of yours, though you seem to desire it, lest it should provoke him to be too severe a

schoolmaster when you are *his'n.*—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 242.

HISPANICISM, a Spanish idiom.

Temple had . . . gradually formed a style singularly lucid and melodious, superficially deformed indeed by gallicisms and *hispanicisms* picked up in travel or in negotiation, but at the bottom pure English.—*Macaulay, Essays* (*Sir W. Temple*).

HISTORIANESS, female historian.

She is a great *historianess*, a most charming, delightful woman.—*L. E. Landon* (*Life by Blanchard*, i. 48).

HISTORIETTE, little history. This French word is almost or quite naturalized now. L. has it, but with no earlier instance than from Disraeli's *Coningsby*. Tom Brown uses the Italian form.

She thus continued her tragical *historietto*.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 268.

It is not amiss to subjoin here an *historiette* to shew the value of this minister.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 143.

HISTORIOGRAPH, a writer of history.

One might expect from an *historiograph* a plain, honest, and full narration of the fact drawn from the authorities.—*North, Examen*, p. 397.

HISTORIOGRAPHY, historical writing.

Haue you not beene a little red in *historiographie*, or doo you not remember anie pretty accident that hath fallne out in your trauaile, which in the discourse of your kindnes might doe well to entertaine the tyme with?—*Breton, Wit's Trenchmour*, p. 13.

HISTRIONICISM, theatrical or artificial manner. The Dicts. have *histrionism*.

How could this girl have taught herself, in the solitude of a savage island, a species of *histrionicism* which women in London circles strove for years to acquire, and rarely acquired in any perfection?—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. vi.

HIT, thrown: a Berkshire provincialism.

It was as neat a street as one ever sees in a fishing village, that is to say, rather an untidy one, for of all human employments, fishing involves more lumber and mess than any other. Everything past use was *hit*, as they say in Berkshire, out into the street.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xlii.

HITCH, to hobble.

When the water began to ascend up to their refuged hills, and the place of their hope became an island, lo, now they *hitch* up higher to the tops of the tallest trees.—*Adams*, iii. 71.

Punishment this day *hitches* (if she stil *hitch*) after Crime with frightful shoes-of-swiftness. — *Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. V. ch. v.

HITCHELL, to tease, or heckle.

An hundred women, who *sitting* round in a ring, with a good fire in the mids before them, fell to *hitchell* and dresse hemp.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 819.

HITHERMORE, nearer.

The . . . part of the Citty that stood on the *hithermore* Banke.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 472.

HITY-TITY, bo-peep (?); Peacock (*Manley and Corringham Glossary*, E. D. S.) gives "Highty-tighty, a see-saw;" also off-hand, hoity-toity.

What wilt thou say now, if Rachel stand now, and play *hity-tity* through the keyhole, to behold the equipage of thy person?—*Jonson, Case is Altered*, iv. 4.

You know very well what I mean, sir! Don't try to turn me off in that *highty-tighty* way!—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xlii.

HIZLING, whistling or hissing sound: an onomatopœous word.

Then a prosperus *hizling*
Of south blast puffing on sayles doth summon us onward.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii. 369.

HOARSE, to become hoarse.

There is some hope of the sinner whiles he can groan for his wickedness, and complain against it, and himself for it; but when his voice is *hoarsed*—I mean his acknowledgement gone—his case is almost desperate.—*Adams*, i. 355.

HOARSEN, to make or grow hoarse.

I shall be obliged to *hoarsen* my voice, and roughen my character.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 79.

The last words had a perceptible irony in their *hoarsened* tone.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xl.

HOAST, cough.

They were all cracking like pen-guns; but I gave them a sign by a loud *hoast* that Providence sees all.—*Galt, Annals of the Parish*, ch. ii.

I'll make him a treacle-posset; it's a famous thing for keeping off *hoasts*.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxiv.

HOB. H. (who gives no example) says, "A small piece of wood of a cylindrical form, used by boys to set up on end to put halfpence on, to chuck or pitch at with another halfpenny, or piece made on purpose, in order to strike down the hob, and by that means throw down the halfpence;

and all that lie with their heads upwards are the pitcher's, and the rest, or women, are laid on again to be pitched at."

Sailor. To tell your honour the truth, we were at *hob* in the hall, and whilst my brother and I were quarrelling about a cast, he slunk by us.—*Wycherley, Plain Dealer*, I. i.

HOBALL, a fool.

Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke,
Such a lilburne, such a *hoball*, such a lobcocke.
Udal, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

HOBBEDYHOYISH, approaching the time of life between boy and man.

When Master Daw full fourteen years had told,
He grew, as it is term'd, *hobbedyhoyish;*
For Cupidons and Fairies much too old,
For Calibans and Devils much too boyish.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 12.

HOBBLE, to tie an animal's fore or back legs loosely round, so as to prevent it from straying far.

What tramp children do I see here, attired in a handful of rags, making a gymnasium of the shafts of the cart, making a feather-bed of the flints and brambles, making a toy of the *hobbled* old horse, who is not much more like a horse than any cheap toy would be?—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xi.

HOBBLE, a difficulty.

The army of the Spanish kings got out of a sad *hobble* among the mountains at the Pass of Losa by the help of a shepherd, who showed them the way.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XIV. ch. i.

HOBBYHORSICAL, connected with a whim or hobby.

One single *quære* of three words unseasonably popping in full upon him in his *hobby-horsical* career.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iii. 46.

He . . . marched back to hide himself in the manse with his crony, Mr. Cargill, or to engage in some *hobbyhorsical* pursuit connected with his neighbours in the Aultoun. —*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 137.

HOBGOBLIN, to frighten by bugbears.

We have been *hobgoblin'd* too long into religion, but, God be thank'd! the vizard is torn off, and the cheat is unmask'd.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 348.

HOBLOB, clown; lout.

The rustical *hoblobs*
Of Cretes, of Dryopes, and payncted clowns Agathyrsi
Dooe fetch theyre gambalds.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 150.

Thence sprouteth that obscene appellation of Sarding Sandes with the draffe of the carterly *hoblobs* thereabouts.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 150).

HOBNAIL, rustic.

Hee thinks nothing to bee vices but pride and ill husbandrie, for which hee wil grauely disswade youth, and has some thriftie *hob-nayle* prouerbes to clout his discourse.—*Earle, Microcosmographie* (*Plaine country fellow*).

HOBNAIL, to tread down roughly, as by hobnailed shoes.

The Queen of England, or the rabble of Kent?
The reeking dungfork master of the mace!
Your havings wasted by the scythe and spade,
Your rights and charters *hobnail'd* into slush.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

HOB OR NOB. N. explains the word, as now used convivially, to mean "asking a person whether he will have a glass of wine or not;" but it rather refers to two persons clinking their glasses together, preparatory to drinking each other's health; hence it signifies to be on friendly or intimate terms. In the first extract an affected fop is sneering at English dinner-parties. See extract *s. v.* BALDICOOT.

Then in solemn silence they proceed to demolish the substantials, with perhaps an occasional interruption of, "Here's to you, friends," "*Hob or nob*," "Your love and mine."—*Foote, The Author*, Act I.

Having drunk *hob or nob* with a young lady in whose eyes he wished to appear a man of consequence, he hurried out into the summer-house.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. VIII. ch. xxi.

I have . . . seen him and his poor companion *hob-and-nobbing* together, until they could scarce hold the noggin out of which they drank.—*Thackeray, Virginians*, ch. li.

"Have another glass?" "With you; *Hob and nob*," returned the sergeant; "the top of mine to the foot of yours; the foot of yours to the top of mine; ring once, ring twice; the best tune on the musical glasses —your health!"—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. v.

HOBSON, a Cambridge carrier, who died in 1630-1. He let out horses, and is said to have insisted on his customers always taking the horse which happened to be next the door. Hence *Hobson's choice* = no choice at all. If the phrase was in use among his contemporaries, it is curious that Milton, who wrote two jocose epitaphs on Hobson, should make no allusion to it. Brown refers to some piece of advice which was current in Hobson's name, but which, as he states it, does not seem to be very recondite.

Where to elect there is but one,
'Tis *Hobson's choice*, Take that or none.
Ward, England's Reformation, c. 4, p. 326.

There was no opposition, which was a disgust to the common people, for they wanted a competition to make the money fly; and they said, *Hobson's choice* was no choice.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 163.

As for those that are married, the best way they can take, as I presume, is to live as easy as they can; and following the good counsel of *Hobson* the carrier, so to manage themselves as not to tire before their journey's end.—*T. Brown, Works*, iv. 175.

HOB'S POUND, a fix: another form of, or perhaps a misprint for, *Lob's pound*, *q. v.* in N.

What! are you all in *Hob's pound?* Well, they as will may let you out for me.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. IV. ch. iii.

HOCK, HOCKS, deep mire.

Hockly in the Hole, so named of the miry way in winter time. . . . For the old Englishmen our Progenitours called deepe myre *hock* and *hocks*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 402.

HOCKLEY IN THE HOLE, the bear-garden at Clerkenwell, but applied by Butler to the stocks, "alluding probably" (says Dr. Grey) "to the two old ballads entitled, *Hockley i' th' Hole*, to the tune of the Fidler in the Stocks."

For he no sooner was at large,
But Trulla straight brought on the charge,
And in the self-same limbo put
The Knight and Squire, where he was shut.
Where leaving them at *Hockley i' th' Hole*
Their bangs and durance to condole, &c.
Hudibras, I. iii. 1003.

HOCUS, a conjurer.

Our pamphlet-monger (that sputters out senseless characters faster than any *hocus* can vomit inkle) will needs take upon him to be dictator of all society.—*Coffee-Houses Vindicated*, 1675 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 473).

Did you never see a little *hocus*, by sleight of hand popping a piece several times first out of one pocket, and then out of another, persuade folks he was damnable full of money, when one poor size was all his stock?—*Loyal Observator*, 1683 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 67).

HOCUS, to drug liquor.

"The opposite party bribed the barmaid at the Town Arms to *hocus* the brandy-and-water of fourteen unpolled electors as was a stoppin' in the house." "What do you mean by *hocussing* brandy-and-water?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "Puttin' laud'num in it," replied Sam.—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xiii.

For once in the palace we find Lady Alice
Again playing tricks with her Majesty's chattee,
In the way that the jocose in
Our days term *hocussing*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Housewarming*).

HOCUS-POCUSLY, by stratagem, or as by a conjuring trick.

Many of their hearers are not only methodistically convinced or alarmed, but are also *hocus-pocusly* converted; for as some of their preachers employ all their art and rhetoric to alarm and terrify, so others of them use their utmost skill to give them assurance of their sins being pardoned.—*Life of J. Lackington*, Letter vii.

HODDED, bearing a hod.

Workmen in olden times would mount a ladder
With *hodded* heads.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 120.

HODGE, a peasant or countryman.

These Arcadians are giuen to take the benefit of euerie *Hodge*, when they will sacrifice their virginitie to Venus, . . . and sure this boy is but some shepheard's bastard.—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 58.

HODGE-RAZORS. See quotation; so called because sold to country bumpkins (?)

Hodge-razors in all conceivable kinds were openly marketed, which were never meant to shave, but only to be sold.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 289.

HOG, a shilling: an old cant term, not peculiar to Ireland.

"It's only a tester or a *hog* they want your honour to give 'em, to drink your honour's health," said Paddy. "A *hog* to drink my health?" "Ay, that is a thirteen, plase your honour; all as one as an English shilling."—*Miss Edgeworth, Ennui*, ch. vi.

HOG, to scrape a ship's bottom under water.

A very bad world indeed in some parts—*hogged* the moment it was launched—a number of rotten timbers.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 168.

HOG. *Every hog his own apple* = every one for himself.

I let them have share and share while it lasted; howsomever, I should have remembered the old saying, *Every hog his own apple;* for when they found my hold unstowed, they went all hands to shooling and begging; and because I would not take a spell at the same duty, refused to give me the least assistance.—*Smollett, Rod. Random*, ch. xli.

HOGAN, some sort of liquor. Taylor, the water poet, speaks of a "high and mighty drink called Rug," and again of "Hogen Mogen Rugs." Perhaps

some liquor was called Hogan from its high or heady qualities. See *N. and Q.*, V. i. 14.

Those who toast all the family royal
In bumpers of *Hogan* and Nog,
Have hearts not more true or more loyal,
Than mine is to sweet Molly Mog.
Misc. by Swift, Pope, &c., iv., 222 (ed. 1733).

For your reputation we keep to ourselves your not hunting nor drinking *hogan*, either of which here would be sufficient to lay your honour in the dust.—*Gray to H. Walpole*, 1737.

HOGAN MOGAN, high and mighty: a corruption of *Hoogmógende*, the title of the States of the Netherlands; hence sometimes = Dutch; sometimes used for any persons who are great, or think themselves so.

But I have sent him for a token
To your low-country *hogen-mogen*.
Hudibras, III. i. 1440.

The poor distressed is become *Hogan-Mogan*, and the *servus servorum, dominus dominantium*.—*Character of a Fanatic*, 1675 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 636).

Are . . . our armies commanded by *hogan-mogan* generals that hate our nation?—*T. Brown, Works*, iv. 122.

I perceive that the Temple and Grey's Inn have declar'd me a publick enemy to the *Hoghen-Moghen* learned in the law.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 520.

HOGGET, a two-year old sheep.

Two or three of the weaklier *hoggets* were dead from want of air.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xlii.

HOGGISM, piggishness; brutal excess.

At Corrachattachin's, in *hoggism* sunk,
I got with punch, alas! confounded drunk.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 108.

HOGHOOD, the nature of a hog.

The reckless shipwrecked man flung ashore, . . . as hungry Parisian pleasure-hunter and half-pay, on many a Circe island with temporary enchantment, temporary conversion into beasthood and *hoghood*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. I. ch. vii.

HOG IN ARMOUR, a simile for a person accoutred very cumbrously.

There were abundant of those silken back, breast, and *potts* made and sold that were pretended to be pistol proof; in which any man dressed up was as safe as in a house, for it was impossible any one could go to strike him for laughing; so ridiculous was the figure, as they say of *hogs in armour*.—*North, Examen*, p. 572.

HOG-RUBBER, a clown.

The very rusticks and *hog-rubbers*, . . . if once they tast of this Loue liquor, are inspired in an instant.—*Burton, Anatomy*, p. 536.

HOGS. To *drive hogs* = to snore.

I'gad he fell asleep, and snored so loud, that we thought he was *driving his hogs to market*.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

HOGSTEER, a boar in its third year. See H. s. v. *hoggaster*.

Hee scornes theese rascal tame games, but a sounder of *hoysteers*,
Or thee brownye lion too stalck fro the mountain he wissheth.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 163.

HOICKS, to salute or encourage with the hunting cry.

Our adventurer's speech was drowned in the acclamations of the fox-hunters, who now triumphed in their turn, and *hoicksed* the speaker, exclaiming, "Well opened, Jowler; to 'un, to 'un again, Sweetlips."—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. ix.

HOLD, holding, land or tenement.

I am the landlord, keeper, of thy *holds*,
By copy all thy living lies in me.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 170.

HOLDFAST, firm; steady.

O Goodnesse, let me (Badnesse) thee embrace
With *hold-fast* armes of euer-lasting loue.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 12.

HOLE, a scrape (slang).

I should be in a deadly *hole* myself if all my customers should take it into their heads to drink nothing but water-gruel.—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. xvi.

I should take great pleasure in serving you, and getting you out of this *hole*, but my lord, you know, is a great man, and can, in a manner, do what he pleases with poor people.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, i. 132.

HOLINIGHT, festal night.

When the dusk holiday or *holinight*
Of fragrant-curtain'd love begins to weave
The woof of darkness thick for hid delight.
Keats, The Day is Gone.

HOLLANDERESS, woman of Holland.

Being a *Hollanderess*, she only sent me most wretched food.—*Heine, Prose Misc., transl. by Fleishman*, p. 101.

HOLLOW, complete; out and out, or easily. L. notices this colloquialism, but gives no example.

So, my lord, you and I are both distanced; a *hollow* thing, damme.—*Colman, Jealous Wife*, Act V.

Wildfire reached the post, and Squire Burton won the match *hollow*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Patronage*, ch. iii

HOLMEN, belonging to the holm tree.

Hee makes a shift to cut an *holmen* pole.
Sylvester, Maiden's Blush, 541.

The lad here loads the Asse with *holmen* sprayes.—*Ibid.* 1782.

HOLUS-BOLUS, all at once. See extract *s. v.* SAR.

She appeared to lose all command over herself, and making a sudden snatch at the heap of silver, put it back *holus-bolus* in her pocket.—*Wilkie Collins, The Moonstone*, Pt. I. ch. xv.

HOLY, to canonize.

Harp. I hug thee
For drilling thy quick brains in this rich plot
Of tortures 'gainst the Christians; on! I hug thee.
Theoph. Both hug and *holy* me.
Massinger, Virgin Martyr, ii. 2.

HOLYFAX LAW OR INQUEST, to be hung first and tried afterwards. It is suggested (*N. and Q.*, V. iv. 179) that this may be the origin of the phrase, "Go to *Halifax;*" also of the mention of this town in the thieves' Litany: "From Hell, Hull, and *Halifax*, Good Lord, deliver us." The first quotation is from the same vol. of *N. and Q.*, p. 16, and is part of an unpublished letter from Wentworth, explaining his conduct in the matter of Lord Mountmorris.

Alas! all this comes too late. *Hallifax lawe* hath been executed in kinde; I am allready hanged, and now wee cum to examine and consider of the evidence.

More cruel than the craven satire's ghost,
That bound dead bones unto a burning post;
Or some more straight-laced juror of the rest
Impanel'd of an *Holyfax inquest.*
Hall, Sat., IV. i. 18.

HOME. To *bring oneself home* = to recover what had been previously lost.

Her patroness had very different fortune, having lost every rubber; and, what was still worse, several by-bets which she had made to *bring herself home.*—*Johnston, Chrysal*, i. 218.

He is a little out of cash just now, as you may suppose by his appearance, so instead of buying books, he comes to sell them. However, he has taken a very good road to *bring himself home* again, for we pay very handsomely.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. VIII. ch. viii.

HOMELY, rough; rude. The word might still be so applied to fare, accommodation, &c., but not as in the extract.

Homely playe it is and a madde pastime where men by the course of the game go together by the eares, and many times murdre one an other.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 218.

HOMER, closer; more home.

To put the affront the *homer*, [Prince Rupert] resolv'd that very day to march quite thorow the middle of the Quarters.—*Prince Rupert's late beating up the rebels' quarters at Post-comb and Chenner*, 1643, p. 2.

HOME-SICKNESS, a pining for home.

Home-sickness is a wasting pang,
This feel I hourly more and more:
There's healing only in thy wings,
Thou breeze that play'st on Albion's shore!
Coleridge, Home-sick.

I firmly believe in the magnetic effect of the place where one has been bred, and have continually the true "*heimweh*," *home-sickness*, of the Swiss and Highlanders.—*C. Kingsley* (*Life*, i. 3).

HOMEWARDLY, in the direction of home.

It was eve
When *homewardly* I went.
Southey, Hannah.

HOMILISTICAL, belonging to or suited for homilies: *homiletical* is the usual word.

These were the grand Divines in all Times and Places, not superficially armed with light armour, onely for the preaching or *Homilisticall* flourishes of a Pulpit, but with the weighty and complete armour of veteraine and valiant souldiers.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 621.

HOMUNCULE, mannikin.

The giant saw the *homuncule* was irascible, and played upon him.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. vii.

HOMY, home-like.

I saw . . . plenty of our dear English "lady's smock" in the wet meadows near here, which looked very *homy.*—*C. Kingsley*, 1864 (*Life*, ii. 168).

HONE. See extract: the locality referred to is Yorkshire.

Districts abounding in circular barrows, or, as they are here called from the Norse name, *hones*, and redundantly, *hone-hills.*—*Archæol.*, xlii. 170 (1868).

HONE, to lament.

Some of the oxen in driving missed their fellows behind, and *honing* after them, bellowed, as their nature is.—*Holland, Livy*, p. 6.

She brought a servant up with her (said he), who *hones* after the country, and is actually gone, or soon will.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 264.

Thou awakest to *hone*, and pine, and moan, as if she had drawn a hot iron across thy lips.—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, i. 105.

He lies pitying himself, *honing* and moaning over himself.—*Lamb's Essays* (*The Convalescent*).

HONEST WOMAN. A woman who is married after having been seduced is said to be made an *honest woman*. Richardson calls it a Lancashire phrase, but I fancy it is common in most parts of England.

"You yourself was brought to bed of sister there within a week after you was married." "Yes, hussy," answered the enraged mother, "so I was, and what was the mighty matter of that? I was made an *honest woman* then; and if you was to be made an *honest woman* I should not be angry."—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. IV. ch. ix.

The Lord grant, say I, that he may be laid hold of, and obliged to make a ruined girl an *honest woman*, as they phrase it in Lancashire.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 275.

HONEY-BIRD, bee.

The world have but one God, Heav'n but one Sun,
Quails but one chief, the *Hony-Birds* but one,
One Master-Bee.
Sylvester, The Captaines, 1143.

HONEY-BLOB. See first extract.

As he returned to the Tower, he stopped the coach at Charing Cross to buy *honey-blobs*, as the Scotch call gooseberries.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 144 (1746).

Rosey had done eating her pine-apple, artlessly confessing (to Percy Sibwright's inquiries) that she preferred it to the rasps and *hinny-blobs* in her grandmamma's garden. —*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxiii.

HONEYMOON, to spend a honeymoon.

As soon as I can get his discharge, and he has done *honeymooning*, we shall start.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xlvii.

HONEY-PEOPLE, bees.

Nor never did the pretty little king
Of *hony-people* in a sunshine day
Lead to the field in orderly array
More busie buzzers, when he casteth (witty)
The first foundations of his waxen city.
Sylvester, The Furies, 336.

HONEY-SOPS, a term of endearment.

Will. Ha, my sweet *honey-sops*, how dost thou?

Peg. Well, I thank you, William.
Wily Beguiled (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 330).

HONORIFICENCE, honour; a doing of honours.

There is *honorificentia ætatis*, the *honorificence* of age.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, x. 255.

HONOUR BRIGHT, a colloquial assurance of truth or sincerity.

The phrase of the lowest of the people is "*honour bright*," and their vulgar praise, "His word is as good as his bond."—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. vii.

HONOURS, obeisance; reverence.

We observ'd there a colonel and his agent, upon whom a pretty brisk youth of about seventeen attended at three or four yards' distance in the rear, and made his *honours* upon every occasion.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 121.

Caroline arose from her seat, made her curtsey awkwardly enough, with the air of a boarding-school miss, her hands before her. My father let her make her *honours*, and go to the door.—*Richardson, Grandison*, ii. 190.

HOODWINK, disguise; concealment. N. quotes Drayton for this substantive, but there it means a game (hoodman-blind).

No more dooth she laboure too mask her Phansye with *hudwinck*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 176.

HOOF. To *beat* or *pad the hoof*, or to *be upon the hoof* = to walk; to be on the move.

A mischance befel the horse which lam'd him as he went a wat'ring to the Seine, insomuch that the Secretary was put to *beat the hoof* himself, and foot it home.—*Howell, Letters*, I. i. 17.

These employments are laborious and mortifying; a man that is thus *upon the hoof* can scarce find leisure for diversion.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 293.

Charley Bates expressed his opinion that it was time to *pad the hoof*. This, it occurred to Oliver, must be French for going out, for directly afterwards the Dodger, and Charley, and the two young ladies went away together.—*Oliver Twist*, ch. ix.

HOOFY, belonging to a hoof. Hippocrene, a fountain near Helicon, is said to have sprung up when the ground was struck by the hoof of Pegasus.

Then parte in name of peace, and softly on
With numerous feete to *Hoofy* Helicon.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 441.

HOOK. To *hook it* is slang for to depart, or run away; perhaps from the practice referred to in the next entry. See quotation *s. v.* FLY.

Every school-boy knows that the lion has a claw at the end of his tail, with which he lashes himself into fury. When the

experienced hunter sees him doing that, he, so to speak, "*hooks it.*"—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lx.

HOOK. Thieves used to steal things hanging up in shops by dexterously removing them with a hook.

Is not this braver than sneak all night in danger,
Picking of locks, or *hooking* cloths at windows.—*Albumazar*, iii. 3.

HOOKER, a thief; one who snatched things from a shop or stall with a hook. See H. s. v. *hoker*. Cf. HOOK.

A false knaue needs no brokers, but a broker Needs a false knaue (a hangman or a *hooker*).
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 43.

These sly theeues and night-*hookers* . . committed such felonious outrages.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 4.

HOOKY, hooked.

And then the sordid bargain to close,
With a miniature sketch of his *hooky* nose,
And his dear dark eyes as black as sloes,
And his beard and whiskers as black as those,
The lady's consent he requited.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

HOOSE, hose (?); clothe with hose (?).

Clothe cut ouerthwart and agaynste the wulle can neuer *hoose* a manne cleane.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 124.

HOP, a dancing party of an unfashionable kind, though not always restricted to such, especially in the present day.

Whilst the people of fashion seized several places to their own use, such as courts, assemblies, operas, balls, &c., the people of no fashion, besides one royal place called his Majesty's Bear-garden, have been in constant possession of all *hops*, fairs, revels, &c.—*Fielding, Jos. Andrews*, Bk. II. ch. xiii.

[The vulgar] now thrust themselves into all assemblies, from a ridotto at St. James's to a *hop* at Rotherhithe.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, i. 134.

I remember last Christmas, at a little *hop* at the Park, he danced from eight o'clock till four.—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. ix.

I guess this is a different sort of business to the *hops* at old Levison's, where you first learned the polka, and where we had to pay a shilling a glass for negus.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxii.

HOP. The absurd etymology in the extract may be worth preserving.

No commodity starteth so soon and sinketh so suddainly in the price, whence some will have them [*hops*] so named from *hopping* in a little time betwixt a great distance in valuation.—*Fuller, Worthies, Essex* (i. 337).

HOPPER, a hop-picker.

Many of these *hoppers* are Irish, but many come from London.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xi.

HOPPER-CROW. *Hopper* = a seed-basket, and crows follow the farmer when he is sowing corn, picking up what they can, yet this seems hardly to explain "gather feathers" in the extract.

What! was I born to be the scorn of kin?
To gather feathers like a *hopper-crow*,
And lose them in the height of all my pomp?
Greene, James IV., v. 2.

HOPPER-HIPPED, lame in the hip.

She is bow-legged, *hopper-hipped*, and betwixt pomatum and Spanish red has a complexion like Holland cheese.—*Wycherley, Love in a Wood*, ii. 1.

HOP-SCOT, a game, usually called *hop-scotch*. A boy hopping on one foot pushes therewith a stone from one square to another in a plan marked on the ground.

A very common game at every school called *hop-scot*.—*Archæologia*, ix. 18 (1789).

HORKEY, harvest-home feast.

Home came the jovial *Horkey*-load,
Last of the whole year's crop;
And Grace amongst the green boughs rode,
Right plump upon the top.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

HORMANGORGS, apparently = legs or feet.

Without those gaiters I know not how my poor *hormangorgs* are to be kept warm.—*Southey, Letters*, 1811 (ii. 235).

HORNER, adulterer or cuckold-maker.

And many a Lawyer was painstaker
'Twixt cuckold and the cuckold-maker;
'Till th' Jury weighing the disgraces,
And that it might be their own cases,
Their favour gave with sense adorn'd,
Not to the *horner*, but the horn'd.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. 3.

HORN-MAD, raving mad: generally with some reference to cuckoldom.

All that I speak I mean, yet I'm not mad,
Not *horn-mad*, see you? Go to, show yourself
Obedient, and a wife.—*Jonson, Fox*, iii. 6.

Proud and vainglorious persons are certainly mad; and so are lascivious: I can feele their pulses beat hither, *horne mad* some of them, to let others lye with their wives and winke at it.—*Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 74.

Death and Furies, will you not hear me? Why, by Heaven, she laughs, grins, points to your back; she forks out cuckoldom with her fingers, and you're running *horn mad* after

your fortune. — *Congreve, Double Dealer*, Act IV.

HORN-MADDED, made very mad: there is probably also a reference to cuckoldom.

The Houses know not what to think,
The Cits *horn-madded* be.
Needham, Eng. Rebellion, 1661 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 523).

HORN-SHEATH, scabbard of horn.

Among other customs they have in that town [Genoa], one is, that none must carry a pointed knife about him; which makes the Hollander, who is us'd to snik and snee, to leave his *horn-sheath* and knife a shipboard when he comes ashore.—*Howell, Letters*, I. i. 41.

HORRIFICATION, something that causes horror.

As the old woman and her miserable blue light went on before us, I could almost have thought of Sir Betrand, or of some German *horrifications*. — *Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. iii.

HORRISONANT, terribly sounding.

If it had been necessary to exact implicit and profound belief by mysterious and *horisonant* (sic) terms, he could have amazed the listener with the Lords of Decanats, the Five Fortitudes, and the Head and Tail of the Dragon.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxxxvi.

HORROR, awe, without any repugnance implied.

That super-cœlestial food in the Lord's Supper which a Christian ought not once to think of without a sacred kind of *horror* and reverence.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 56.

The Abbey of Westminster . . . struck a sort of sacred *horror* into us, and inspir'd an unsought devotion to the deity it was erected to.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 126.

HORRORS, extreme depression, especially that which follows on hard drinking, or the terror suffered in *delirium tremens*.

As you promise our stay shall be short, if I don't die of the *horrors*, I shall certainly try to make the agreeable.—*Miss Ferrier, Marriage*, ch. iii.

Give me the keys, dad, and let me get a drink of brandy; I've been vexed and had nought to drink all night. I shall be getting the *horrors* if I don't have something before I go to bed.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. vi.

HORSE, a stand or framework on which anything is placed or supported. Cf. CLOTHES-HORSE. The extract is from a description by a gentleman to an English friend of his passage over M. Cenis.

A kind of *horse*, as it is called with you, with two poles like those of chairmen, was the vehicle; on which is secured a sort of elbow-chair in which the traveller sits — *Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 299.

HORSE, to ride; also to mount a boy on another person's back, for the convenience of flogging him. L. has an instance where the word is used of a man who was carrying a deer on his back.

Up early, and my father and I alone talked about our business, and then we all *horsed* away to Cambridge.—*Pepys*, Sept. 19, 1661.

Here, Jacky, down with his trousers, and *horse* him for me directly.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 104.

Andrew was ordered to *horse*, and Frank to flog the criminal.—*Ibid.* i. 232.

HORSE, used as a term of reproach: this I suppose to be the meaning of the pun in the second extract.

If I tell thee a lie, spit in my face, call me *horse*.—1 *Hen. IV.*, II. iv.

Your mayor (a very *horse*, and a traitor to our city) . . . must quarrel with the boys at their recreations.—*British Bellman*, 1648 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 635).

Tell the old rascal that sent you hither that I spit in his face, and call him *horse*.—*Smollett, P. Pickle*, ch. xiv.

HORSE.

After this we went to a sport called *selling of a horse for a dish of eggs and herrings*, and sat talking there till almost twelve at night. —*Pepys*, Feb. 2, 1659-60.

HORSE. To *ride the high horse* = to take high ground; to be proud.

She appeared to be on her *high horse* to-night; both her words and her air seemed intended to excite not only the admiration, but the amazement of her auditors. — *C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

Rooster forsooth must *ride the high horse* now he is married and lives at Chanticlere, and give her warning to avoid my company or his.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. lvii.

HORSE AND FOOT, right and left.

I made a dangerous thrust at him, and violently overthrew him *horse and foot*.—*Grim, The Collier*, Act IV.

The house always found out who were their guardians and sponsors to answer for them; and such never failed through their indiscretions, presumptions, importunities, subterfuges, or tricks, to give advantage against themselves; and in a few days commonly were routed *horse and foot*.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 175.

She played at pharaoh two or three times at Princess Craon's, where she cheats *horse and foot*.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 87 (1740).

HORSE AND HATTOCK. See quotation and H. *s. v.*

Being in the fields, he heard the noise of a whirlwind, and of voices crying, *Horse and Hattock* (this is the word which the fairies are said to use when they remove from any place), whereupon he cried *Horse and Hattock* also, and was immediately caught up and transported through the air by the fairies.—*—Letter to Aubrey*, March 25, 1695 (*Misc.*, p. 149).

Away with you, sirs, get your boots and your beasts—*horse and hattock*, I say, and let us meet at the East Port.—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, i. 140.

HORSE-GODMOTHER, a large coarse woman.

In woman, angel-sweetness let me see,
No galloping *horse-godmothers* for me.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 14.

HORSE-KOPER, horse-dealer. *Cope* = to exchange. The place spoken of is Penkrige in Staffordshire.

We were told there were not less than an hundred jockeys or *horse-kopers*, as they call them there, from London, to buy horses for sale.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 397.

HORSE-MEAL, food without drink.

Eating never hurt any one who washed down his victuals with a glass of good wine; *horse-meals* indeed are enough to choak human creatures.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, i. 220.

HORSE NEST, something ridiculous or unfounded: *mare's nest* is more common.

Soom grammatical pullet, hacht in Dispater his sachel, would stand clocking agaynst mee, as though hee had found an *horse nest*, in laying that downe for a falt that perhaps I dooe knowe better then hee.—*Stanyhurst, Virgil* (To the Reader).

To laugh at a *horse nest*,
And whine too like a boy,
If anything do crosse his minde,
Though it be but a toy.
Breton, Schoole of Fancie, p. 6.

HORSE NIGHT-CAP. N., who cites the first extract, explains it "a bundle of straw," but it seems to mean a night-cap used at executions.

Those that clip that they should not, shall have a *horse night-cap* for their labour.—*Pennyless Parliament*, 1608 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 181).

He better deserves to go up Holbourn in a wooden chariot, and have a *horse night-cap* put on at the farther end.—*Dialogue on Oxford Parliament*, 1681 (*Ibid.* ii. 125).

HORSE-PLAY, rough sport. *Horse* in composition often means large or coarse: *horse-laugh, horse-godmother*, &c.

They served you right enough; will you never have done with your *horse-play?*—*Cibber, Prov. Husband*, Act II.

HORSEPONDED, ducked in a horsepond.

"Horsewhipt! Miss Beverley, pray did you say any such thing?" "Ay," cried Moncton again, "and not only horsewhipt, but *horseponded*, for she thought when one had heated, the other might cool you."—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. VI. ch. x.

If she had ordered me to be *horseponded*, I do protest to you I would not have demurred.—*Ibid., Camilla*, Bk. III. ch. x.

HORSE RUNNING, horse race.

The Forest of Galtres, . . . very notorious in these daies by reason of a solemne *horse running*, wherein the horse that outrunneth the rest hath for his prise a little golden bell.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 723.

HORSES. To *set up horses together* = to unite or agree. See another extract from Brown, *s. v.* TUB-DRUBBER.

If the Spaniards and French *set up their horses* no better in your world than they do with us, 'tis easy to predict that the unnatural conjunction of the two kingdoms will be soon shatter'd to pieces. — *T. Brown, Works*, ii. 288.

HORSE'S-LEG, a species of bassoon.

He was also taught . . . how to play passably upon several of those numerous instruments which make up a complete country choir; that called the *Horse's-leg* being Asaph's favourite; though, to speak the truth, nearly as much music might have been brought out of its prototype as he ever produced from the Bassoon itself.—*Legends of London*, ii. 183 (1832).

HORSE-TRICK, a rough practical joke.

Make her leap, caper, jerk, and laugh, and sing,
And play me *horse-tricks*.
Merry Devil of Edmonton (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, xi. 136).

HORSEWOMAN, a woman who rides.

Nor did her attendant do her much good by his comments on Miss Crawford's great cleverness as a *horsewoman*.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. vii.

HORSINESS, that which pertains to horses, as the smell of a stable.

Eliz. Your boots are from the horses.
Bed. Ay, my lady.
When next there comes a missive from the Queen,
It shall be all my study for one hour
To rose and lavender my *horsiness*,
Before I dare to glance upon your Grace.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 5.

HORSY, connected with horses; sporting.

There was a gentleman with bandy legs who was *horsy*. I strongly object to using a slang adjective, if any other can be got to supply its place; but by doing so sometimes one avoids a periphrasis, and does not spoil one's period. Thus I know of no predicate for a gentleman with a particular sort of hair, complexion, dress, whiskers, and legs, except the one I have used above. — *H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xxx.

HOSE. The hose are meant for the feet or legs, hence perhaps a man with *a hose on his head* = a fool, one with the wrong side uppermost.

Well, come, a man's a man if he has but a *hose on his head.—Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

HOSE, the outer covering of straw or corn.

The hot Sun arising sealeth (to use the Husbandman's phrase) the Mildew upon the Straw, and so intercepteth the nourishment betwixt the Root and the Ear, especially if it falleth not on the *Hoase* (which is but another case, and hath another Tunicle under it), but on the stripped Straw near to the top of the Stalk.—*Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex* (ii. 48).

The honey-dews . . . close and glew up the tender *hose* of the ear.—*Ellis, Modern Husbandman*, II. i. 2 (1750).

HOSE AND DOUBLET, out and out (?); or perhaps "*hose and dublet stinckard*" = one who bewrays his clothes.

O tis a grave old louer that same Duke,
And chooses minions rarely, if you marke him:
The noble Medice, that man, that Bobbadilla,
That foolish knaue, that *hose and dublet* stinckard.—*Chapman, Gentleman Vsher*, v. 1.

HOSELESS, without stockings.

She smiled, and calmly seating herself, protruded her foot, shod, but *hoseless* and scented.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

HOST. To *reckon without one's host* = to be disappointed in a plan. Heylin gives the proverb in a fuller form. See also H. *s. v.*

He that hath to deale with that nation [Spain] must have good store of phlegme and patience, and both for his staye and succesee of businesse, may often *reckon without his host* upon the businesse went about, and for any one to prescribe a precise time to conclude any businesse there, is to *reckon without one's host.—Howell, Forraine Travell*, sect. 10.

The old English proverb telleth us that "*they that reckon without their host are to reckon twice;*" and so it fared with this infatuated people.—*Heylin, Hist. of Reformation*, i. 93.

HOT-BRAIN, an impetuous, fiery person.

Orators' wives shortly will be known like images on water-stairs, ever in one weather-beaten suit, as if none wore hoods but monks and ladies, . . . nor perriwigs but players and *hot-brains.—Machin, Dumb Knight*, Act I.

HOTEL. See extract. Ash's Dictionary (1775) has "Hostel, an inn, an hotel;" Barclay (1792) has "Hostel, pronounced Hotel;" and Walker (1817) gives "Hostel, Hotel, a genteel inn: this word is now universally pronounced and written without the *s*." In the quotation from Combe the word requires to be pronounced after the fashion of Meg Dods.

This Gallic word (*hôtel*) was first introduced in Scotland during the author's childhood, and was so pronounced [*hottle*] by the lower class.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ch. i., note.

He a convenient sitting shar'd;
Pat took his place beside the guard;
And having safe arriv'd in town,
At Hatchett's *Hotel* were set down.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. vi.

HOT-FOOT, quickly; eagerly: in the form *fote-hot* it occurs in early writers. See H.

The stream was deep here, but some fifty yards below was a shallow for which he made off *hot-foot.—Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days*, Pt. I. ch. ix.

HOT-POT. Grose, quoted by H., defines it a mixture of ale and spirits made hot, and it is still used in Sussex in this sense (Parish's *Glossary*), but in the subjoined extract it means some hot edible.

The Colonel himself was great at making hash mutton, *hot-pot*, curry, and pillau.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xvi.

HOTTENTOTISM. See extract.

The very name of Hottentots applied to the Mamaques and other kindred tribes appears to be . . a rude imitative word coined by the Dutch to express the clicking "hot entot," and the term *Hottentotism* has been thence adopted as a medical description of one of the varieties of stammering. — *E. Tyler, Primitive Culture*, i. 172.

HOTTERING, raging.

Haply, but for her, I should ha' gone *hottering* mad.—*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. xi.

HOT WATER, scrape, or state of quarrelling.

"It is our battle he is describing." "Which of 'em? we live in *hot-water.*"—*Reade, Never too late to Mend*, ch. lxx.

Tom . . . was in everlasting *hot water* as the most incorrigible scapegrace for ten miles round.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. i.

HOULLIES. See extract.

The occasion why I was mention'd was from what I had said in my *Sylva* three years before about a sort of fuell for a neede which obstructed a patent of Lord Carlingford, who had been seeking for it himselfe. . . . In the meantime they had made an experiment of my receipt of *houllies*, which I mention in my booke to be made at Maestricht with a mixture of charcoal dust and loame, and which was tried with successe at Gresham Colledge.—*Evelyn, Diary*, July 2, 1667.

HOUND. The etymology in the text is cited as curious, not as correct. The extract is from a *Treatise on English Dogs*, written by Dr. Caius in Latin for Conrad Gesner, 1536, and translated by A. Fleming, 1576.

Hound is derived of our English word "hunt." One letter changed into another, namely, T into D, as "hunt," "hund:" whom if you conjecture to be so named of your country word *Hunde*, which signifieth the general name "Dog," because of the similitude and likeness of the words, I will not stand in contradiction, friend Gesner! . . . . As in your language *hunde* is the common word, so in our natural tongue *dog* is the universal; but *hound* is particular, and a special; for it signifieth such a dog only as serveth to hunt, and therefore it is called a *hound.*—*Eng. Garner*, iii. 263.

HOUSE. L. illustrates *The House* = House of Parliament, also theatre; but *The House* likewise = the Union workhouse.

We've had Larkins the baker coming to inquire if there's parish pay to look to for your bill, Mrs. Armstrong, and I have told him No, not a farthing, not the quarter of a farthing, unless you'll come into *the house.*—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. iv.

HOUSE-DOVE, a stay-at-home.

Then the home-tarriers and *house-doves* that kept Rome still began to repent them that it was not their hap to go with him.—*North's Plutarch, Coriolanus*, p. 14 (ed. Skeat).

Tis as daintie to see you abroad as to eate a messe of sweete milke in Italy; you are proude such a *house doue* of late, or rather so good a Huswife, that no man may see you under a couple of Capons. — *Greene, Menaphon*, p. 85.

I . . . was not such a *house-dove* . . . but that I had visited some houses in London.—*Ibid., Theeves falling out*, 1615 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii. 401).

He had two daughters that knew well how to order a house: they were his *house-doves*, but now they are flown. — *Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act IV.

HOUSELESSNESS, the condition of having no house.

In the course of those nights I finished my education in a fair amateur experience of *houselessness.—Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xiii.

HOUSELET, little house.

The style of building strikes as being more roomy and gentlemanlike than the squeezed cabin-parloured *houselets* of Dover. —*W. Taylor*, 1802 (*Robberds, Memoir*, i. 410.)

HOUSEMATE, one who resides with another.

A stranger of reverend aspect entered, and, with grave salutation, stood before the two rather astonished *housemates.—Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II. ch. i.

HOUSE-MOTHER, the mistress of a family: *housewife* is the more usual term.

Men know not what the pantry is when it grows empty; only *house-mothers* know. O women, wives of men that will only calculate, and not act! Patrollotism is strong; but death by starvation and military onfall is stronger. Patrollotism represses male patriotism, but female patriotism? — *Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. iii.

The *house-mother* comes down to her family with a sad face.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xviii.

HOUSE OUT OF WINDOWS, a state of confusion.

We are at home now; where, I warrant you, you shall find the *house flung out of the windows.—Beaum. and Fl., Knt. of B. Pestle*, iii. 5.

Who troubles the house? Not unruly, headstrong, debauched children, that are ready to throw the *house out of windows*, but the austere father.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 195.

"I rejoice you are come," says she; "did you not meet the *house* in the square?" "What means my Emily?" "Why, it has been flung *out of windows*, as the saying is. Ah, Madam, we are all to pieces."—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 219.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE, a compound word used adjectivally, and meaning that every house in a place is visited or canvassed or inspected, as the case may be, in regular order.

I am struck more and more with the amount of disease and death I see around

me in all classes, which no sanitary legislation whatsoever could touch, unless you had a complete *house-to-house* visitation of a government officer, with powers to enter every house, to drain and ventilate it, and not only do that, but to regulate the clothes and the diet of every inhabitant, and that among all ranks.—*C. Kingsley*, 1859 (*Life*, ii. 96).

HOUSE-WARM, to make a feast on persons going into a new house. The substantive *house-warming* is in common use.

Up, and was presented by Burton, one of our smiths' wives, with a very noble cake, which I presently resolved to have my wife go with to-day, and some wine, and *house-warm* my Betty Michell. — *Pepys*, Nov. 1, 1666.

HOUSTY. See quotation.

Lady Grenvile . . had a great opinion of Lucy's medical skill, and always sent for her if one of the children had a *housty*, i. e. sore-throat.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xv.

HOVABLE, suitable. In the edition of 1555 the reading is *behouable*.

Vouchesaue to here our wretchednes, and prouyde a convenyent and *houable* remedy for the same.—*Bp. Fisher*, p. 51.

HOW AND ABOUT, full particulars.

Be good, and write me everything *how and about* it; and write to the moment; you cannot be too minute.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 63.

HOWRY, filthy. See Glossary to the *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.), s. v. *horry*.

I 'ears es 'e'd gie fur a *howry* owd book thutty pound an' moor.—*Tennyson, Village Wife*.

HOWSOMDEVER, a common vulgarism for however. *Howsomever* occurs in a quotation from Smollett, *s. v.* HOG. The countrymen referred to in the second extract are Berkshire men.

I didn't like my burth tho', *howsomdever*,
Because the yarn, you see, kept getting tauter.
Hood, Sailor's Apology for Bow-legs.

Howsumdever, as your countrymen say, I shall have a shy at him.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xliv.

HOYDENISH, romping.

She is very handsome, and mighty gay and giddy, half tonish and half *hoydenish*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 306.

She would be the better for a little polishing, wouldn't she, eh? Too *hoydenish* and forward, I am afraid; too fond of speaking the truth. — *H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxviii.

HUB, abbreviation of husband.

Tell me the prattle of our town,
Of all that's passing and has past,
Since your dear *Hub* beheld it last.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. ix.

HUBBER-BUBBER, in a state of rage or excitement.

But as the staircase he descended,
He found the passage well defended;
There the hag stood, all *hubber-bubber*,
A half-dress'd form of living blubber.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. iv.

HUBBUBISH, noisy.

Better remain by rubbish guarded,
Than thus *hubbubish* groan placarded.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 58.

HUCK, hip.

Once of a frosty night I slithered and hurted my *huck*.—*Tennyson, Northern Cobbler*.

HUCKABACK, a stout, coarse material; hence used by Walpole for permanent, something that will stand wear and tear.

Campbell-goodness no more wears out than Campbell-beauty; all their good qualities are *huckaback*.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 121 (1759).

Madame Dunois in the Fairy Tales used to tapestry them with jonquils, but as that furniture will not last above a fortnight in the year, I shall prefer something more *huckaback*.—*Ibid.* iii. 24 (1765).

HUCKLE-BONE, according to the Dicts. hip-bone, and in some places it means this, but see extract.

'Αστράγαλος is in Latin *talus*, and it is the little square *huccle bone* in the ancle place of the hinder legge in all beastes, sauing man, and soche beastes as haue fingers, as for example, apes and mounkeis, except also beastes that haue the houfe of the fote not clouen, but whole.— *Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 185.

HUCKSON, hock or ankle.

Or, sweet lady, reach to me
The abdomen of a bee;
Or commend a cricket's hip,
Or his *huckson* to my scrip.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 239.

HUDDE, a husk; and so a term of reproach: an empty fellow.

What, ye brain-sick fools, ye hoddy-pecks, ye doddy-pouls, ye *huddes*, do ye believe Him? are ye seduced also?—*Latimer*, i. 136.

HUDDLE, confusedly.

It is impossible to set forth either all that was (God knoweth!) tumultuously spoken, and like as of mad men objected of so many, which spake oftentimes *huddle*, so that one couldn't well hear another.—*Ridley*, p. 304.

HUDDLE, a term at shovel-board.

The Earl of Kildare, seeing his writ of death brought in, when he was at shuffle-board, throws his cast with this in his mouth, "Whatsoever that is, this is for a *huddle*."—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 58.

HUDDLE AND KETTLE. *Huddle* = an old person, is in N., but I do not know what *kettle* means in this connection.

Stro. O noble Crone,
Now such a *huddle and kettle* neuer was.
Chapman, Gentleman Vsher, ii. 1.

HUDDLE-DUDDLE, an old decrepit person.

Those gray-beard *huddle-duddles* and crusty cum-twangs were strooke with such stinging remorse of their miserable euclionisme and snudgery that hee was not yet cold in his grave but they challenged him to be borne amongst them.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 147).

HUDDLE UPON HUDDLE, all in a heap.

Randal's fortunes come tumbling in like lawyers' fees, *huddle upon huddle*.—*Rowley, Match at Midnight*, Act IV.

HUE, beauty.

Nor do I come, as Jupiter did erst
Unto the palace of Amphitryon,
For any fond or foul concupiscence
Which I do bear to Alcumena's *hue*.
Greene, Alphonsus, Act III.

As thus I sat disdaining, of proud Love,
"Have over, ferryman," there cried a boy;
And with him was a paragon for *hue*,
A lovely damsel beauteous and coy.
Ibid. p. 300 (from *Never too late*).

HUE AND CRY, to hunt.

But what is become of the rest of our minor plots of the Sham? We may *hue and cry* all over his book, and hear no tidings of them.—*North, Examen*, p. 233.

HUELESS, colourless.

The wild expression of intense anguish . . . dwelt on those *hueless* and sunken features.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. vi.

His face flushed; olive cheek and *hueless* forehead received a glow.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvi.

HUFF, a swaggerer.

There are many men in the world who, without the least arrogance or self-conceit, have yet so just a value both for themselves and others, as to scorn to flatter and gloss, to fall down and worship, to lick the spittle and kiss the feet of any proud, swelling, overgrown, domineering *huff* whatsoever.—*South*, vi. 107.

I was acquainted with a captain; he was a man of punctilio and ceremony, better at his tongue than at his weapon; he swore better than he fought, and was more famous for caning his company than for storming half-moons. This young *huff* commanded a sergeant to pay him respect.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 185.

HUFFCAP, as meaning strong ale, is given in N., but in the extract it is used as an adjective.

In what towne there is the signe of the three mariners, the *huffe-cappest* drink in that house you shall be sure of alwayes.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 180).

HUFFINESS, readiness to take offence. The writer of a letter in *The Guardian* newspaper, March 17, 1880, speaks of "*huffiness* (if I may coin the word)."

It would be time well spent that should join professional studies with that degree of polite culture which gives dignity and cures *huffiness*.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. IV. ch. xi.

HUFFLE. H. gives this as a West-country word = to blow unsteadily or rough. Juno addresses Æolus, as empowered by Jove,

Too swage seas surging, or raise by blusterus *huffling*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 75.

HUFF-PUFFED, swollen; bloated.

Huff-pufft Ambition, tinder-box of war,
Down-fall of angels, Adam's murderer!
Sylvester, The Decay, 12.

HUFFY, ready to take offence. L. has both *huffy* and *huffiness*, but in a somewhat different sense.

Huffy! decidedly *huffy!* and of all causes that disturb regiments and induce courts-martial, the commonest cause is a *huffy* lad.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. IV. ch. xi.

HUGE, used as a substantive for bulk.

The Arke of God which wisedom more did holde
In Tables two, then all the Greeks haue tolde;
And more than euer Rome could comprehend
In *huge* of learned books that they ypend.
Hudson's Judith, i. 102.

HUGGER, to wrap up; conceal. Cf. HUGGER-MUGGER.

Goe, Muse, abroade, and beate the world about,
Tell trueth for shame and *hugger* vp no ill.
Breton, Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 11.

HUGMATEE, apparently some sort of drink.

No *huginatee* nor flip my grief can smother,
I lov'd thee, Dobbin, better than my brother.
T. Brown, Works, iv. 218.

HULCHY, humpy.

What can be the signification of the uneven shrugging of her *hulchy* shoulders?

Urquhart, Rabelais, Bk. III. ch. xvii.

HULDER, alder (?).

Hulder, black thorne, serues tree, beche, elder, aspe, and salowe, eyther for theyr wekenes or lyghtenesse make holow, starting, studding, gaddynge shaftes.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 125.

HULKING, huge; unwieldy. *Hulk* is a big ship, and is applied by Shakespeare to Falstaff.

Why, Tom, you are grown a huge *hulking* fellow since I saw you last.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 165.

HULKY, big; loutish.

I want to go first and have a round with that *hulky* fellow who turned to challenge me.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. lvi.

HULL, holly.

Oft did a left hand crow foretell these things in her *hull* tree.—*Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 74.

HULLABALOO, noise; outcry.

Because some half-a-dozen farmers sent me a round-robin to the effect that their rents were too high, and I wrote them word that the rents should be lowered, there was such a *hullabaloo*,—you would have thought heaven and earth were coming together.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XIV. ch. v.

HULVE, pipe (?).

The trunk or *hulve* that should convey the water.—*Giles Jacob, Complete Court-Keeper* (1781), p. 114.

HUMBER, hummer (?). The river according to some is so called from its noise. "Well may the *Humber* take its name from the noise it makes, for in an high wind it is incredibly great and terrible" (Defoe, *Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 11), though at p. 60 of the same volume another derivation is given, viz., from *Humber*, a piratical Northern chief.

The Nightingale, pearcht on the tender spring
Of sweetest hawthorn, hangs her drowsie wing,
The Swallow's silent, and the lowdest *Humber*,
Leaning upon the earth, now seems to slumber.—*Sylvester, The Vocation*, 606.

HUM, to humbug or deceive.

I don't mean to cajole you hither, with the expectation of amusement or entertainment; you and I know better than to *hum* or be *hummed* in that manner.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, ii. 153.

"Come, gentle Spring, ethereal mildness, come!"
Oh, Thomson, void of rhyme as well as reason,
How could'st thou thus poor human nature *hum?*
There's no such season.

Hood, Spring.

HUM AND HAW, to hesitate; to beat about the bush; used also (in the first quotation) as a substantive.

Peters more scurvily said the business was so long doubtful, that God was brought to his *hums and hawes*, which way he should fling the victory.—*Paman to Sancroft*, March 5, 1652 (*D'Oyley's Life of Sancroft*, p. 49).

"Well, you fellow," says my lord, "what have you to say? Don't stand *humming and hawing*, but speak out."—*Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. xi.

HUMANIFY, to make man.

I will not dispute whether He could not have received us again to favour by some nearer and easier way than for His own Son to be *humanified*, and being man to be crucified.—*Adams*, iii. 211.

HUMBLED, galled (?).

If one lay them very hot to kibed or *humbled* heeles, they will cure them.—*Holland, Pliny*, xx. 3.

HUMBLEFICATION, humility.

The Prospectus . . . has about it a sort of unmanly *humblefication* which is not sincere.—*Southey, Letters*, 1809 (ii. 120).

HUMBLE-PIE. To *eat humble-pie* = to submit or apologize. It is a pun on *umble-pie*, a pie made of the umbles of an animal. See L.

"You drank too much wine last night, and disgraced yourself, sir," the old soldier said. "You must get up and *eat humble-pie* this morning, my boy."—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xiv.

HUMBLESSO, an obeisance; a jocular form of *humblesse*.

He kissed his hand thrice and made as many *humblessos* ere he would finger it.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 172).

HUMBLING. N., s. v. *humble-bee*, says that Todd has produced from Chaucer an instance of *humbling* in the sense of humming or rumbling. An example from a later writer is subjoined, and another still later, *i. e.* from Stanyhurst, will be found, *s. v.* MUTTEROUS.

It is better to say it sententiously one time, than to run it over an hundred times

with *humbling* and rumbling. — *Latimer*, i. 344.

HUM-BOX, a pulpit (slang). See extract *s. v.* JACKEY.

HUMBUGGABLE, gullible.

My charity does not extend so far as to believe that any reasonable man (*humbuggable* as the animal is) can have been so humbugged. —*Southey, Letters*, 1825 (iii. 488).

HUMBUGS. See extract.

He had provided himself with a paper of *humbugs* for the child; *humbugs* being the north-country term for certain lumps of toffy well flavoured with peppermint.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xliii.

HUMDRUM, a stupid fellow; also prosing, common-place talk: the word is usually an adjective.

By gads-lid I scorn it, I, so I do, to be a consort for every *hum-drum*.—*Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, i. 1.

I am frequently forced to go to my harpsichord to keep me awake, and to silence his *humdrum*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 191.

HUMDURGEON, nervous illness; hypochondria (slang).

His ravings and *humdurgeon* will unman all our youngsters.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxxx.

HUMGRUFFIN, a terrible or repulsive person.

All shrunk from the glance of that keen-flashing eye,
Save one horrid *Humgruffin*, who seem'd by his talk,
And the airs he assumed, to be cock of the walk.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*St. Cuthbert*).

HUMOROLOGY, the study of humour.

Oh men ignorant of *humorology!* more ignorant of psychology! and most ignorant of Pantagruelism!—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xiii.

HUMORSOMENESS, caprice.

I never blame a lady for her *humorsomeness* so much as, in my mind, I blame her mother. —*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 25.

HUMPH, to mutter an interjectional sound like humph. Cf. to PISH, to PSHAW, to TUT.

Fanny was first roused by his calling out to her, after *humphing* and considering over a particular paragraph, "What's the name of your great cousin in town, Fan?"—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xlv.

HUNDREDS IN ESSEX. See extracts.

From hence [Tilbury Fort] there is nothing for many miles together remarkable but a continued level of unhealthy marshes called *The Three Hundreds*, till we come before Leigh.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 7.

Some airs have been observ'd by naturalists to breed agues as the *hundreds in Essex*. —*T. Brown, Works*, i. 212.

The shadow of the theatre is starving, and the air of it as naturally produces poverty as that of the *hundreds in Essex* begets agues.—*Ibid.* iv. 198.

HUNFYSHSKIN, skin of the hound-fish or dog-fish.

Many archers vse to haue summe place made in theyr cote fitte for a lytle fyle, a stone, a *Hunfyshskin*, and a cloth to dresse the shaft fit agayne at all nedes.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 161.

HUNGERLAND, connected with hungerlin (?); perhaps rather Hungarian, as the ruffs are described as Spanish.

Your *Hungerland* bands, and Spanish quellio ruffs.—*Massinger, City Madam*, iv. 4.

HUNGERWORM, insatiable hunger.

Hath any gentleman the *hunger-worm* of covetousness? here is cheer for his diet.—*Adams*, i. 161.

HUNKERS, hams; haunches. H. gives it as a North-country word, but the speaker in the extract is an Irishwoman. *Hunkering* is sometimes now used to describe the practice of those who in church bob their heads against the bookboard, or sit upon their haunches instead of kneeling properly.

My anshestors sat on a throne, when the McBrides had only their *hunkers* to sit upon. —*Miss Edgeworth, Love and Law*, i. 4.

HUNT THE WHISTLE, a romping game in which a blinded person has a whistle fastened to him: the other players blow this from time to time, and the blinded one tries to catch the blower.

What pastimes be they? we ben't enough for *hunt the whistle* nor blind-man's buff.—*Foote, The Author*, ii. 1.

HURDLE seems to = heap in the quotation, unless it be a misprint for *huddle*.

Hard by was Absalom's tomb, consisting of a great pit to hold, and a great heap of stones to hide a great traitor under it. . . . No methodicall monument but this *hurdle* of stones was fittest for such a causer of confusion.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, II. ii. 15.

HURL, to throw: the idea of great force and violence, always associated with the word now, is not conveyed in the extracts.

A heavenly veil she *hurls*
On her white shoulders.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 150.

Since I was *hurl'd* among these walls [the Fleet prison] I had divers fits of melancholy. —*Howell, Letters*, ii. 30.

HURLEMENT, confusion.

King Edward, . . . discouering both this accident and the *hurlement* made by the change of place, slacks not to take aduantage thereof.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 200.

HURRY. See extract.

The wrongful heir comes in to two bars of quick music (technically called a *hurry*), and goes on in the most shocking manner.—*Sketches by Boz (Greenwich Fair)*.

HURRY-DURRY, rough; hasty (?).

'Tis a *hurry-durry* blade: dost thou remember after we had tugged hard the old leaky long-boat to save his life, when I welcomed him ashore, he gave me a box on the ear, and called me fawning water-dog.—*Wycherley, Plain Dealer*, i. 1.

HURTED, hurt. See extract *s. v.* HUCK.

I am afraid he is *hurted* very sadly.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 273.

Randal. He's but little *hurted*.
Honor. Hurted! and by who? by you, is it?
Miss Edgeworth, Love and Law, ii. 2.

HURTLESSNESS, innocence.

The maids . . . . hoping that the goodness of their intention, and the *hurtlessness* of their sex, shall excuse the breach of the commandment.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 235.

HUSBAND. The etymology in the extracts is now exploded, but yet is worth recording.

The name of a *husband* what is it to saie?
Of wife and the *houshold* the *band* and the staie.—*Tusser*, p. 16.

See my guardian, her *husband*. Unfashionable as the word is, it is a pretty word: the *house-band* that ties all together: is not that the meaning? — *Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 375.

HUSBANDLY, frugally.

The noble client reviewed his bill over and over, for however moderately and *husbandly* the cause was managed, he thought the sum total a great deal too much for the lawyers. —*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 36.

HUSSY, hussif, *q. v.* in L.

I went towards the pond, the maid following me, and dropt purposely my *hussy*; and when I came near the tiles I said, "Mrs. Anne, I have dropt my *hussy*."—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 162.

HUZZA. This word is in the Dicts.; but the extract from North is given as seeming to show that *huzza*, as a common cheer, came in in Charles II.'s reign; nor do any of the quotations in R. or L. contradict this. The last extract supplies an absurd etymology. In the quotations from Wycherley *huzza* is used as a substantive and adjective = rake or rakish.

We are not so much afraid to be taken up by the watch as by the tearing midnight ramblers or *huzza* women. — *Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing Master*, i. 2.

You begin to be something too old for us; we are for the brisk *huzzas* of seventeen or eighteen.—*Ibid.*

It is not to be denied but at many meetings good fellowship in way of healths ran into some extravagance and noise, as that which they call *huzzaing*, an usage then at its perfection. It was derived from the marine, and the shouts the seamen make when friends come aboard or go off. . . . So at all the Tory healths, as they were called, the cry was reared of *Huzza!* which at great and solemn feasts made a little noise.—*North, Examen*, p. 617.

This most learned monk [Coronelli] informs us in his account of England that the *Huzza*, which is the cry of the London mob when they are pleas'd, comes from the Hebrew word *Hosanah*. What a charming thing it is to understand etymology.—*Misson, Travels in Eng.*, p. 43.

HYDRARGIRE, quicksilver.

For th' hidden loue that now-a-dayes doth holde
The steel and loadstone, *hydrargire* and golde,
Th' amber and straw.
Sylvester, The Furies, 67.

HYDROPTIC, dropsical; thirsty: *hydropic* is the usual form.

He, soul-*hydroptic* with a sacred thirst,
Sucked at the flagon.
Browning, Grammarian's Funeral.

HYMNISH, of the nature of a hymn.

Sonnets are carroled *hymnish*
By lads and maydens.
Stanyhurst, Æn., ii. 248.

HYPER. See second quotation; in the first extract it of course stands for *hypercritic*.

Critics I read on other men,
And *hypers* upon them again;
From whose remarks I give opinion
On twenty books, yet ne'er look in one.
Prior, Ep. to Fleetwood Shepherd, 168.

I call you then Mr. *Hyper* not for the sake of giving you a nickname, but for the sake of distinguishing you from other religionists to whom you do not belong. You know that the term is simple enough, meaning nothing more than beyond, and that it is the well-known designation of those who go beyond

Calvin.—*Cater, Punch in the Pulpit* (1863), p. 110.

HYPERDOLIN, misprint for KNIPPERDOLLIN, *q. v.* (?).

And now he makes his doctrine suitable to his text, and owns aboveboard .... that himself and his *hyperdolins* are the only Israelites, and all the rest Egyptians.—*Character of a Fanatick*, 1675 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 636).

HYPERNATURAL, beyond nature; a caricature.

By way of contrast there is Heep, articled clerk, articled out of charity, whom to describe description fails; ... him, too, we are inclined to put in the category of the *hypernaturals*.—*Phillips, Essays from the Times*, ii. 324.

HYPOCON, an abbreviation of hypochondria: the first syllable only is the more usual abbreviation.

You have droop'd within a few years into such a dispirited condition that 'tis as much as a plentiful dose of the best canary can do to remove the *hypocon* for a few minutes.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 233.

I

IAMBICAL, connected with or belonging to iambics.

Amongst us I name but two *Iambical* poets: Gabriel Harvey and Richard Stanyhurst, because I have seen no more in this kind.—*Meres, Eng. Literature*, 1598 (*Eng. Garner*, ii. 100).

ICHTHYOPHAGOUS, fish-eating.

A wretched *ichthyophagous* people must make shocking soldiers, weak as water.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 78.

ICRE. "An *icre* is ten Bars" (*Gibson's Camden*, margin, *in loc.*).

As we find in the Survey booke of England, the king demanded in manner no other tribute than certain *Icres* of Iron, and Iron barres.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 361.

IDENTICALNESS, sameness.

She has an high opinion of her sex, to think they can charm so long a man so well acquainted with their *identicalness*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 201.

IDLE, indolence.

And knowing Good becomes more good the more
It is encommon'd, he applies therefore
T' instruct her in the faith, and (enuious-idle)
His brains rich talent buries not in *idle*.
Sylvester, Magnificence, 1319.

IDOL, to idolize.

O happy people, where good princes raign,
. . . . . .
Who *idol* not their pearly scepter's glory,
But know themselves set on a lofty story,
For all the world to see and censure too.
Sylvester, Babylon, 20.

IDOLANT, an idolater.

A countlesse hoast of craking *Idolants*
By Esay's faith is here confounded all.
Sylvester, Triumph of Faith, st. 3.

IDOLASTRE, idolatrous.

Her yv'ry neck and brest of alabastre,
Made heathen men of her more *idolastre*.
Hudson, Judith, iv. 358.

IDOLIFY, to make an idol of.

If it had been the fate of Nobs thus to be *idolified*, and the Itzacx had been acquainted with his character, they would have compounded a name for him.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxliv.

IDOLISM, idolatry. The only instance of this word in the Dicts. is from *Paradise Regained*, iv. 234, where, however, "it means 'vain opinions,' 'fancies,' from εἴδωλον, a 'phantom' of the mind" (Jerram's edit., Longman's London Series).

Much less permits he thorough all his land
One rag, one relique, or one signe to stand
Of *idolism*, or idle superstition
Blindely brought in without the Word's commission.—*Sylvester, The Decay*, 502.

A people wholly drown'd
In *idolism*, and all rebellious sins.
Ibid. 518.

IDOLOGRAPHICAL, writing about idols.

I should have looked at some of the Lisbon idols with more satisfaction if I had been acquainted with their adventures, as recorded in this extraordinary *idolographical* work.—*Southey, Letters*, 1826 (iii. 539).

IGNOMIOUS, ignominious. *Ignomy* is used by Shakespeare and others for ignominy, but the Dicts. have no instance of the adjective.

As lately lifting up the leaves of worthy writers' works,
. . . . . .

Wherein, as well as famous facts, *ignomious* placed are,
Wherein the just reward of both is manifestly shown.
Peele, Prologue to Sir Clyomon.

IGNOTE, an unknown person. The Dicts. have the word as an adjective.

Their judgement was, the girts of peace were slack, but not broken. This is couched in the admonitions of an *ignote* unto King James.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 169.

Such *ignotes* were not courted, but passed over as a pawn at chess that stood out all of [of all?] play.—*Ibid.* ii. 144.

ILIADIZED, related or celebrated in the Iliad.

Ulysses, . . . of whom it is *Illiadized* that your very nose dropt sugarcandie.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 162).

ILLECEBRATION, allurement.

Modesty . . . restrains the too great freedom that youth usurps, the great familiarity of pleasant *illecebrations*, the great continual frequentations of balls and feasts.—*T. Brown, Works*, iv. 292.

ILLECT, to allure.

Theyre superfluous rychesse *illected* theym to vnclene lust and ydelnesse.—*Simon Fish, Supplication for the Beggars.*

ILLFARINGLY, improperly; awkwardly.

Another of our vulgar makers spake as *illfaringly* in this verse.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii.

ILLIQUEFACT, to moisten.

See how the sweat fals from His bloodlesse browes,
Which doth *illiquefact* the clotted gore.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15.

ILLISH, indisposed.

If I find myself *illish* at any time, which is seldom, I eat a little of the gumm of that pine-tree, and it cures me.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 100.

ILL-TEMPERED, in a bad state of health or blood.

Put on a half shirt first this summer, it being very hot; and yet so *ill-tempered* I am grown, that I am afraid I shall catch cold, while all the world is afraid to melt away.—*Pepys*, June 28, 1664.

ILLUMINER, illuminator; one who illuminates books, MSS., &c.

He became the best *Illuminer* or Limner of our age. — *Fuller, Worthies, Cambridge* (i. 167).

ILLUMINOUS, bright; clear.

This life, and all that it contains, to him
Is but a tissue of *illuminous* dreams
Filled with book-wisdom, pictured thought, and love
That on its own creations spends itself.
Taylor, Edwin the Fair, ii. 2.

ILLUSIONABLE, liable to illusions.

One who had been in the maturity of his powers and reputation when those *illusionable* youths were in their cradles.—*The Academy*, Sept. 6, 1879, p. 167.

ILLUSTRE, to make bright or glorious. See quotation *s. v.* PASSE-MAN.

No sooner said He, Be there light, but lo
The formless lump to perfect form gan growe;
And all *illustred* with light's radiant shine,
Doft mourning weeds, and deckt it passing fine.—*Sylvester, first day, first weeke*, 534.

A husband's nobless doth *illustre*
A mean-born wife.
Ibid., fourth day, first weeke, 728.

IMAGILET, a small image.

Italy affords finer Alabaster, whereof those *Imagilets* wrought at Ligorn are made.—*Fuller, Worthies, Stafford* (ii. 301).

IMBER, ember.

O gracious God, remove my great incumbers,
Kindle again my faith's ne'er-dying *imbers*.
Sylvester, The Arke, 29.

IMBOLISH, abolish, or infringe upon; perhaps it is meant as a specimen of a cutpurse's English, yet there is no other solecism in his short speech. A female foist is the speaker in the second quotation, and there *imbollish* seems = embezzle.

Tush, (sayes another cutpurse) though the man were so simple of himselfe, yet shall he not offer the Church so much wrong as, by yeelding to the mace, to *imbolish* Paul's libertie, and therefore I will take his part.—*Greene, Theeves falling out*, 1615 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii. 387).

You poore theeves doe only steale and purloyne from men, and the harme you doe is to *imbollish* men's goods, and bring them to poverty.—*Ibid.* (*Ib.* p. 391).

IMBRAKE, to entangle as in a brake.

John . . . . *imbraked* the state and himselfe in those miserable incombrances thorow his violences and oppression as produced desperat effects.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 108.

IMBRIER, to entangle in a thicket.

Why should a gracious prince *imbrier* himself any longer in thorns and do no good, but leave his wooll behind him? — *Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 192.

IMBRISTLE, to make rough. I give the extract as printed and punctuated

in the *Harl. Misc.*, but I suppose it should be "Madona Amphitrite's," the commas after each of those words being deleted.

All the fennie Lerna betwixt, that with reede is so *imbristled*, being (as I have forespoke or spoken tofore) Madona, Amphitrite, fluctuous demeans or fee-simple. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 151).

IMITANCY, tending to imitate.

The servile *imitancy*, and yet also a nobler relationship and mysterious union to one another which lies in such *imitancy*, of mankind might be illustrated under the different figure, itself nothing original, of a flock of sheep.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 67.

IMMATCHLESS, incomparable.

Thou great Soveraigne of the earth,
Onelie *immatchlesse* Monarchesse of hearts.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grinuile (*Dedic. to the Fairest*).

IMMENSIBLE, immeasurable.

For should I touch thy minde (intangible,
Fraught with whateuer makes or good or great,
As learning, language, artes *immensible*,
Witt, courage, courtesie, and all compleat;)
I should but straine my skill to do thee wrong.—*Davies, To Worthy Persons*, p. 52.

IMMENSIVE, huge.

Then this *immensive* cup
Of aromatike wine,
Catullus, I quaffe up
To that terce muse of thine.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 84.

IMMERD, to cover with dung.

Let daws delight to *immerd* themselves in dung, whilst eagles scorn so poor a game as flies.—*Quarles, Dedic. to Emblems.*

IMMETRICAL, unmetrical; unrhythmical.

French and Italian most *immetrical*,
Their many syllables in harsh collision
Fall as they break their necks.
Chapman, Iliad, To the Reader, 154.

IMMORTAL. The use of the word in the quotation is noticeable; *mortal enemy* being the common phrase.

This I was glad of, and so were all the rest of us, though I know I have made myself an *immortal* enemy by it.—*Pepys*, Jan. 29, 1668-9.

IMMOUND, to dam in.

The straight and narrow streamed fennes,
And inland seas which many a mount *immounds*.
Sylvester, third day, first weeke, 218.

IMMOVEABLES, fixtures; property that cannot be moved: *moveables* is common to express the reverse of this.

The Jewes . . . stayed till this time, which brought him a greater benefit by confiscating all their *Immouables*, with their Tallies and Obligations.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 160.

The Judges consulted of the matter, and in the end adjudged Segraue guilty of death, and all his moueables and *immouables* forfeited to the king.—*Ibid.* p. 168.

IMMURE, to fortify; its usual meaning is to shut up within walls.

With stones soon gathered on the neighbour strand,
And clayie morter ready there at hand,
Well trode and tempered, he *immures* his fort.—*Sylvester, Handi-Crafts*, 375.

For in the Heav'ns above all reach of ours
He dwels *immured* in diamantine towers.
Ibid., The Arke, 237.

These [walls] appeare to haue *immured* but a part of the citie.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 114.

IMPANE, to embody with bread.

We must believe that He cometh down again at the will of the priests to be *impaned* or inbreaded for their belly's commonwealth, like as He afore came down at the will of His Heavenly Father to be incarnated or infleshed for our universal soul's health.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 206.

IMPARLEANCE, colloquy. R. has *imparlance* as a legal term, signifying permission given to suitors to arrange a matter before the court by private conference between themselves. In the extract, however, the word is used generally.

She will have no *imparleance*, no discoursing; if they desir'd their own peace, and her assured favour, they then must entertain and follow her conditions. . . . . No more *imparleance* is allow'd or will be heard, no second motion.—*Hist. of Edw. II.*, p. 124.

IMPASSIVITY, impassiveness.

We have cold aristocratic *impassivity*, faithful to itself even in Tartarus.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. IV. ch. vii.

Have thy eye-glasses, opera-glasses, thy Long-Acre cabs with white-breeched tiger, thy yawning *impassivities*, pococurantisms.—*Ibid., Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. xvii.

IMPASTURE, to set to feed; to turn out to graze.

Adultery . . . sets paleness on his cheek and *impastures* grief in his heart.—*Adams*, i. 184.

IMPATRON, to furnish: *impatronize* is more usual.

He . . . *impatroned* himselfe with three peeces of ordinance which he caused to be haled into the Tower.—*Remarkable Occurrences in the Northerne Parts* (1642), p. 10.

IMPEACH WITH, to accuse or impeach *of*.

I doubt not of your generosity, but people unacquainted with your temper *impeach you with* avarice.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 535.

IMPERATORIAN, imperial.

He did so little bear up with an *imperatorian* resolution against the method of their ways who thrust his counsel out of doors, that the flies suck'd him where he was gall'd, and he never rub'd them off.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 167.

He professed not to meddle by any *Imperatorian* or Senatorian power with matters of Religion.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 143.

IMPERATORIOUS, imperial; befitting a ruler.

You have heard his Majesty's speech, though short, yet full and princely, and rightly *imperatorious*, as Tacitus said of Galba's.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 9.

IMPERIAL, a large travelling trunk made to fit the top of the carriage. *Impériale* in French is defined as *le dessus de carrosse*, and the term is applied to the top of other things.

The trunks were fastened upon the carriages, the *imperial* was carrying out.—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. xxv.

Couriers and ladies'-maids, *imperials* and travelling carriages, are an abomination to me.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days*, Pt. I. ch. i.

IMPERIBLE, contracted form of imperishable.

O is there not another life *imperible*,
Sweet to the guiltlesse, to the guilty terrible?
Sylvester, Little Bartas, 761.

IMPERSUADABLENESS, inflexibility.

You break my heart, indeed you do, by your *impersuadableness*.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 3.

IMPERTINENCE, to treat with impertinence.

I do not wonder that you are *impertinenced* by Richcourt.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 155 (1756).

IMPETRABLE, compliant; easy to be entreated.

How *impetrable* hee was in mollifying the adamantinest tiranny of mankinde.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 157).

IMPLEADABLE, not to be pleaded against or evaded.

An impenetrable judge, an *impleadable* indictment, an intolerable anguish shall seize upon them.—*Adams*, i. 196.

IMPLEDGE, to pledge; to entrust.

The Lower Lis
They to the utmost will dispute, for there
Their Chief, who lacks not capability,
Will justly deem their all to be *impledged*.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. II. v. 2.

The Earl inclines, but ere he shall *impledge*
Or the Lord Heretoch or himself, he looks
To be assured the synod, late convened
For other ends, will wisdom learn from you.
Ibid., Edwin the Fair, iii. 3.

IMPLIABLE, unaccommodating; unfitting.

All matters rugged and *impliable* to the design must be suppressed or corrupted.—*North, Examen*, p. 32.

IMPLICIT, obedient; submissive. We often speak of *implicit obedience* = complete obedience, but the word is not usually employed by itself in this sense.

When a parcel of silly *implicit* fools had done the business for him, then forsooth he must appear at the head of his court-harlots and minstrels, and make a magnificent entry thro' the breach.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 30.

Cecilia was peremptory, and Mary became *implicit*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. X. ch. viii.

IMPLORATORY, imploring.

On the 21st of March goes off that long exculpatory *imploratory* letter.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. vii.

IMPORTANCE, matter of importance.

Quoth Ralph, Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,
That deals in destiny's dark counsels,
And sage opinions of the moon sells;
To whom all people, far and near,
On deep *importances* repair.
Hudibras, II. iii. 110.

IMPORTUNE, an importunate person.

In Spaine it is thought very vndecent for a courtier to craue, supposing that it is the part of an *importune*.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv.

If justice must stay till such *importunes* are satisfied, there's a *ne plus ultra* of all law.—*North, Examen*, p. 644.

IMPOSABLE, gullible. See quotation *s. v.* PRATTIQUE.

If he had been a dissolute ranting man, as some were, or a weak *imposable* wretch, they had liked him much better.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 54.

IMPOSSIBILITATE, to render impossible.

How many accidents might for ever have *impossibilitated* the existence of this incomparable work!—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter vi.

IMPOSSIBILITY, helplessness.

When we say, Lead us not into temptation, we learn to know our own *impossibility* and infirmity; namely, that we be not able of our own selves to withstand this great and mighty enemy the devil.—*Latimer*, i. 432.

IMPOSTRIX, impostress.

I am heartily sorry that the gravity of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, should be so light, and the sharp sight of Sir Thomas More so blinde, as to give credit to so notorious an *impostrix*.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. ii. 47.

IMPOSTURY, imposture.

All conjoyne (the Latins excepted) in celebration of that *impostury* of fetching fire from the Sepulcher upon Easter eue.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 173.

IMPREGNATE in the extract is used for impregnable, or rather invulnerable.

Bring me the caitiff here before my face,
Tho' made *impregnate* as Achilles was.
D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, Act II.

IMPROMPT, unready.

Nothing I think in nature can be supposed more terrible than such a rencounter, so *impromptu*, so ill-prepared to stand the shock of it as Dr. Slop was.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 219.

IMPROPER, to appropriate, make over. R., in reference to an extract which he gives from Milton's *Apol. for Smectymnuus*, says, "One of Milton's antagonists appears to have used *improper* as a verb." The subjoined show that the word was not so strange as R. and apparently also Milton thought it.

Man is *impropred* to God for two causes.—*Bp. Fisher*, p. 267.

That childe so *impropreed* to a wrong mother may proprely in latin be called *partus supposititius*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 157.

The word of God being so universal, meet for all diseases, for all wits, and for all capacities, for M. Harding to *improper* the same only unto a few, it is both far greater dishonour unto God, and also far greater injury unto God's faithful people, than if he would in like manner *improper* and inclose the sunbeams to comfort the rich and not the poor.—*Jewel*, ii. 671.

IMPROPERACION, impropriation.

Jef. Thou knowest nott, Watkyn felowe,
How they have brought to sorowe
In lykwyse the spritualte.
Wat. By what manner cavillacion?
Jef. Surly through *improperacion*
Of innumerable benefices.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wrothe; p. 100.

IMPROPERY seems to be used in the sense of chiding or scoffing.

Sara, the daughter of Raguel, desiring to be delivered from the *impropery* and imbraiding, as it would appear, of a certain default wherewith one of her father's handmaidens did imbraid her and cast her in the teeth, forsook all company.—*Becon*, i. 131.

IMPROVISATION, an impromptu.

This speech . . . was not indeed entirely an *improvisation*, but had taken shape in inward colloquy.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xx.

IMPROVISATORY, impromptu; unpremeditated.

Write with or without rime, as happens to accommodate best your *improvisatory* method of composition.—*W. Taylor of Norwich*, 1806 (*Memoir*, ii. 138).

IMPULSE, to impel.

I leave these prophetesses to God, that knows the heart, . . . whether they were *impulsed* like Balaam, Saul, and Caiaphas, to vent that which they could not keep in, or whether they were inspired like Esaias and the prophets of the Lord.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 49.

IMPUNE, unpunished.

The breach of our national statutes can not go *impune* by the plea of ignorance.—*Adams*, i. 235.

IMPURE, to grow impure. R. and L. have an extract from Bp. Hall with this verb, where, however, it = to make impure.

The more the Body dures, Soule more indures;
Never too soon can shee from thence exile;
Pure in shee came; there living, shee *impures*;
And suffers there a thousand woes the while.
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 70.

INACCESSIBLE, unapproachable, and so excelling in power. The word in the original is ἀάπτους. The same translation occurs xx. 450. Chapman also renders it tough, desperate, too hot to touch.

Curb your tongue in time, lest all the Gods in heav'n
Too few be and too weak to help thy punish'd insolence,
When my *inaccessible* hands shall fall on thee.
Chapman, Iliad, i. 550.

INAMORATE, enamoured.

His blood was framde for euerie shade of vertue
To rauish into true *inamourate* fire.
Chapman, Mons. D'Olive, iv. 1.

INAMORATELY, lovingly. Nashe also has *enamorately*. See quotation *s. v.* CALINO.

Of the neyboring sands, . . . it is so *inamorately* protected and patronized, that they stand as a trench or guarde about in the night to keep off their enemies. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 149).

INANIMADVERTENCE, inadvertence.

The like spirit did possess Optatus, who in the treatise cited by R. C. doth continually call the Donatists "brethren," not by chance or *inanimadvertence*, but upon premeditation. —*Bramhall*, ii. 31.

INAPOSTATE, attentive; not standing away from.

The man that will but lay his eares
As *inapostate* to the thing he heares,
Shall be [by ?] his hearing quickly come to see
The truth of travails lesse in bookes then thee.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 354.

INARKED, placed in the ark.

Greater and better then *inarked* he,
Which in the world's huge deluge did suruiue.
G. Markham, Trag. of Sir R. Grinuile, p. 59.

INAUTHORITATIVENESS, want of commission or authority.

I furnished them not with precarious praters, . . . in whom ignorance and impudence, inability and *inauthoritativeness*, contend which shall be greatest.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 53.

INBREAD, to embody with bread.

We must believe that He cometh down again at the will of the priests to be impaned or *inbreaded* for their bellies' commonwealth. —*Bale, Select Works*, p. 206.

INBREAK, irruption: *outbreak* is common. Cf. INBURST.

Deshuttes and Varigny, massacred at the first *inbreak*, have been beheaded in the Marble Court.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. x.

INBURST, irruption: *outburst* is sufficiently common. Cf. INBREAK.

Boundless chaos of insurrection presses slumbering round the palace, like ocean round a diving-bell, and may penetrate at any crevice. Let but that accumulated insurrectionary mass find entrance, like the infinite *inburst* of water.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. ix.

INCARESSING, cold; harsh.

This *incaressing* humour
Hath taught my soul a new philosophy.
Machin, Dumb Knight, Act III.

INCARNATE, in the flesh, but is used in the extract as though the *in* were privative, and the word meant "not in the flesh."

I fear nothing . . . that devil carnate or *incarnate* can fairly do against a virtue so established.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 46.

INCAUTELOUS, incautious.

All advantage of cavil at the expressions of the Judges, if any had been *incautelous*, was lost to the faction.—*North, Examen*, p. 288.

INCAVE, to shut up in a cave. Drayton, quoted by R., has *incavern*.

The bristled Bore and Beare
Incaued rage.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 307.

INCEDINGLY, progressingly.

Even in the uttermost frenzy of energy is each mœnad movement royally, imperially, *indecingly* upborne.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxiii.

INCENSE, to flatter. Cf. FUME.

He is dipp'd in treason and overhead in mischief, and now must be bought off and *incensed* by his Sovereign, as the Devil is by the Indians, that he may do no more harm.— *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 212.

INCENSORY, altar of incense.

A cup of gold, crown'd with red wine, he held
On th' holy *incensory* pour'd.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 686.

INCENTRE, to centre.

Nor is your love *incentred* to me only in your own breast, but full of operation.— *Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 135.

INCHASTE, unchaste.

Now you that were my father's concubines,
Liquor to his *inchaste* and lustful fire,
Have seen his honour shaken in his house.
Peele, David and Bethsabe, p. 476.

INCIDENTARY, incidental; occasional.

He had been near fifty years from the county of Carnarvon and the town of Conway, unless by *incidentary* visits.— *Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 208.

INCIDENTLESS, uneventful.

My journey was *incidentless*, but the moment I came into Brighthelmstone I was met by Mrs. Thrale.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, ii. 158.

INCINDERMENT, reduction to ashes: *incineration* is the usual word.

Hee, like the glorious rare Arabian bird,
Will soon result from His *incinderment.*
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26.

INCITATIVE, a provocative or stimulant.

They all carried wallets, which, as appeared afterwards, were well provided with *incitatives,* and such as provoke to thirst at two leagues' distance.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote,* Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. ii.

INCOGNOSCIBILITY, the state of being unknown.

If . . . the imperial philosopher should censure the still incognoscible author for still continuing in *incognoscibility* for the same reason that he blamed the Ancient of the Deep, I should remind him of the Eleusinian Mysteries.—*Southey, The Doctor,* Interchapter xix.

INCOGNOSCIBLE, unknowable. See INCOGNOSCIBILITY.

Incognito I am and wish to be, and *incognoscible* it is in my power to remain.—*Southey, The Doctor,* Interchapter xx.

INCOMPLETION, incompleteness.

I have lost the dream of Doing,
And the other dream of Done,
The first spring in the pursuing,
The first pride in the Begun,—
First recoil from *incompletion,* in the face of what is won.
Mrs. Browning, The Lost Bower.

INCOMPORTABLE, intolerable.

It was no new device to shove men out of their places by contriving *incomportable* hardships to be put upon them.—*North, Examen,* p. 39.

He took another course, and carried his point by setting up what was called the Country Party to an *incomportable* height.—*Ibid.* p. 57.

INCONCRETE, abstract.

There is not in all the world a more pure, simple, *inconcrete* procreation than that whereby the mind conceiveth the word within it.—*Andrewes, Sermons,* i. 88.

INCONFORM, disagreeing with.

A way most charitable, most comfortable, and no way *inconform* to the will of God in His Word.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church,* p. 291.

INCONSEQUENTIAL, of no consequence; usually = illogical.

As my time is not wholly *inconsequential,* I should not be sorry to have an early opportunity of being heard.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia,* Bk. IX. ch. iii.

INCONSIDERATE, a thoughtless person.

I was as willing as the gay *inconsiderate* to call another cause, as he termed it.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe,* iii. 168.

INCONSISTENTS, inconsistencies.

As for other *inconsistents* with truth, which depend as retainers on this relation of King Lucius, they prove not that this whole story should be refused, but refined.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.,* I. ii. 4.

INCONSISTIBLE, variable; unable to agree.

It hath a ridiculous phiz, like the fable of the old man, his ass, and a boy, before the *inconsistible* vulgar.—*North, Examen,* p. 629.

INCONVERTIBLENESS, unchangeableness.

The fixity or *inconvertibleness* of races, as we see them, is a weak argument for the eternity of these frail boundaries.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits,* ch. iv.

INCORPORING, joining in a body.

O where is then the Holy Flock,
Called in one Hope, built on one Rock,
Into one Faith *incorporing?*
Sylvester, All is not gold that glitters, st. 16.

INCRASION, immingling (Gr. κρᾶσις). Sylvester inveighs against tobacco.

By whose *incrasion*
The Vitall Spirits in an unwonted fashion
Are bay'd and barred of their passage due
Through all the veins.
Tobacco Battered, 454.

INCREDITABLE, discreditable.

Hypocrisy and dissimulation are always *increditable,* but in matters of religion monstrous to a sacrilege.—*Gentleman Instructed,* p. 145.

INCREDITED, unbelieved.

He [Hazael] was brought to this self-*incredited* mischief, as impossible as at first he judged it, at last he performed it.—*Adams,* ii. 354.

INCRESCENT, waxing.

The good Queen,
Repentant of the word she made him swear,
And saddening in her childless castle, sent,
Between the *increscent* and decrescent moon,
Arms for her son.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

INCUBATION. See extract.

This place was celebrated for the worship of Æsculapius, in whose temple *incubation, i. e.* sleeping for oracular dreams, was practised.—*E. Tylor, Primitive Culture,* ii. 121.

INCULCATE TO, to inculcate on.

Some Leading-men, who . . . spared not to *inculcate to* them the apparent dangers in which Religion stood.—*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians,* p. 226.

INCUMBENTESS, female incumbent or possessor.

You may make your court to my Lady Orford by announcing the ancient barony of Clinton, which is fallen to her by the death of the last *incumbentess*.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 371 (1760).

INCUMBITION, incubation.

The souls of connoisseurs themselves by long friction and *incumbition* have the happiness at length to get all be-virtued, be-pictured, be-butterflied, and be-fiddled.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 181.

INCURRENCE, incursion.

We should no more think of the Blessed Deity without the conceit of an infinite resplendence, than we can open our eyes at noon-day without an *incurrence* and admission of an outward light.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 421.

INCURTAINED, shaded by curtains.

Bright day is darkned by *incurtained* light.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grinuile, p. 66.

INCUSSE, to strike in. See quotation more at length *s.v.* DAUNGTINGNESSE.

The first events are those which *incusse* a dauntingnesse or daring.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 4.

INCUTE, to strike in.

This doth *incute* and beat into our hearts the fear of God.—*Becon*, i. 63.

INDEFINITY, vagueness: *indefiniteness* or *indefinitude* are the more usual forms.

He can insinuate the vilest falsehoods in the world, and upon trial come off upon the ambiguity or *indefinity* of his expressions.—*North, Examen*, p. 144.

INDELECTABLE, unpleasant.

Then stiffened and starched (let me add) into dry and *indelectable* affectation, one sort of these scholars assume a style as rough as frequently are their manners.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 327.

INDELICATE, a coarse or indelicate person.

What strange *indelicates* do these writers of tragedy often make of our sex!—*Richardson, Pamela*, iv. 59.

INDENT, a covenant: the verb is not uncommon.

In negotiating with princes we ought to seeke their fauour by humilitie, and not by sternnesse, nor to trafficke with them by way of *indent* or condition, but frankly.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv.

INDEPENDENCE. See quotation. The earliest example in the Dicts. is from Pope, except that in the translation of *Milton's Defence of the People of England* we read of "the *independency* of a king."

Every one who is conversant with the Middle Ages, and with the literature of the reigns of Elizabeth, James, and Charles I., must have perceived in how much kindlier relations the different classes of society existed toward each other in those days than they have since done. The very word *independence* had hardly found a place in the English language, or was known only as denoting a mischievous heresy.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxcii.

INDEPENDENTED, made independent, or on the independent model.

The new titles or style of bodyed and congregated, associated or *independented* and new-fangled Churches.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 43.

INDEPENDENTISM, Independency.

Anabaptisme or Presbyterisme or *Independentisme* . . . rudely justled Episcopacy out of the Church of England.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 564.

INDEPRAVATE, pure.

O let these Wounds, these Woundes *indeprauate*,
Be holy Sanctuaries for my whole Man.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

INDESCRIBABLES, a euphemism for trousers. Cf. CONTINUATIONS, INEXPLICABLES, INEXPRESSIBLES, UNMENTIONABLES.

As a giant is not so easily moved, a pair of *indescribables* of most capacious dimensions, and a huge shoe, are usually brought out, into which two or three stout men get all at once, to the enthusiastic delight of the crowd, who are quite satisfied with the solemn assurance that these habiliments form part of the giant's every-day costume.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Greenwich Fair*).

INDICAL, connected with an index. The extract recalls Pope's lines—

How index-learning turns no student pale,
Yet holds the eel of Science by the tail.
Dunciad, i. 279.

I confess there is a lazy kind of Learning which is onely *indical*; when Scholars (like Adders, which onely bite the Horse heels) nible but at the Tables, which are *calces librorum*, neglecting the body of the Book.—*Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk* (ii. 135).

INDIFFERENCED, having an appearance of indifference.

I again turned to her, all as *indifferenced* over as a girl at the first long-expected ques-

tion, who waits for two more.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 186.

INDIGESTIVE, dyspeptic.

She was a cousin, an *indigestive* single woman, who called her rigidity religion, and her liver love.—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. xxv.

INDIGNANCY, indignation. Spenser (*F. Q.*, III. xi. 13) has *indignance*.

Engrossed by the pride of self-defence, and the *indignancy* of unmerited unkindness, the disturbed mind of Camilla had not yet formed one separate reflection.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. III. ch. i.

INDIVIDUITY. See quotation.

Zorobabel's temple, acquiring by Herod's bounty more beauty and bigness, continued the same temple, God's unintermitted service (the life and soul thereof) preserving the *individuity* or oneness of this temple with the former.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, III. (pt. ii.) vi. 9.

INDIVINE, unholy. Milton (quoted by R.) has *undivine* = unlike a divine; in which sense also Daniel uses it, saying that the Bishop of Hereford, from the text, My head acheth, "concludes most *undevinely*" that the head of a kingdom might be removed (*Hist. of Eng.*, p. 182).

His brother Clarence (o crime capitall!)
He did rebaptize in a butt of wine,
Being jelous of him (how soere loiall):
A Turkish providence most *indivine*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 57.

INDREAD, to fear.

So Isaak's sonnes *indreading* for to feel
This tyrant, who pursued him at the heel,
Dissundring fled.—*Hudson, Judith*, i. 57.

INDUCTILE, stiff.

After all, he is no *inductile* material in some hands.—*Miss Bronte*, ch. xxxv.

INDULGIATE, to indulge.

Sergius Oratus was the first that made pits for them about his house here; more for profit than to *indulgiate* his gluttony.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 293.

INDULT, grant; indulgence.

If the Bishops of Rome could have contented themselves to enjoy these temporalities, ... and to have acknowledged them, as many of their fellow-bishops do, to have issued not at all by necessary derivation from their spiritual power, but merely and altogether from the free and voluntary *indult* of temporal princes, the Christian Church had not so just cause of complaint.—*Sanderson*, ii. 246.

INDUPERATOR. This archaic form of *imperator* is used by Nashe, not apparently as a Latin word. See quotation *s. v.* EXCELSITUDE, where he speaks of the herring as "this monarchall fludy *induperator*."

INDUSTRIALISM, industry.

Has he not seen the Scottish Brassmith's Idea . . . preparing us, by indirect but sure methods, *Industrialism* and the Government of the Wisest?—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

INDUSTRY. *Of industry* = on purpose: a Latinism.

When Homer made Achilles passionate,
Wrathfull, reuengefull, and insatiate
In his affections, what man will denie
He did compose it all *of industrie*,
To let men see that, &c.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, Act III.

INEARTH, to bury in the earth.

The Ethiop, keen of scent,
Detects the ebony,
That deep-*inearth'd*, and hating light,
A leafless tree, and barren of all fruit,
With darkness feeds her boughs of raven grain.—*Southey, Thalaba*, Bk. i.

INEBRIOUS, intoxicating.

Whilst thou art mixing fatal wines below,
Such that with scorching fever fill our veins,
And with *inebrious* fumes distract our brains.
T. Brown, Works, iv. 331.

INEFFECTUALITY, something powerless.

Lope de Vega . . . . plays at best, in the eyes of some few, as a vague aurora-borealis, and brilliant *ineffectuality*.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 144.

INELOQUENCE. See quotation. Milton has *ineloquent*.

To us, as already hinted, the Abbot's eloquence is less admirable than his *ineloquence*, his great invaluable talent of silence.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. xi.

INERTION, sluggishness: *inertness*, or the Latin *inertia*, are more common.

Inaction, bodily and intellectual, pervading the same character, cannot but fix disgust upon every stage and every state of life. Vice alone is worse than such double *inertion*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. I. ch. v.

INESCAPABLE, inevitable; not to be eluded.

The limit of resistance was reached, and she had sunk back helpless within the clutch of *inescapable* anguish.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. lxxx.

She was looking along an *inescapable* path of repulsive monotony.—*Ibid., Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxvi.

INEXCELLENCE, dishonour.

Blush, Heaven, to lose the honour of thy name!
To see thy footstool set upon thy head!
And let no baseness in thy haughty breast
Sustain a shame of such *inexcellence*.
Marlowe, 2 *Tamburlaine*, v. 3.

INEXECUTABLE, that cannot be carried out.

The king has accepted this constitution, knowing beforehand that it will not serve: he studies it, and executes it in the hope mainly that it will be found *inexecutable*.—*Carlyle*, *Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. v.

INEXPECTABLE, not to be looked for.

What loud cries did beat on all sides at the gates of heaven! and with what *inexpectable*, unconceivable mercy were they answered!—*Bp. Hall*, *Works*, v. 223.

INEXPECTANT, not expecting. See UNEXPECTANT.

Loverless and *inexpectant* of love, I was as safe from spies in my heart-poverty as the beggar from thieves in his destitution of purse.—*Miss Bronte*, *Villette*, ch. xiii.

INEXPECTLY, unexpectedly.

I startled to meet so *inexpectly* with the name of Bishop Hall disgracefully ranked with Priests and Jesuits.—*Bp. Hall*, *Works*, viii. 503.

INEXPERIENCEDNESS, inexperience.

The damsel has three things to plead in her excuse: the authority of her parents, the persuasion of her friends, and the *inexperiencedness* of her age.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 318.

INEXPLICABLES, a euphemism for trousers. Cf. INEXPRESSIBLES, INDESCRIBABLES, UNMENTIONABLES.

He usually wore a brown frock-coat without a wrinkle, light *inexplicables* without a spot, a neat neckerchief with a remarkably neat tie, and boots without a fault.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Mr. Minns*).

INEXPOSABLE, not to be exposed; secure.

Those whom nature or art, strength or sleight, have made *inexposable* to easy ruin, may pass unmolested.—*Adams*, i. 83.

INFALL, incursion.

Lincolnshire, infested with *infalls* of Camdeners, has its own malignancies too.—*Carlyle*, *Cromwell*, i. 115.

INFAME, infamous.

I believe it is the first time that a scandalous *infame* state libel was honoured with a direct encomium in a solemn History that titles itself compleat.—*North*, *Examen*, p. 142.

INFAMIZE, to dishonour.

With scornfull laughter (graceless) thus began
To *infamize* the poor old drunken man.
Sylvester, *The Arke*, 577.

INFANCY, inexpressiveness; silence: used with strict etymological propriety.

Where canst thou show any word or deed of thine which might have hastened her peace? Whatever thou dost now talk, or write, or look is the alms of other men's active prudence and zeal. Dare not now to say or do anything better than thy former sloth and *infancy*.—*Milton*, *Reason of Ch. Government*, Bk. ii.

So darkly do the Saxon Annals deliver their meaning with more than wonted *infancy*.—*Ibid.*, *Hist. of Eng.*, Bk. v.

INFANGLEMENT, scheme.

Neither you nor your niece know how, with your fine souls and fine sense, to go out of the common femality path, when you get a man into your gin, however superior he is to common *infanglements*, and low chicanery, and dull and cold forms.—*Richardson*, *Grandison*, vi. 156.

INFAUST, unlucky.

It was an *infaust* and sinister augury for Austin Caxton.—*Lytton*, *The Caxtons*, Bk. VII. ch. i.

INFEASIBILITY, impracticability.

The *infeacibility* of the thing they petitioned for to be done with justice gave the denyall to their petition.—*Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, III. v. 42.

INFECT, to infest.

A ruler . . . . whose office was . . . . to represse the depredations and robberies of Barbarians, but of Saxons especially, who grievously *infected* Britaine.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 325.

INFECTIBLE, capable of being infected.

Such was the purity and perfection of this thy glorious guest, that it was not possibly *infectible*, nor any way obnoxious to the danger of others' sin.—*Bp. Hall*, *Works*, ii. 500.

INFELONIOUS, not felonious; not liable to legal punishment.

The thought of that *infelonious* murder had always made her wince.—*G. Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, ch. iii.

INFESTED, become habitual.

Their vitious living shamefully increaseth and augmenteth, and by a cursed custome so grown and *infested* that a great multitude of the religious persons in such small houses do rather choose to rove abroad in apostasie than to conform themselves to the observation of good religion.—*Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, vi. p. 310.

INFESTIVE, annoying. N. gives the word as not uncommon, but offers no example; the other Dicts. do not notice it.

For I will all their ships inflame, with whose *infestive* smoke,
Fear-shrunk, and hidden near their keels, the conquer'd Greeks shall choke.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 151.

INFILLING, that which is used to fill up a hole or hollow.

The fragments [of pottery], not having been deemed of any value by the workmen, were wheeled away, and buried with the *infilling*.—*Arch.*, xliii. 122 (1871).

INFINITION, infinitude; boundlessness. Davies is speaking of the horror caused by the thought of annihilation.

For what joy is so great, but the conceipt Of falling to his *Infinition*
Of blacke Non-essence, will confound it streight?
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 23.

INFINITIVES, endless quantities.

Great Lord, to whom *infinitiues* of fame
Flock like night starres about the siluer moone.
G. Markham (Dedic. to Earl of Sussex), Tragedie of Sir R. Grinuile.

Fie, that the spyrit of a single man
Should contradict innumerable wills,
Fie, that *infinitiues* of forces can
Nor may effect what one conceit fulfills.
Ibid. p. 69.

INFLUING, influence.

Canst thou restrain the pleasant *influing*
Of Pleiades (the Ushers of the Spring)?
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iv. 451.

INFOREST, to turn into forest.

Twelve knights or legall men are chosen in euery shire, vpon their oath, to disparte the old forests from the new; and all such as were found to haue been *inforested* since the first coronation of Henry the second to be disafforested.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 128.

The South-West part of this County is called the New Forrest... because the Junior of all Forrests in England; many having been dis- none *in-forrested* since the Conquest.—*Fuller, Worthies, Hants.*

INFORM, allege.

Whatsoever hath been done, hath been my only attempt, which, notwithstanding, was never intended against her chastity. But whatsoever hath been *informed*, was my fault. —*Sidney, Arcadia*, Bk. V. p. 461.

INFRINGIBLE, unbreakable: the word, if used now, would rather mean capable of being broken or infringed.

Hauing betwixt themselues sealed with their hands the *infringible* band of faith and troth in the heart, . . . hee tooke leaue of his faire lady.—*Breton, An olde man's lesson*, p. 13.

INFRUCTUOUS, fruitless; unprofitable.

The wolf living is like Rumney Marsh: *hyeme malus, æstate molestus, nunquam bonus*. . . Thus every way is this wolf *infructuous*.—*Adams*, ii. 120.

INFUND, to pour in.

They are . . . only the ministers of Him which *infundeth* and poureth into all men grace.—*Becon*, ii. 562.

INGORE, to clot. Cf. ENGORE.

Cut out this arrow, and the blood, that is *ingor'd* and dry,
Wash with warm water from the wound.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 741.

INGRATUITY, ingratitude.

Did Curtius more for Rome than I for thee,
That willingly (to saue thee from annoy
Of dire dislike for *ingratuitee*)
Do take vpon me to expresse thy joy,
And so my Muse in boundlesse seas destroie?
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 19.

INGREDIENT, a *person* entering.

If sin open her shop of delicacies, Solomon shews the trap-door and the vault; . . . if she discovers the green and gay flowers of delice, he cries to the *ingredients*, *Latet anguis in herbâ*,—The serpent lurks there.—*Adams*, i. 159.

INHAUNT, to frequent or keep about.

This creeke with running passadge thee channel *inhaunteth*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 168.

INHERITANT, inherent.

By the light of grace wee feele in our selues an apprehension or participation of those graces that essentially doe onely dwell and are *inheritant* in the Diuine Nature.—*Breton, Divine Considerations*, p. 8.

INHIATE, to gape upon; to open the mouth (with desire to seize). Bp. Hall uses *inhiation*.

How like gaping wolves do many of them *inhiate* and gape after wicked Mammon!—*Becon*, i. 253.

INHOUSED, housed.

They follow her to hell,
And there, *inhoused* with their mother Night,
All foure deuise how heauen and earth to spight.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grinuile, p. 51.

INHURL, to drive or cast in.

Would God your captayn with sootherne blastpuf *inhurled*
Heere made his arriual.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 559.

INIMICITIOUS, hostile.

'Tis wrote . . . to drive the gall and other bitter juices from the gall-bladder, liver, and sweet-bread of his majesty's subjects, with all the *inimicitious* passions which belong to them, down into their duodenums.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iii. 178.

INIQUITABLE, unjust.

Who ever pretended to gainsay or resist an Act of Parliament, although, by natural possibility, it may be as *iniquitable* as any action of a single person can be?—*North, Examen*, p. 333.

His lordship was sensible of the prodigious injustice and *iniquitable* torment inflicted upon suitors by vexatious and false adversaries.—*Ibid., Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 73.

INIQUITABLY, unjustly.

He used to exaggerate the monstrous impudence of counsel that insisted so *iniquitably*.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 58.

INJEALOUS, to make jealous.

They liued together in that amitie as on[e] bed and boord is sayd to haue serued them both, which so *iniealosed* the olde king as he called home his sonne.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 93.

INJELLY, to bury in jelly.

A pasty costly-made,
Where quail and pigeon, lark and leveret lay,
Like fossils of the rock, with golden yolks
Imbedded and *injellied*.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

INKLE, to guess: *inkling* as a substantive is not uncommon.

"John," cried my mother, "you are mad!" And yet she turned as pale as death, for women are so quick at turning, and she *inkled* what it was.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. lii.

INKLE-BEGGAR, a beggar that sells cheap tape, &c.

From the courtier to the carter, from the lady to the *inkle-beggar*, there is this excess.—*Adams*, ii. 437.

INKLE-WEAVER, a weaver of inkle, a sort of inferior tape. R. notices the saying "*as thick as inkle-weavers*" as being common in the North, but gives no example. The manufacture of inkle was introduced by foreign weavers (refugees for religion in sixteenth century); these of course consorted much together; hence the phrase.

Why, she and you were as great as two *inkle-weavers*; I am sure I have seen her hug you as the devil hugg'd the witch.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

The clerk called the banes of marriage betwixt Opaniah Lashmeheygo and Tapitha Brample, spinster; he mought as well have called her *inkle-weaver*, for she never spun an hank of yarn in her life.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 184.

INLECK, hole where water leaks in.

Graunt plancks from forrest too clowt oure battered *inlecks*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 538.

INMEATS, entrails. The word is given in Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S.) as meaning "the edible viscera of pigs, fowls, &c."

Get thee gone,
Or I shall try six inches of my knife
On thine own *inmeats* first.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. II. iii. 1.

INMORE, inner.

Of these Angles, some part having passed forward into the *inmore* quarters of Germanie, . . . went as farre as Italie.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 131.

INNASCIBILITY, incapability of being born or begotten; an attribute of God the Father.

Innascibility we must admitt
The Father.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 17.

INNECT, to join together.

He . . . gave (in allusion of his two Bishopricks, which he successively enjoyed) two annulets *innected* in his paternal coat.—*Fuller, Worthies, Durham* (i. 329).

INNODATE, to knot up; to implicate.

Her subjects are declared absolved from the oath of allegiance, and every other thing due unto her whatsoever. And those which from henceforth obey her are *innodated* with the anathema.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IX. ii. 24.

INNOMINABLES, trousers; *inexpressibles*, q. v.

The lower part of his dress represented *innominables* and hose in one.—*Southey, The Doctor*, p. 688.

INNOVATIVE, making changes, or introducing novelties.

Some writers are, as to manner and diction, conservative, while others are *innovative*.—*Hall, Modern English*, p. 27.

INNOXIOUSNESS, harmlessness.

I should hold it wrong to make over to any other judgement than my own the danger or the *innoxiousness* of any and every manuscript that has been cast into my power.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vii. 373.

INOBLIGALITY, unbindingness.

So apparent is the repugnancy of the matter of this vow with the precepts of Christian charity and mercy, that if all I have hitherto said were of no force, this repugnancy alone

were enough, without other evidence, to prove the unlawfulness, and consequently the invalidity or *inobligality* thereof.—*Sanderson*, v. 67.

INOIL, to anoint. The extract is from a speech of Cranmer's at the coronation of Edward VI., 1546.

The oil, if added, is but a ceremony: if it be wanting, that king is yet a perfect monarch notwithstanding, and God's anointed, as well as if he was *inoiled*.—*Strype, Cranmer*, Bk. II. ch. i.

INOPINABLE, inconceivable.

These eight miles or days' journeys may be called *paradoxa*, that is to say, *inopinable*, incredible, and unbelievable sayings; for if Christ had not spoken it Himself, who should have believed it?—*Latimer*, i. 476.

INORDINANCY, extravagance; excess. The Dicts. give *inordinacy*.

In order to reform this *inordinancy* of his desires, his patron addressed him in the following manner.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 12.

I scarce remember to have experienced the smallest discontent, save what arose from the *inordinancy* of my wife's affection for me.—*Ibid.* i. 328.

INPATH, an intricate way; *via invia*.

Italy is hence parted by long crosse dangerous *inpaths*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 396.

INPRAVABLE, incorruptible.

He . . . set before his eyes alway the eye of the everlasting judge and the *inpravable* judging-place.—*Becon*, i. 105.

INQUIRIST, inquirer.

But the *inquirist* keeping himself on the reserve as to his employers, the girl refused to tell the day or to give him other particulars.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 321.

INQUISITE, to inquire into.

He *inquisited* with justice and decorum, and determined with as much lenity towards his enemies as ever prince did.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 40.

It is a transcendent justification to be thus *inquisited*, and in every respect acquitted.—*Ibid., Examen*, p. 621.

INQUISITRESS, female inquisitor.

The innocent intrigue, abetted by the poetic Julia, is brought to light by that black-haired *inquisitress*.—*Phillips, Essays from the Times*, ii. 326.

Little Jesuit *inquisitress* as she was, she could see things in a true light.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxvi.

INRODER, invader.

The Danes never acquired in this land a long and peaceable possession thereof, living here rather as *inroders* than inhabitants.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. xxiv.

INRUSH, to rush in.

As the land draweth backward, the sea . . . *inrusheth* upon a little region called Keimes.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 654.

INRUSH, irruption.

A long and lonely voyage, with its monotonous days and sleepless nights, its sickness and heart-loneliness, has given me opportunities for analysing my past history which were impossible then amid the ceaseless *inrush* of new images, the ceaseless ferment of their recombination in which my life was passed from sixteen to twenty-five.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. vii.

In asking Deronda if he knew Hebrew, Mordecai was so possessed by the new *inrush* of belief, that he had forgotten the absence of any other condition to the fulfilment of his hopes.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxviii.

INS AND OUTS, windings; various turns.

Follow their whimsies and their *ins and outs* at the consulto when the Prince was among them.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 152.

INSEA, to surround by the sea.

The sun cast many a glorious beam
On our bright armours, horse and foot *insea'd* together there.—*Chapman, Iliad*, xi. 637.

INSENSIBLE, a thoroughly apathetic or hard-hearted person.

Nay, would'st thou believe it? those brawny *insensibles* the chairmen take it to heart, and threaten to renounce flip and all fours since thou hast decreed to leave England.—*T. Brown, Works*, iv. 193.

His reason and the force of his resolutions enabled him on all occasions to contain himself, and to curb the very first risings of passion, and that in such a degree that he was taken almost for an *insensible*.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 53.

What an *insensible* must have been my cousin, had she not been proud of being Lady Grandison.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 405.

INSENSIBLIST, an apathetic man; in the extract = one who affects apathy.

Mr. Meadows, . . . since he commenced *insensiblist*, has never once dared to be pleased, nor ventured for a moment to look in good humour.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. IV. ch. ii.

INSEPARIZED, inseparable. Sylvester says that Diocletian

Knew well the Cares from Crowns *insepariz'd*.—*Memorials of Mortalitie*, st. 43.

INSEQUENT, subsequent.

The debt was not cancell'd to that rigid and hard servant, for if he had his Apocha or quietance, to speak after the manner of men, he were free from all *insequent* demands.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 25.

The storm will gather, and burst out into a greater tempest in all *insequent* meetings. —*Ibid.* i. 50.

INSERENE, to disturb.

Death stood by,
Whose gastly presence *inserenes* my face.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 18.

INSEVERABLE, not to be severed.

We had suffered so much together, and the filaments connecting them with my heart were ... so *inseverable*.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 88.

INSIDIATION, guile.

Though heaven be sure and secure from violent robbers, yet these by a wily *insidiation* enter into it, and rob God of His honour. —*Adams*, i. 131.

INSIGHTED, possessed of insight.

Justus Lipsius, deepely *insighted* in understanding old authors. — *Holland's Camden*, p. 687.

INSOLENT, an insolent person.

When the *insolent* saw that I did not dress as he would have had me, he drew out his face glouting to half the length of my arm. —*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 284.

INSOLID, light.

The second defect in the eye is an *insolid* levity.—*Adams*, ii. 381.

INSOMNOLENCE, sleeplessness.

Twelve by the kitchen clock! still restless! One! O, Doctor, for one of thy comfortable composing draughts! Two! here's a case of *insomnolence!*—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. vi. A. I.

Ambition's fever, envy's jaundiced eye,
Detraction that exulcerates, aguish fear,
Suspicion's wasting pale *insomnolence*,
With hatred's canker.
Taylor, Edwin the Fair, i. 2.

INSPECT INTO, to inspect; examine: *inspicere in* is sometimes used in Latin.

He had not more vigilantly *inspected into* her sentiments than he had guarded his own from a similar scrutiny. — *Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. I. ch. i.

INSPECTRESS, female inspector or overlooker.

Inspectress General of the royal geer.— *Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 36.

INSTANT, to urge.

Pilate would shed no innocent blood, but laboured to mitigate the bishops' fury, and *instanted* them, as they were religious, to shew godly favour. — *Bale, Select Works*, p. 242.

INSTANT, instance; pressing application.

Upon her *instant* unto the Romanes for aide, Garisons were set, Cohorts and wings of foot and horse were sent, which after sundry skirmishes with variable event, delivered her person out of perill. — *Holland's Camden*, p. 687.

INSTANTER, instantly.

Ay, Beauty the Girl and Love the Boy,
Bright as they are with hope and joy,
How their souls would sadden *instanter*,
To remember that one of those wedding bells
Which ring so merrily through the dells
Is the same that knells
Our last farewells,
Only broken into a canter.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

INSTITUTION. "The institution" was a common euphemism for slavery in America.

I am not going into the slavery question, I am not an advocate for "the *institution*." —*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xvii.

INSTITUTIONARY, pertaining to institution to a preferment.

Dr. Grant had brought on apoplexy and death by three great *institutionary* dinners in one week.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xlvii.

INSTITUTRESS, foundress.

The queen was then lying in state in this coffin at the convent at Chaillot, near Paris, of which she had been the *institutress* and patroness.—*Archæol.*, xxi. 549 (1827).

INSTREAMING, access; flowing in.

He put out his ungloved hand. Mordecai, clasping it eagerly, seemed to feel a new *instreaming* of confidence.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xl.

INSTRUMENTALISE, to make or build up.

In the making of the first man, God first *instrumentalised* a perfect body, and then infused a living soul.—*Adams*, iii. 147.

INSULPHURED, impregnated with sulphur.

Meere heate
Of aire *insulphur'd* makes the Patient sweate.
Sandys, Travels, p. 265.

INSURANCE, engagement; betrothal.

And dyd not I knowe afore of the *insurance*
Betweene Gawyn Goodlucke and Christian Custance?—*Udal, Roister Doister*, iv. 6.

INSURGENCE, rising on or against.

There was a moral *insurgence* in the minds of grave men against the Court of Rome.—*G. Eliot, Romola*, ch. lxxi.

INSURRECTIONER, a rebel.

What had the people got if the Parliament, instead of guarding the Crown, had colleagued with Venner and other *insurrectioners?*—*North, Examen*, p. 418.

INSURRECTOR, insurgent; rebel.

They not onely sided with his Gherionian *insurrectors* against him, but . . . they most basely for a sum of mony delivered him over to the plesure of his Gherionian enemies.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 129.

INSWATHE, to infold.

I lay
Pent in a roofless close of ragged stones;
Inswathed sometimes in wandering mist.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

INTAKE, enclosure of land from a common. See Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S.).

After the Norman Conquest, when a great part of the first City was turn'd into a Castle by King William I., it is probable they added the last *intake* southward in the angle of the Witham.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 4.

INTEMPERANT, intemperate.

Soche as be *intemperaunt*, that is, foloers of their naughtie appetites and lustes, doe in this poinct erre, that thei thinke those thynges to be sweete and honest whiche are nothyng so.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 15.

INTENSATE, to strengthen or intensify.

Poor Jean Jacques! . . . with all misformations of Nature *intensated* to the verge of madness by unfavourable fortune.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 211.

As if to *intensate* the influences that are not of race, what we think of when we talk of English traits really narrows itself to a small district.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. iv.

INTENSATION, stretch; ascending climax.

There are cooks too, we know, who boast of their diabolic ability to cause the patient, by successive *intensations* of their art, to eat with new and ever new appetite, till he explode on the spot.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 221.

INTERACT, to act reciprocally, one on another.

The two complexions, or two styles of mind—the perceptive class, and the practical finality class—are ever in counterpoise, *interacting* mutually.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. xiv.

INTERCOMPLEXITY, entanglement.

Intercomplexities had arisen between all complications and interweavings of descent from three original strands.—*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. 20.

INTERCONNECTION, mutual connection.

There have been, and there are cases where two stars dissemble an *interconnection* which they really have, and other cases where they simulate an *interconnection* which they have not.—*De Quincey, System of the Heavens.*

INTERCURLED, enlaced.

Queen Helen, whose Jacinth-hair curled by nature, but *intercurled* by art (like a fine brook through golden sands), had a rope of fair pearl.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 59.

INTERCUT, to intersect.

There was another reson which induced me to this transmutation, for it related to the quality of the countrey whence he sprung, which is so inlayed and everywhere so *intercutt* and indented with the sea or fresh navigable rivers that one cannot tell what to call it, either water or land.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 5.

INTERDESTRUCTIVENESS, mutual destructiveness.

There are antipathies and properties interchangeably irreconcilable and destructive to each other, that fit one human being to be the source of another's misery. Beyond doubt I had found this true opposition and *interdestructiveness* in Clifford. — *Godwin, Mandeville*, ii. 103.

INTERESSADO, an interested person.

Should not then these *interessados* resolve upon some desperate fact, *costa che costa*, to sustain the credit of Oates, which was notoriously sinking? — *North, Examen*, p. 198.

INTERESTEDNESS, a regard for one's own private views or profit. *Disinterestedness*, to express the reverse of this, is common.

I might give them what degree of credit I pleased, and take them with abatement for Mr. Solmes's *interestedness*, if I thought fit.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 243.

INTERFLOW, to flow in. Holland also uses the substantive *enterflow*, q. v.

What way the current cold
Of Northern Ocean with strong tides doth *interflow* and swell.
Holland's Camden, p. 12.

INTERFRICTION, rubbing together.

Kindling a fire by *interfriction* of dry sticks was a secret almost exclusively Indian. —*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. 16.

INTERGERN, to interchange grins or snarls.

The eager dogs are cheer'd with claps and cryes,
The angry beast to his best chamber flies,
And (angled there) sits grimly *inter-yerning*,
And all the earth rings with the terryes yearning.—*Sylvester, The Decay*, 938.

INTERLARDMENT, intermixture. In the extract it means insertion of digressions, reflections, &c.

I know thou cheerest the hearts of all thy acquaintance with such detached parts of mine [letters] as tend not to dishonour characters or reveal names; and this gives me an appetite to oblige thee by *interlardment*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 89.

INTERLOCK, to lock or clasp together.

I felt my fingers work and my hands *interlock*.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxvii.

INTERLOCUTRICE, a woman conversing.

Have the goodness to serve her as auditress and *interlocutrice*.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xiv.

INTERMINGLEDOM, mixture.

The case is filled with bits and ends to ribbons, patterns, and so forth, of all manner of colours, faded and fresh; with *intermingledoms* of gold-beaters' skin plasters for a cut finger.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 184.

INTERMISS, respite; interval.

They thiuk not fit to trust the care to others, but do become themselves the supervisors, which, for a time, of force enforc'd their absence; in which short *intermiss* the king relapseth to his former errour.—*Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 94.

INTERMISSION, intervention.

It was provided . . . . that such Controversies . . . should be decided by the ordinary course of Justice, or by some amicable and friendly Composition amongst themselves; and that no other . . . towns, whom those Countries did no way concern, shall in any part meddle by way of friendly *intermission* tending to an accord.—*Heylin's Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 126.

INTERNITY, inwardness; interior presence.

The *internity* of His ever-living light kindled up an externity of corporeal irradiation.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 249.

INTERNUNCIESS, female envoy.

Iris, that had place
Of *internunciess* from the Gods.
Chapman, Iliad, xv. 140.

INTERNUNCIOSHIP, agency as a messenger.

Several billets passed between us before I went out, by the *internuncioship* of Dorcas.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 6.

INTERPASS, to pass between.

Many skirmishes *interpassed*, with surprisements of castles, but in the end a treaty of peace was propounded.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 47.

INTERPOLER.

Your ladies, after they have travell'd thither with some liberal *interpoler*, carry home with them more than their husbands are worth.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 64.

INTERPOLITY, exchange of citizenship.

You whose whole theory is an absolute sermon upon emigration, and the transplanting and *interpolity* of our species, you, sir, should be the last man to chain your son, your elder son, to the soil.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XIII. ch. i.

INTERTRAFFIC, to trade together.

Through peace and perfect government this land
May in her rich commodities abound;
Which may confirm the neighbour-friendship's band,
And *intertraffick* with them tunne for pound.—*Davies, Microcosmos*, p. 61.

INTERTWINE, interweaving; mixture.

Ill
Such *intertwine* beseems triumphal wreaths
Strewed before thy advancing.
Coleridge, To Wordsworth.

INTERVISIT, to exchange visits.

Here we trifled, and bathed, and *intervisited* with the company who frequent the place for health.—*Evelyn, Diary*, June 27, 1654.

INTERWOUND, to exchange wounds; to wound mutually.

The Captain chooses but three hundred out,
And arming each but with a trump and torch,
About a mighty pagan hoast doth march,
Making the same, through their dead sodain sound,
With their owne arms themselves to *interwound*.—*Sylvester, The Captaines*, 823.

INTEXT, contents.

Besides rare sweets, I had a book which none
Co'd reade the *intext* but my selfe alone.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 243.

INTIMADO, confidant; close friend.

Did not I say he was the Earl's *Intimado*?—*North, Examen*, p. 23.

There is a gentleman of no good character (an *intimado* of Mr. Lovelace) who is a constant visitor of her.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vii. 359.

INTOLERABILITY, unbearableness; excessive badness.

The goodness of your true pun is in the direct ratio of its *intolerability*.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, Introd.

INTOXICABLE, capable of being intoxicated.

If the powers they were to lean on were not willing friends, and the people not so *intoxicable* as to fall in with their brutal assistance, no good could come of any false plot.—*North, Examen*, p. 314.

INTOXICATE, to poison.

What is to be looked for in a dispenser? This, surely: . . . that he give meat in time; give it, I say, and not sell it; meat, I say, and not poison. For the one doth *intoxicate* and slay the eater, the other feedeth and nourisheth him.—*Latimer*, i. 35.

Because the poyson of this opinion does so easily enter, and so strangely *intoxicate*, I shall presume to give an antidote against it. —*South, Sermons*, iii. 144.

INTRACTED, drawn in.

For cruell thirst came out of Cyren land,
Where she was fostred on that burning sand,
With hote *intracted* tongue, and souken een.
Hudson, Judith, iii. 299.

INTRADO, income. See ENTRADO and ENTRATAS. In the third extract the word = entry.

The Pope's income ran the highest in England under King Henry the third and King Edward the first, before the statute of Mortmaine, and after it that of Premunire was made, for these much abated his *intrado*. —*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. iii. 35.

The royal *intrado* was so much increased in the late King's time, that for the better managing of it the King erected first the court of Augmentation, and afterwards the court of Surveyors.—*Heylin, Hist. of Ref.*, i. 286.

And now my lady makes her *intrado*, and begins the great work of the day.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 117.

INTRAIN, to draw on; to beguile. See *s. v.* ENTRAIN.

Th' Hebrew Captain then
Flies as affeard, and with him all his men
Disorderly retire, still faining so
Till (politik) he hath *intrayn'd* the foe
Right to his ambush.
Sylvester, The Captaines, 379.

INTRICO, intricacy.

The potions of school divinity wrought easily with him, so that he was not lost a whit in their *intricoes*. — *Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 12.

INTRIGUESS, a scheming woman.

His family was very ill qualified for that place, his lady being a most violent *intriguess* in business.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 168.

The wife for her part . . . was a compleat *intriguess*.—*Ibid., Examen*, p. 197.

It is to be regretted that a word used in the days of Charles II., and still intelligible in our times, should have become obsolete; viz., the feminine for intriguer—an *intriguess*. See the Life of Lord Keeper North.—*Miss Edgeworth, Manœuvring*, ch. i.

INTRIGUISH, connected with plot or intrigue.

Considering the assurance and application of women, especially to affairs that are *intriguish*, we must conclude that the chief address was to Mrs. Wall.—*North, Examen*, p. 193.

INTRODUCT, to introduce.

The Chaplain's full and absolute parts did *introduct* him to this love and liking. — *Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 29.

INTURN, a term in wrestling. See Halliwell *s. v.*

When th' hardy Major, skilled in wars,
To make quick end of fight prepares,
By strength o'er buttock cross to hawl him,
And with a trip i' th' *inturn* mawl him.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. 2.

INUSITATE, unusual.

I find some *inusitate* expressions about some mysteries which are scarcely intelligible or explicable.—*Bramhall*, ii. 61.

INUSTION, burning.

A kingdom brought him to tyranny, tyranny to . . . *inustion* of other countries, among which Israel felt the smart in the burning of her cities and massacring her inhabitants.—*Adams*, ii. 354.

INVECTIVENESS, abusiveness.

Some wonder at his *invectiveness*; I wonder more that he inveigheth so little.—*Fuller, Worthies, Hants* (i. 414).

INVEIGH ON, to attack with reproaches. R. gives one example of *inveigh at*; otherwise all the extracts in the Dicts. give the word with the usual preposition, *against*.

I can hardly inhold from *inveighing on* his memory.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, viii. 16.

INVESTION, investiture.

We knew, my lord, before we brought the crown,
Intending your *investion* so near
The residence of your despisèd brother,
The lords would not be too exasperate
To injury or suppress your worthy title.
Marlowe, 1 *Tamburlaine*, i. 1.

INVICT, unconquered.

Who weens to vanquish him makes him *invict*. — *Sylvester, Trophies of Hen. the Great*, 151.

INVINATE, incorporated with wine.

Christ should be impanate and *invinate*.—*Cranmer*, i. 305.

INVITE, invitation.

The Lamprey swims to his Lord's *invites*.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 305.

Everybody bowed and accepted the *invite* but me, and I thought fitting not to hear it, for I have no intention of shapping at *invites* from the eminent.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 105.

Adepts in every little meanness or contrivance likely to bring about an invitation (or, as they call it with equal good taste, an *invite*).—*Th. Hook, Man of Many Friends.*

Guest after guest arrived: the *invites* had been excellently arranged.—*Sketches by Boz (Steam Excursion).*

INVOLUBLE, immovable. Sylvester speaks of God as

Infallible, *involuble*, insensible. — *Little Bartas*, 161.

INVOLUTE, involved: also used substantivally.

The style is so *involute* that one cannot help fancying it must be falsely constructed. —*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, cxvii.

Far more of our deepest thoughts and feelings pass to us through perplexed combinations of concrete objects, pass to us as *involutes* (if I may coin that word) in compound experiences incapable of being disentangled, than ever reach us directly, and in their own abstract shapes. — *De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, ch. i.

INWALL, inner wall.

The hinges piecemeal flew, and through the fervent little rock
Thunder'd a passage; with his weight th' *inwall* his breast did knock.
Chapman, Iliad, xii. 448.

IN-YOAT, to pour in. See L. *s. v. yote.*

O that my words (the words I now assever)
Were writ, were printed, and (to last for ever)
Were grav'n in Marble with an yron pen
With Lead *in-yoated* (to fill up agen).
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, ii. 271.

I O U, a promise to pay.

Hee teacheth od fellowes play tricks with their creditors, who instead of payments write *I O V*, and so scoffe many an honest man out of his goods.—*Breton, Courtier and Countryman*, p. 9.

IRACUND, passionate.

A spirit cross-grained, fantastic, *iracund*, incompatible.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 87.

IRACUNDIOUSLY, angrily.

He, . . . drawing out his knife most *iracundiously*, at one whiske lopt off his head.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc.*, vi. 166).

IRID, the circle round the pupil of the eye: *iris* is more usual.

Brown eyes with a benignant light in their *irids*, and a fine pencilling of long lashes round, relieved the whiteness of her large front.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. v.

Many a sudden ray levelled from the *irid* under his well-charactered brow. — *Ibid., Villette*, ch. xvi.

IRONS. To *have many irons in the fire* = to have many plans or occupations. To *put every iron in the fire* = to try every means.

Elaiana . . . hath divers nurseries to supplie, *many irons* perpetually *in the fire.—Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 38.

They held it not agreeable to the rules of prudence to have too *many irons in the fire.* —*Heylin, Reformation*, i. 261.

You'll find that I have more *irons i' th' fire* than one; I doan't come of a fool's errand. —*Cibber, Provoked Husband*, Act III.

Anthony Darnel had begun to canvass, and was *putting every iron in the fire.—Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. iii.

IRREALIZABLE, that cannot be realized or defined.

It may be that the constancy of one true heart, the truth and faith of one mind according to the light He has appointed, import as much to Him as the just motion of satellites about their planets, of planets about their suns, of suns around that mighty, unseen centre, incomprehensible, *irrealizable*, with strange mental effort only divined.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxxvi.

IRRECLAIMABLENESS, incorrigible state.

Enormities . . . which are out of his power to atone for, by reason of the death of some of the injured parties, and the *irreclaimableness* of others.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 407.

IRRECONCILABLE is often used now as a substantive of any who will admit no compromise on the point in which they are interested.

Sleep and I have quarrelled; and although I court it, it will not be friends. I hope its fellow-*irreconcilables* at Harlowe-place enjoy its balmy comforts.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 178.

IRREFLECTIVE, thoughtless.

From this day I was an altered creature, never again relapsing into the careless, *irreflective* mind of childhood. — *De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 362.

IRREFRAGABILITY, unbendingness; obstinacy.

A solemn, high-stalking man, with such a

fund of indignation in him, or of latent indignation; of contumacity, *irrefragability*. —*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 80.

IRRELATION, want of relation.

The utter *irrelation*, in both cases, of the audience to the scene . . . threw upon each a ridicule not to be effaced. — *De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 190.

IRREPASSABLE, that cannot be repassed.

He had past already (miserable)
Of Styx so black the flood *irrepassable*.
Hudson, Judith, vi. 250.

IRRESUSCITABLY, in a completely dead way; incapable of revival.

The inner man . . . sleeps now *irresuscitably* at the bottom of his stomach.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II. ch. ii.

IRRETENTION, want of retaining power.

From *irretention* of memory he could not recollect the letters which composed his name.—*De Quincey, Last Days of Kant.*

IRREVITABLE, not to be evaded.

To conclude, for their force it is *irreuitable*, for were they not *irreuitable*, then might eyther propernesse of person secure a man, or wisedome preuent am.—*Chapman, All Fooles*, Act V.

IRRITE, vain; useless.

These *irrite*, forceless, bugbear excommunications, the ridiculous affordments of a mercenary power, are not unlike those old night-spells which blind people had from mongrel witches.—*Adams*, ii. 180.

IRY, angry.

For to be angery and not to sinne
Is an obligatorie heast divine;
For whiles we are that holy anger in
(Not wholly angery), it is a signe
We flame with that which doth our soules refine:
For in our Soules the *iry* pow'r it is
That makes vs at vnhallowed thoughts repine.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 74.

ISLAND, to insulate.

She distinguished . . . a belt of trees, such as we see in the lovely parks of England, but *islanded* by a screen of thick bushy undergrowth.—*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. 18.

ISLANDISH, insular. Dr. Dee, *Petty Navey Royal*, 1576 (*Eng. Garner*, ii. 65), speaks of "our *Islandish* Monarchy."

ISLE, to insulate; to make an island; also to dwell on an isle.

And *isled* in sudden seas of light
My heart, pierc'd thro' with fierce delight,
Bursts into blossom in his sight.
Tennyson, Fatima.

Lion and stoat have *isled* together, knave,
In time of flood.—*Ibid., Gareth and Lynette.*

ISM, being the termination of many words denoting forms of religious belief, is used as a generic term for sects or dogmas.

It has nothing to do with Calvinism nor Arminianism nor any of the other *isms*.—*Southey, Letters*, 1809 (ii. 182).

This is Abbot Samson's Catholicism of the twelfth century—something like the *Ism* of all true men in all true centuries, I fancy. Alas, compared with any of the *Isms* current in these poor days, what a thing!—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. xv.

ISTHIM, isthmus.

Logh Nesse, . . . from which, by a verie small *Isthim* or partition of hils, the Logh Lutea or Louthia . . . is divided.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 50.

ITALISH, Italian.

All this is true, though the feat handling thereof be altogether *Italish*.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 9.

The book of conformities of Frances to Christ written by an *Italish* friar called Bartholomew Pisanus.—*Ibid.* p. 205.

ITCHLESS, incorruptible; not having an itching palm (?).

But thou art just and *itchlesse*, and dost please
Thy genius with two strength'ning buttresses.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 270.

ITEM, a hint; admonition, or reminder.

Our neighbours' harms are *items* to the wise.—*Whetstone, Life of Gascoigne*, st. 13.

Every infirmity in our brother, which should rather be an *item* to us of our frailty, serveth as fuel to nourish this vanity.—*Sanderson*, iii. 262.

A secret *item* was given to some of the bishops by some of their well-wishers to absent themselves in this licentious time of Christmas.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. iv. 15.

He that lives in such a place as this is, and that has to do with such as we have, has need of an *item* to caution him to take heed every moment of the day.—*Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. II. p. 150.

By many terrible *items* did the vengeance of God remind them of it for many succeeding generations.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 222.

My uncle took notice that Sir Charles had said he guessed at the writer of the note. He wished he would give him an *item*, as he called it, whom he thought of.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 292.

ITENERATE, tender (?).

But to thinke on a red-herring, such a hot stirring meate it is, is enough to make the cravenest dastard proclaime fire and sword against Spaine; the most *itenerate* virgine-wax phisnomy that taints his throate with the least ribbe of it, it will embrawne and iron-crust his flesh.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 165).

IZZARD, Z. "As crooked as an *izzart*, deformed in person, perverse in disposition. An oddity." — Robinson's *Whitby Glossary* (E. D. S.).

He ran . . . through the A's and B's and C's, quite down to *Izzard*.—*Nares, Thinks I to Myself*, ii. 87.

J

JABELL. H. says, "A term of contempt more usually applied to a woman than a man." It is, however, addressed to the latter in the following.

What, thu *jabell*, canst not have do?
Thu and thi cumpany shall not depart
Tyll of our distavys ye have take part.
Candlemas Day, 1512 (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 18).

JACATOO, cockatoo.

The Physick or Anatomie Schole adorn'd with some rarities of natural things, but nothing extraordinary save the skin of a jaccall, a rarely colour'd *jacatoo*, or prodigious huge parrot. — *Evelyn, Diary*, July 11, 1654.

JACK, explained in a note *in loc.* to be "a cant word for a Jacobite."

With every wind he sail'd, and well cou'd tack,
Had many pendents, but abhorr'd a *Jack*.
Swift, Elegy on Judge Boat.

JACK, knave.

If you were not resolved to play the *Jacks*, what need you study for new subjects, purposely to abuse your betters?—*Beaum. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle*, Induction.

Going back again, Sir R. Brookes overtook us coming to town; who played the *jacke* with us all, and is a fellow that I must trust no more.—*Pepys*, Feb. 23, 1667-68.

Well, Mr. Neverout, take it as you please; but I swear you're a saucy *Jack* for using such expressions.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

"He calls the knaves *Jacks*, this boy," said Estella with disdain, before our first game was out.—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. viii.

JACK-ADAMS, a fool.

All the reward truly of my great services was to be made Lucifer's jester, or fool in ordinary to the devil; a pretty post, thought I, for a man of my principles, that from a Quaker in the other world, I should be metamorphosed into a *jack-adams* in the lower one.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 220.

JACKANAPES COAT, dandy coat (?). Cf. JESSIMY.

This morning my brother Tom brought me my *jackanapes* coat with silver buttons. —*Pepys*, July 5, 1660.

JACKASSISM, stupidity.

Gently, gently, Miss Muse! mind your Ps and your Qs;
Don't be malapert — laugh, Miss, but never abuse!
Calling names, whether done to attack or to back a schism,
Is, Miss, believe me, a great piece of *jackassism*.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Wedding-Day*).

JACK CAP, a helmet.

The several Insurance Offices . . have each of them a certain set of men whom they keep in constant pay, and furnish with tools proper for their work, and to whom they give *Jack Caps* of leather, able to keep them from hurt, if brick or timber, or anything not of too great a bulk, should fall upon them.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 148.

JACKEY, gin (slang). Cf. OLD TOM. The extract is translated in a note, "Well, you parson thief, are you for drinking gin or talking in the pulpit?"

Well, you parish bull prig, are you for lushing *jackey* or pattering in the hum-box? —*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxxx.

JACK-IN-OFFICE, a consequential petty official: used also adjectivally.

Some folks are *Jacks-in-office*, fond of power.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 52.

I hate a *Jack-in-office* martinet.—*Ibid.* p. 181.

"You're a *Jack-in-office*, sir." "A what?" ejaculated he of the boots. "A *Jack-in-office*, sir, and a very insolent fellow."—*Sketches by Boz* (*Parliamentary Sketch*).

JACK IN THE CELLAR, a child in the womb; a translation of *Hans en Kelder*, q. v. in N.

When his companions drank to the *Hans en Kelder*, or *Jack in the low cellar*, he could not help displaying an extraordinary complacence of countenance, and signified his intention of sending the young dog to sea.—*Smollett, Peregrine Pickle*, ch. x.

JACK NASTY, a term of reproach for a sneak or a sloven.

Tom and his younger brothers, as they grew up, went on playing with the village boys, without the idea of equality or inequality (except in wrestling, running, and climbing) ever entering their heads, as it doesn't till it's put there by *Jack Nastys* or fine ladies' maids.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days*, Pt. I. ch. iii.

JACK OF ALL TRADES, one who can put his hand to anything: often used contemptuously of a smatterer—"Jack of all trades, and master of none." Cf. JOHN OF ALL TRADES.

They [Jesuits] are *Jacks-of-all-trades*, and creep into all sects, partly to conceal themselves, and partly to foment and stir up division.—*Misson, Travels in Eng.*, p. 143.

He is a bit of a *Jack of all trades*, or, to use his own words, a regular Robinson Crusoe.—*Sketches by Boz*, ch. ii.

JACK OF LANTHORN. This name of the *ignis fatuus* is given to watchmen in the extract, a lanthorn being part of their equipment.

Who should come by before I could get up again, but the constable going his rounds, who quickly made me centre of a circle of *jack of lanthorns*.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 195.

JACKONET, usually spelt *jaconet*. L. says, "[Fr. *jaconas*] kind of muslin so called, of close texture (in opposition to the book muslins, which are open or clear); for example see *muslin*," where, however, no instance of the word *jaconet* is to be found.

It would be mortifying to the feelings of many ladies could they be made to understand how little the heart of man is affected by what is costly or new in their attire; how little it is biassed by the texture of their muslin, and how unsusceptible of peculiar tenderness towards the spotted, the sprigged, the mull, or the *jackonet*.—*Miss Austen, Northanger Abbey*, ch. x.

JACK-PUDDINGHOOD, buffoonery.

Grossatesta, the Modenese minister, a very low fellow, with all the *jack-puddinghood* of an Italian.—*Walpole to Mann*, ii. 295 (1749).

JACK-SAUCE, an impudent fellow. H. says, "It occurs in *How to choose a good wife*, 1634." The first extract is not later than 1582.

Heere is a gay world! boyes now set old men to scoole:
I sayd wel inough; what, *Jack sawce*, think'st cham a fool?
Edwards, Damon and Pitheas (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, i. 271).

If I wotted it would have made him such a *Jack-sauce* as to have more wit than his vors-fathers, he should have learn'd nothing for old Agroicus, but to keep a talley.—*Randolph, Muses' Looking-Glass*, iv. 4.

JACK-SPANIARD, scorpion.

Then all, sitting on the sandy turf, defiant of galliwasps and *jack-spaniards*, and all the weapons of the insect host, partook of the equal banquet.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xvii.

JACKSTRAW, a light fellow; a coxcomb; also, as an adjective, unregarded or unsubstantial, like an effigy stuffed with straw. Cf. *man of straw*, s. v. STRAW.

You are a saucy *Jack-straw* to question me, faith and troth.—*Wycherley, Love in a Wood*, i. 2.

How now, madam! refuse me! I command you on your obedience to accept of this; I will not be a *jackstraw* father.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vii. 63.

JACKSTRAWS, a game like spillikins.

One evening Belinda was playing with little Charles Percival at *jackstraws*. . . . "You moved, Miss Portman," cried Charles. "Oh, indeed the king's head stirred the very instant papa spoke. I knew it was impossible that you could get that knave clear off without shaking the king. Now, papa, only look how they were balanced."—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. xix.

JADE as a term of reproach is usually applied to a woman.

And thus the villaine would the world perswade
To prowde attemptes that may presume too high,
But earthly joies will make him prove a *jade*,
When vertue speakes of loue's diuinity.
Breton, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 10.

JAGGER, a pedler. The word is in use in Cheshire for one who sells coal in small cartloads.

I would take the lad for a *jagger*, but he has rather ower good havings, and he has no pack.—*Scott, The Pirate*, ch. v.

JAGHIRE. "In the East Indies an assignment of the government share of the produce of a portion of land to an individual, either personal, or for the support of a public establishment, particularly of a military nature" (*Imp. Dict.*); but see second extract.

I say, madam, I know nothing of books; and yet, I believe, upon a land carriage fishery, a stamp act or a *jag-hire*, I can talk my two hours without feeling the want of them.—*Goldsmith, Good-Natured Man*, Act II.

Thomas. Sir Matthew will settle upon Sir John and his lady, for their joint lives, a *jagghire.*

Sir J. A *jagghire?*

Thomas. The term is Indian, and means an annual income.—*Foote, The Nabob*, Act I.

JAIL, to imprison. A writer in *N. and Q.*, IV. xi. 94, says, "I find in a New York paper a very handy word which we have not yet adopted—*jailed.*"

And sith our Bodyes doe but *Jaile* our Minde,
While we haue Bodyes, we can ne'er be free.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 81 (1612).

He that boasteth the strength of his body doth but brag how strong the prison is wherein he is *jailed.*—*Adams*, i. 227 (1614).

Eriz. My jailor——
Bedingfield. One whose bolts,
That *jail* you from free life, bar you from death.—*Tennyson, Q. Mary*, iii. 5.

JAIL, goal.

There is no method for an arrival to wisdom, and consequently no tract to the *jail* of happiness, without the instructions and directions of folly.—*Kennet's Erasmus, Praise of Folly*, p. 43.

JAIL-FEVER. In days when prisons were crowded and ill ventilated, it was very common for a fever to break out among the prisoners, and sometimes prove fatal to those before whom they were brought for trial.

We may be out, with all our skill so clever,
And what we think an ague prove *jail-fever.*
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 266.

JANGLERY, empty chatter. R. has the word with quotation from Gower. In the subjoined extract it is used adjectivally.

But loa to what purpose do I chat such *janglerye* trim trams?—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 113.

JAPAN, a black cane.

Like Mercury, you must always carry a caduceus or conjuring *japan* in your hand, capped with a civet-box. — *The Quack's Academy*, 1678 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 33).

JAPANNISH, belonging to Japan. In the extract it seems to refer to the gaudy ornamentation on Japanese work.

In some of the Greek delineations (the Lycian painter, for example) we have already noticed a strange opulence of splendour, characterisable as half-legitimate, half-meretricious, a splendour hovering between the raffaelesque and the *japannish.* — *Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. vi.

JAR. *On the jar* = on the turn, a little way open. L., *s. v.*, refers to *ajar*, and says that *jar* in this sense is now never found as a separate word, but I think it is not uncommon colloquially.

The door was *on the jar*, and, gently opening it, I entered and stood behind her unperceived.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 311.

"I see Mrs. Bardell's street door *on the jar.*" "On the what?" exclaimed the little judge. "Partly open, my lord," said Sergeant Snubbin. "She said *on the jar*," said the little judge, with a cunning look. "It's all the same, my lord," said Sergeant Snubbin. —*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiv.

JARGONIST, one who uses a particular jargon, or repeats by rote cant or favourite phrases.

"And pray of what sect," said Camilla, "is this gentleman?" "Of the sect of *jargonists*," answered Mr. Gosport; "he has not an ambition beyond paying a passing compliment, nor a word to make use of that he has not picked up at public places."—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. IV. ch. ii.

Nothing in the language of the *jargonists* at whom Mr. Gosport laughed, nothing in the language of Sir Sedley Clarendel, approaches this new Euphuism. — *Macaulay, Essays* (*Mad. D'Arblay*).

JARL, to snarl; quarrel. The extract is addressed to a dog: Lelaps is another dog. Cf. JAUL.

What if Lelaps a better morsel find
Than you earst knew? Rather take part with him
Than *jarl.*—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 224.

JARRY, jarring; reverberating.

Theese flaws theyre cabbans wyth stur snar *jarrye* doe ransack.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 63.

JARVIE, hackney coach-man. L. has the word as signifying both the carriage and its driver, but the extract from Theodore Hook only illustrates the former meaning.

The Glass-coachman waits, and in what mood! A brother *jarvie* drives up, enters into conversation; is answered cheerfully in *jarvie* dialect; the brothers of the whip exchange a pinch of snuff, decline drinking together, and part with good night.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. iii.

JAUL, to grumble. Cf. JARL.

Well, I'll not stay with her: stay, quotha? To be yauld and *jaul'd* at, and tumbled and thumbled, and tost and turn'd, as I am by an old hag.—*Wily Beguiled* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 317).

Her father o' th' other side, he yoles at her and *joles* at her, and she leads such a life for you, it passes.—*Ibid.* (*Ib.* iii. 342).

JAUM, jamb or side-post.

The *jaumes* of the lights being all of well wrought free-stone.—*Survey of Maner of Wimbledon*, 1649 (*Arch.*, x. 403).

JAUNTY, brisk; smart. The earliest example of this word in the Dicts. is from a work published in 1662, quoted by L., and it occurs in the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*. The annexed quotations, however, will show that it was scarcely naturalized then, and still often wore its foreign dress. Smart, quoted by R., writes it as an English word, but spells it *jauntee;* so does Fielding.

Turn you about upon your heel with a *janté* air, hum out the end of an old song; cut a cross caper, and at her again.—*Farquhar*, *The Inconstant*, Act I.

Your vivacity and *jantée* mien assured me at first sight that there was nothing of this foggy island in your composition.—*Centlivre*, *Bold Stroke for a Wife*, ii. 1.

My *jauntee* sergeant was very early here this morning.—*Fielding*, *Amelia*, Bk. V. ch. vii.

JAVELIN, to pierce as with a javelin.

Scarce had she ceased, when out of heaven a bolt
(For now the storm was close above them) struck,
Furrowing a giant oak, and *javelining*
With darted spikes and splinters of the wood
The dark earth round.
Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien.*

JAVIL. See extract.

Then must the foresaid *javils* or stalkes bee hung out a second time to be dried in the sun.—*Holland*, *Pliny*, xix. i.

JAW, to talk a good deal, especially in scolding; also a substantive.

He swore woundily at the lieutenant, and called him lousy Scotch son of a whore, . . . and swab, and lubbard, whereby the lieutenant returned the salute, and they *jawed* together fore and aft a good spell.—*Smollett*, *Rod. Random*, ch. xxiv.

If you don't stop your *jaw* about him, you'll have to fight me.—*H. Kingsley*, *Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxvi.

JAW-FALLEN, depressed, chop-fallen; in second extract, astonished; open-mouthed.

He may be compared to one so *jaw-fallen* with over-long fasting that he cannot eat meat when brought unto him.—*Fuller*, *Worthies*, *Essex* (i. 345).

The people who came about us, as we alighted, seemed by their *jaw-fallen* faces and goggling eyes to wonder at beholding a charming young lady.—*Richardson*, *Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 54.

JAWHOLE. See quotation. In Robinson's *Whitby Glossary* (E. D. S.) the word is given as meaning "a fissure or opening in the land, as the mouth of a stream. The arched entrance to a cavern."

Before the door of Saunders Jaup . . . yawned that odoriferous gulf, ycleped in Scottish phrase the *jawhole;* in other words, an uncovered common sewer.—*Scott*, *St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 141.

JAWLESS, without a jaw.

The *jawless* bum by signs begged his pardon, for speak he could not.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xv.

JAZERENT, a short coat of mail without sleeves. See H. s. v. *jesseraunt.*

A *jazerent* of double mail he wore.
Southey, *Joan of Arc*, Bk. VII.

JEALOUS, to suspect: still used in Scotland.

This unwonted coldness in youth is the more to be *jealoused* that, previous to the marriage, the man did express an eager impatience to enjoy his young bride.—*The Great Bastard*, &c., 1689 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 235).

JEHUP, to urge horses on, from the sound made by drivers.

May I lose my Otho, or be tumbled from my phaeton the first time I *jehup* my sorrels, if I have not made more haste than a young surgeon in his first labour.—*Foote*, *Taste*, Act II.

JELTRON, some piece of armour.

No armure so stronge in no dystresse,
Habergyon, helme, ne yet no *Jeltron.*
Hycke-Scorner (*Hawkins*, *Eng. Dr.*, i. 78).

JEMBLES, hinges.

For a pare of *Jembles* for the stoole dore x^{d}.—*Leverton Chwardens Accts.*, 1588 (*Arch.*, xli. 366).

JEMMY, as an adjective = neat; smart. See L., who adds that the word is used substantivally, but gives no example. In the extract it signifies a particular sort of boot of a dandy description. Smollett (*H. Clinker*, i. 148) speaks of "new *jemmy* boots."

Buck. Hark'ee, Mr. Subtle, I'll out of my tramels when I hunt with the king.
Subtle. Well, well.

Buck. I'll on with my *jemmys:* none of your black bags and jack-boots for me.
Foote, Englishman in Paris, Act I.

JEMMY, a sheep's head, said to be so called because James V. breakfasted on one before the battle of Flodden; also a crowbar (slang).

She presently returned with a pot of porter and a dish of sheep's heads, which gave occasion to several pleasant witticisms on the part of Mr. Sikes, founded upon the singular coincidence of "*jemmies*" being a cant name common to them, and also to an ingenious implement much used in his profession.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xx.

They call for crow-bars—*jemmies* is the modern name they bear—
They burst through lock, and bolt, and bar—
but what a sight is there!
Ingoldsby Legends (*Nell Cook*).

JEMMY, potato (?). This name is given in slang to many articles: a great-coat, a crowbar, a sheep's head.

The man in the shop perhaps is in the baked *jemmy* line, or the firewood and hearthstone line, or any other line which requires a floating capital of eighteen pence.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Seven Dials*).

JENTMAN, gentleman.

Bawawe what ye say (ko I) of such a *jentman*.
Nay, I feare him not (ko she), doe the best he can.
Udal, Roister Doister, iii. 3 (see also iii. 5).

JERICHO. *From Jericho to June* = a great distance.

His kick was tremendous, and when he had his boots on would—to use an expression of his own, which he had picked up in the holy wars—would send a man *from Jericho to June.*—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Grey Dolphin*).

JERSSE is mentioned by Davies in *Humour's Heaven on Earth*, p. 45, and defined in a note to be

A beast neuer but feeding, and when he hath eaten as much as his panch can hold, goes to a forked tree, and there straines out his foode vndigested betweane the twist of the tree, and so againe presently falles to feede, and being full, againe to the tree, and so eftsoones to feede.

JERT, stretch; throw out, as a cobbler does his elbows in pulling his threads.

Such an other tower as one of our Irish castles, that is not so wide as a belfre, and a cobler can not *jert* out his elbowes in.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 167).

JERUSALEM LETTERS. There are persons at Jerusalem who tattoo on the arm of visitors, if they wish it, the sign of the cross, with the name of the city and the date of their visit.

"If heaven should ever bless me with more children," said Mr. Fielding, "I have determined to fix some indelible mark upon them, such as that of the *Jerusalem letters.*"—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 258.

JESS. See quotation. The metaphor is taken from the jess or strap by which the hawk was fastened to the hand.

A motion to a confession of our filthiness, and the corrupt affections that dwell in us. The first resting-place or *jess* in this progress.—*Norden's Progress of Piety*, p. 47.

JESSIMY, dandy; delicate (?). Cf. JACKANAPES COAT.

I did this day call at the New Exchange, and bought her a pair of green silk stockings, and garters, and shoe-strings, and two pair of *jessimy* gloves, all coming to about 28s.—*Pepys*, Feb. 15, 1668-9.

JESTEE, a butt.

The mortgager and mortgagee differ the one from the other not more in length of purse than the jester and *jestee* do in that of memory.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 55.

JESUITOCRACY, rule of Jesuits.

If the state of Rome don't show his idea of man and society to be a rotten lie, what proof would you have? perhaps the charming results of a century of *Jesuitocracy*, as they were represented on the French stage in the year 1793?—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. v.

JESUITRY, subtle argument; special pleading.

The poor Girondins, many of them, under such fierce bellowing of Patriotism, say Death; justifying, *motivant*, that most miserable word of theirs by some brief casuistry and *jesuitry*. Vergniaud himself says Death; justifying by *jesuitry.*—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. II. ch. vii.

JETSTONE, jet. The allusions to jet attracting straws, &c. are frequent in old writers.

It giues Wits edge, and drawes them too like *jetstone.*—*Davies, Commendatory Poems*, p. 13.

JEWELLY, jewel-like; sparkling.

The *jewelly* star of life had descended too far down the arch towards setting for any chance of reascending by spontaneous effort.—*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. 19.

JEWS TIN. See extract, which is from a letter to Prof. Max Müller.

What you say about metamorphic language is most true (even in my little experience). You do not mention '*Jews tin.*' This is

lumps of smelted tin (if I recollect right) with a coating of hydrated oxide of tin, which is caused by lying in water and bog. *Jews tin* is found inside Jews' houses, or in the diluvium of old stream works. May this not be merely, according to your etymology, 'house tin,' the tin found in the houses?—*C. Kingsley*, 1866 (*Life*, ii. 106).

JIB. The *cut of a man's jib* = his outward appearance, the metaphor being taken from the jib-sail of a ship.

If she disliked what sailors call the *cut of their jib*, . . . none so likely as they to give them what in her country is called a sloan.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 22.

Not know an Avenel! We've all the same *cut of the jib*, have not we, father?—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. IV. ch. xxiii.

JIGGERED, an imprecation. The expression arose from the suffering caused by the *chigoe* insect in the West Indies, which burrows in the feet of the barefooted negroes. See JIGGERS.

"Well, then," said he, "I'm *jiggered* if I don't see you home." This penalty of being *jiggered* was a favourite suppositious case of his. He attached no definite meaning to the word that I am aware of, but used it, like his own pretended Christian name, to affront mankind, and convey an idea of something savagely damaging. When I was younger I had had a general belief that if he had *jiggered* me personally, he would have done it with a sharp and twisted hook.—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. xvii.

JIGGERS, the chigoes. See JIGGERED.

Numbers are crippled by the *jiggers*, which scarcely ever in our colonies affect any but the negroes,—*Southey, Letters*, 1810 (ii. 201).

JILLET, a contemptuous term for a flighty girl: more familiar to us in the contracted form *jilt*.

Were it not well to receive that coy *jillet* with something of a mumming?—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, ii. 264.

JIM, neat. See GIM.

Though Surry boasts its Oatlands,
And Claremont kept so *jim*;
And though they talk of Southcote's,
'Tis but a dainty whim.
Walpole, Letters, i. 422 (1755).

JIMP. H. says "slender." It seems rather in the extract to mean the same as JIM, *q. v.*

The kidnapping crimp took the foolish young imp
On board of his cutter so trim and so *jimp*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Account of a New Play*).

JOB. For a jocose etymology of this word by Southey see quotation *s. v.* DISNATURALISE.

JOB. To *job* a carriage or horses = to have them on hire, not as one's own; the word is also used adjectivally.

Whitbread, d'ye keep a coach, or *job* one, pray?
Job, job, that's cheapest; yes, that's best, that's best.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 21.

He made nothing by letting him have *job* horses for £150 a year.—*Miss Edgeworth, The Lottery*, ch. i.

JOB'S COMFORTERS, people who, like Job's friends, aggravate the sorrow they pretend to console, or who say disagreeable things.

Lady Sm. Indeed, Lady Answerall, pray forgive me, I think your ladyship looks a little thinner than when I saw you last.
Miss. Indeed, Madam, I think not; but your ladyship is one of *Job's comforters*.
Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. iii.).

JOB'S-NEWS, bad news, such as Job's servants brought to him.

Poverty escorts him; from home there can nothing come except *Job's-news*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. iv.

JOB'S-POST, a messenger of evil tidings. Cf JOB'S-NEWS.

It was Friday the eighth of March when this *Job's-post* from Dumouriez, thickly preceded and escorted by so many other *Job's-posts*, reached the National Convention.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. iv.

JOCKEY, a contemptuous term for a Scotchman, taken from their calling Jack *Jock*.

What could Lesly have done then with a few untrain'd, unarmed *Jockeys* if we had been true among ourselves?—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 142.

England deserv'd worse, and heard worse than these *Jocky*-pedlars that chaffer'd away their king, and our countrymen are received abroad in some places to this day as the off-scouring of Europe.—*Ibid.*, ii. 223.

But now the Covenant's gone to wrack,
They say it looks like an old almanack;
For *Jockie* is grown out of date
And Jenny is thrown out of late.
Merry Drollerie, p. 94.

JOCKEY-CART.

It was many years since the bones of Mr. Parsons had been exposed to any conveyance more rough and rude than Sir Matthew's *jockey-cart*, which was constructed with excellent and efficient springs.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. xvii.

JOCKEYISM, race-riding; horsiness.

He was employed in smoking a cigar, sipping brandy and water, and exercising his conversational talents in a mixture of slang and *jockeyism*.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxi.

JOCOLATTE, chocolate.

To a coffee house to drink *Jocolatte*,—very good.—*Pepys*, Nov. 24, 1664.

They dranke a little milk and water, but not a drop of wine; they also dranke of a sorbet and *jacolatt*.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Jan. 24, 1682.

On Kursmas day at mworn they gav us sum reed stuff to t' breakfast,—I think it maun ha' been *Jocklat*, but we dud not like 't at a', 't ommost puzzened us.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xxiv.

JOE, an old joke, such as is found in the collection that goes under the name of Joe Miller; also, a fourpenny-bit, a name derived from Mr. Joseph Hume, who urged the issue of such coin; the coin, however, referred to in the extracts was, as Wolcot explains in a note, "a Portugal coin vulgarly called a Johannes." Cf. DOUBLE-JOE.

Of what use a story may be even in the most serious debates may be seen from the circulation of old *Joes* in Parliament, which are as current there as their sterling namesakes used to be in the city some threescore years ago.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xvi.

Be sure to make him glow
Precisely like a guinea or a *jo*.
P. Pindar, p. 132.

JOGGLE. See extract.

The excrescences in the sides of the stones by which they are locked into each other, and which in masons' language would be called a *joggle*.—*Arch.*, xxvii. 384 (1838).

JOHN-A-DUCK'S MARE. See quotation.

I am like *John-a-Duck's mare*, that will let no man mount her but *John-a-Duck*.—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, ii. 40.

JOHN BULLISM, English character. Irving also uses *Bullism* by itself.

Little Britain may truly be called the heart's core of the city; the stronghold of *John Bullism*.—*Irving, Sketch Book* (*Little Britain*).

Unluckily, they sometimes make their boasted *Bullism* an apology for their prejudice or grossness.—*Ibid.* (*John Bull*).

JOHN CHEESE, a clown: this at least I suppose to be the meaning. Ascham, in the "little rude verse" made "long ago," *i. e.* long before the *Schoolmaster* was written, says that a man who could not laugh, lie, &c. would never get on at Court.

To laugh, to lie, to flatter, to face,
Four ways in Court to win men grace.
If thou be thrall to none of these,
Away good Peekgoose, hence *John Cheese*.
Schoolmaster, p. 48.

JOHN OF ALL TRADES, a smatterer: used contemptuously. Cf. JACK OF ALL TRADES.

Why, you mungrel,
You *John of all trades*, have we been your guests
Since you first kept a tavern?
Maine, City Match, ii. 5.

JOHN TROT, a name for a clown; and so ordinary, commonplace.

Our travelling gentry either return from the tour of Europe as mere English boors as they went—*John Trot* still—or come home at best mere French *petit maîtres*.—*Colman, Musical Lady*, ii. 1.

The merest *John Trot* in a week you shall zee *Bien poli, bien frizé, tout à fait un Marquis*.
Foote, Englishman in Paris, Epilogue.

As to his person and appearance, they are much in the *John-Trot* style.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 203 (1779).

What other powers of Pat's invention
It might have been our lot to mention,
If nought had stopp'd his tongue's career,
Or clos'd poor Lucy's curious ear,
This *John-Trot* verse does not profess
To tell, or e'en presume to guess.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. iii.

JOIN, to enjoin.

And they *join* them penance, as they call it, to fast, to go pilgrimages, and give so much to make satisfaction withal.—*Tyndale*, i. 281.

JOINTLESS, stiff; rigid.

"Let me die here," were her words, remaining *jointless* and immovable.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 38.

JOINT-SICK, suffering from pain in the joints.

How from this *joynt-sick* Age to bite the gowt.—*Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage*, p. 41.

JOINTURELESS, without jointure; applied to a wife who had nothing settled on her by her husband as provision after his decease.

Three daughters in my well-built court unmarried are and fair:
Laodice, Chrysothemis that hath the golden hair,
And Iphianassa; of all three the worthiest let him take
All *jointureless* to Peleus' court; I will her jointure make,
And that so great as never yet did any maid prefer.—*Chapman, Iliad*, ix. 150.

JOKESMITH, a manufacturer of jokes.

I feared to give occasion to the jests of newspaper *jokesmiths*.—*Southey, Letters*, 1813 (ii. 336).

My *jokesmith* Sidney, and all his kidney.
Ibid., Devil's Walk.

JOLLITRY, jollity.

No doubt it's an honourable employment for a master to play the mimick and scaramouch before his men, . . . and to strain *jollitry* not into annual (for once a year a wise man may have leave to be mad), but into a daily madness.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 537.

Most of those quarrels that end in blood begin in wine; *jollitry* drunk too high degenerates into fury.—*Ibid.*, p. 538.

JOMMETRY, geometry. In the quotation it implies awkwardness, angularity. See GEOMETRY.

Miss. Lord! my pettycoat, how it hangs by *jommetry*.

Nev. Perhaps the fault may be in your shape.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

JORUM, a tumbler or other vessel full of liquor.

The host smiled, disappeared, and shortly afterwards returned with a steaming *jorum*, of which the first gulp brought water into Mr. Bumble's eyes.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxvii.

JOSS, a Chinese idol.

Who dotes on pagods, and gives up vile man
For niddle-noddle figures from Japan;
Critick in jars and *josses*, shews her birth
Drawn, like the brittle ware itself, from earth.
Colman, Jealous Wife, Epilogue.

Down with dukes, earls, and lords, those pagan *Josses*,
False Gods!—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 285.

JOT, to bump.

And then lay overthrown
Numbers beneath their axle-trees; who, lying in flight's stream,
Made th' after chariots *jot* and jump in driving over them.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 360.

JOURING. N. gives this word = swearing; and H. says *jourings* in Devonshire dialect = scoldings; in extract it has a third meaning: the place referred to is Somersetshire.

As this way of boorish speech is in Ireland called The Brogue upon the Tongue, so here it is named *Jouring*. It is not possible to explain this fully by writing, because the difference is not so much in the orthography as in the tone and accent; their abridging the speech, Cham for I am, Chill for I will, Don for do on or put on, and Doff for do off or put off, and the like.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 360.

JOVIALISE, to cheer; make jovial.

The bishop did the honours with a spirit, a gaiety, and an activity that *jovialised* us all, and really we were prodigiously lively.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 364.

JOVIALIST, festive: the Dicts. only give the word as a substantive.

There shall thy *Jovialist* Mechanicalls
Attend this table all in scarlet cappes.
Davies, Commendatory Poems, p. 5.

JOWDER. See quotation.

Mr. Penruddock gave a spiteful hit, being, as he said, of a cantankerous turn, to Mr. Treluddra, principal *jowder*, i. e. fish-salesman of Aberalva.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv.

JOWSER. See extract. The proposed derivation of *chouse* is incorrect.

There are in England a class of men who practise the Pagan rhabdomancy in a limited sense. They carry a rod or rhabdos (ῥάβδος) of willow: this they hold horizontally; and by the bending of the rod towards the ground they discover the favourable places for sinking wells; a matter of considerable importance in a province so ill-watered as the northern district of Somersetshire. These people are locally called *jowsers;* and it is probable that from the suspicion with which their art has been usually regarded amongst people of education, as the mere legerdemain trick of the professional *Dousterswivel* (see the *Antiquary*), is derived the slang word to *chouse* for swindle.—*De Quincey, Modern Superstition.*

JOYNED-PATENT, associated as a partner.

[A king purposing to take a second wife in the life-time of the first was] so incredibly blinded, . . . that he could think such a queen would be content to be *joyned-patent* with another to have such a husband.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 207.

JUBALTER, Gibraltar.

Even from Persepolis to Mexico,
And thence unto the straits of *Jubalter*.
Marlowe, 1 *Tamburlaine*, iii. 3.

We kept the narrow strait of *Jubalter*,
And made Canaria call us kings and lords.
Ibid., 2 *Tamburlaine*, i. 3.

JUBILATE, to rejoice.

The States-General . . . is there as a thing high and lifted up. Hope *jubilating* cries aloud that it will prove a miraculous Brazen Serpent in the wilderness.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. V. ch. i.

The hurrahs were yet ascending from our *jubilating* lips.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, ch. ii.

JUBILATE, joy, or perhaps it is an

expression of rejoicing, from the first word of Psalm c. in Latin.

They were all in the highest triumph, and would speedily be with us in a joint *jubilate* on the banks of the Avon.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 244.

JUDAIZATION, conversion into a Jew.

Under the graver's hand Sir Smug became
Sir Smouch, a son of Abraham. . . .
. . . . . .
Poor Smouch endured a worse *judaization*
Under another hand.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

JUDASLY, Judas-like: also an adverb.

Jonas . . . hyred a shyppe to thentent he myght *Judasly* flee from the face of our lorde God.—*Bp. Fisher*, p. 203.

Shall any of them prove a devil, as Christ said of Judas? or ever, as these with us of late, have to do with any devilish or *Judasly* fact?—*Andrewes*, i. 15.

It must needs be barbarously covetous and *Judasly* sacriligious.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 519.

JUG, a term of contempt applied to women.

(*Meretrix.*) Doost thou think I am a six-penny *jug*?—*Preston, King Cambises* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 266).

Hark ye, don't you marry that ill-manner'd *Jug*, the relict of a cheating old rogue that has not left a foot of estate but what he deserved to be hang'd for.—*Centlivre, Platonic Lady*, Act III.

JUGULATE, to kill.

Let three years pass, and this clamorous Parlement shall have both seen its enemy hurled prostrate, and been itself ridden to foundering (say rather, *jugulated* for hide and shoes), and lie dead in a ditch.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. vii.

JUKE, roost. The second extract is given in Britten's *Old Country and Farming Words* (E. D. S.). The first edition of Worlidge was in 1669.

The beasts of the field take rest after their feed, and the birds of the ayre are at *juke* in the bushes.—*Breton, Fantastickes* (*Twelue of the Clocke*).

Imitating their [pheasants'] notes at their *juking-time*, which is usually in the morning and in the evening.—*Worlidge, Systema Agriculturæ* (3rd ed., 1681), p. 252.

JUMBLE, to make shift; to manage, though perhaps awkwardly.

I have forgotten my logic, but yet I can *jumble* at a syllogism, and make an argument of it to prove it by.—*Latimer*, i. 247.

JUMPERS, a sect that arose in Wales about the middle of the last century: jumping and leaping under spiritual excitement form part of their worship.

Jenny [was] a Welshwoman; her rude forefathers were goat-herds on week-days, and *Jumpers* on Sundays.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. III. ch. xii.

JUNGLE usually = a thickly-wooded swamp, but a note to the extract explains it as "a kind of small bamboo."

The wild boar and royal tiger . . . . are found here in great plenty, the woods and thick *jungles* affording excellent shelter for beasts of prey.—*Archæol.*, viii. 252 (1787).

JUNIPER, bitter: but see third extract, which is given in *Old Country and Farming Words* (E. D. S.).

Bishop Grouthead, offended thereat, wrote Pope Innocent the fourth . . a *juniper* letter, taxing him with extortion and other vitious practices.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. iv. 29.

She will read me a *juniper* lecture (*haud suave encomium*) for coming home in such a pickle.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 39.

When women chide their husbands for a long while together, it is commonly said, they give them a *juniper* lecture; which, I am informed, is a comparison taken from the long lasting of the live coals of that wood, not from its sweet smell; but comparisons run not upon all four. — *Ellis, Modern Husbandman*, VII. ii. 142 (1750).

JUNKERY, sweetmeats.

Marchpaines or wafers, with other like *junkerie*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 116.

JUNKETTACEOUS, fond of gaiety or junketting.

Now you have a whole summer to yourself, and you are as *junkettaceous* as my Lady Northumberland. Pray, what horse-race do you go to next?—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 156 (1760).

JUNONICAL, pertaining to Juno.

Yeet do I stil feare me theese fayre *Junonical* harbours.
In straw thear lurcketh soom pad.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 656.

JUNQUETRIES, sweetmeats.

You would prefer him before tart and galingale, which Chaucer preheminentest encomionizeth above all *junquetries* or confectionaries whatsoever.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 158).

JURAMENTALLY, with an oath.

The emperor . . heartily intreated him to make choice of any whatsoever thing in Rome was most agreeable to his fancy, with a promise, *juramentally* confirmed, that he should not be refused of his demand. — *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xix.

JURANT, swearing; also one who takes an oath.

Not that such universally prevalent, universally *jurant* feeling of hope could be a unanimous one. — *Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. vii.

Jurant and Dissident with their shaven crowns argue frothing everywhere. — *Ibid.*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. ii.

JUROR, a swearer; one who has taken an oath. Bp. Ken uses the term in contradistinction to *nonjuror*.

I am a *juror* in the holy league,
And therefore hated of the Protestants.
Marlowe, Massacre at Paris, ii. 6.

All the people that were there swore every man by the Sancts of his parish; the Parisians, which are patched up of all nations, and all pieces of countries, are by nature both good *jurors* and good jurists, and somewhat overweening.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xvii.

Frampton had "never interrupted communion with the *jurors*," and would concur in anything which tended to peace.—*Life of Ken by a Layman*, p. 691.

JUST (Fr. *joute*), a game or tournament; *joutes sur l'eau*.

Round it are courts of *treillage* that serve for nothing, and behind it a canal, very like a horse-pond, on which there are fireworks and *justs*.— *Walpole, Letters*, iii. 375 (1771).

JUSTICIARY, legal.

The heart of the Jews is empty of faith; swept with the besom of hypocrisy, a *justiciary*, imaginary, false-conceited righteousness.- *Adams*, ii. 37.

JUSTITIAR, judge.

Of the Lord Keeper North no single word slips from his pen, . . . and, considering the value of this great *justitiar*, . . . is not so notorious partiality in such a pompous writer of history wonderful?—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 2.

All which were amply conceded to him, even by his adversaries; which they expressed by owning him an excellent *justiciar*, and that includes all the rest.—*Ibid.*, ii. 62.

JUSTMENT, that which is due (?).

That for seven lusters I did never come
To doe the rites to thy religious tombe;
That neither haire was cut or true teares shed
By me o'er thee as *justments* to the dead,
Forgive, forgive me.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 25.

JUT, a shove; kick; also a projection.

Mery. I will not see him, but giue him a *jutte* indeed.
I cry your mastershyp mercie.
Roist. And whither now?
As fast as I could runne, sir, in poste against you.—*Udal, Roister Doister*, iii. 3.

The fiend, with a *jut* of his foot, may keep off the old, from dread of the future.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

The fowlers spread
Their gear on the rocks' bare *juts*.
Browning, By the Fireside.

JUVENILE, a young person.

"Yes, yes, yes," cried the *juveniles*, both ladies and gentlemen; "let her come, it will be excellent sport." — *Miss Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xviii.

K

KA, quoth. Cf. Ko.

Enamoured, quod you? have ye spied out that?
Ah, sir, mary nowe, I see you know what is what.
Enamoured, *ka?* mary, sir, say that againe.
Udal, Roister Doister, I. ii.

Huan. Her coral lips, her crimson chin,
Her silver teeth so white within.
. . . . . .
Zan. By Gogs-bones thou art a flouting knave:
"Her coral lips, her crimson chin!" *Ka*, wilshaw.—*Peele, Old Wives Tale*, p. 455.

KADES, sheep's dung. H. gives it as a Lincolnshire word.

I rather think the *kades* and other filth that fall from sheep do so glut the fish that they will not take any artificial bait.—*Lawson, Comments on Secrets of Angling*, 1653 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 197).

KALOTYPOGRAPHY, beautiful printing. English words derived from κάλος usually begin with *c*; *kaleidoscope* is perhaps the only ordinary exception. Since Southey used this word, Mr. Fox Talbot has invented a photographic process which he called the *calotype*, thus adopting the commoner spelling.

Perfect therefore it shall be, as far as *kalotypography* can make it. — *Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ii. A. 1.

KANGAROO, the name of a species of chair which seems to have been fashionable in 1834, the date of the extract.

It was neither a lounger, nor a dormeuse, nor a Cooper, nor a Nelson, nor a *kangaroo:* a chair without a name would never do; in all things fashionable the name is more than half. Such a happy name as *kangaroo*, Lady Cecilia despaired of finding.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xvi.

KAROS, headache; drowsiness.

The *Karos*, th' Apoplexie, and Lethargie,
As forlorn hope assault the enemy
On the same side.
Sylvester, The Furies, 356.

KARRAWAN, caravan.

The sentiment might easily have come . . to Tor or Sues, towns at the bottom of the gulf, and from thence by *karrawans* to Coptos.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iv. 62.

KARUM-PIE. See quotation.

Athelstane . . swallowed to his own single share the whole of a large pasty composed of the most exquisite foreign delicacies, and termed at that time a *karum-pie*.—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, i. 217.

KATHENOTHEISM. See extract.

Max Müller, in a lecture on the Veda, has given the name of *kathenotheism* to the doctrine of divine unity in diversity.—*E. Tyler, Primitive Culture*, ii. 254.

KECKLE, to chuckle; to laugh; also a substantive.

The auld carles *kecklet* with fainness as they saw the young dancers.—*Galt, Annals of the Parish*, ch. xlviii.

"I' gude faith," cried the bailie, with a *keckle* of exultation, "here's proof enough now."—*Ibid., Provost*, ch. xii.

"Ah! you're a wag, sir," *keckled* the old man.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. iv.

KEDGE, brisk.

I'm surely growing young again,
I feel myself so *kedge* and plump,
From head to foot I've not one pain,
Nay, hang me if I couldn't jump.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate.

KEEL, the name given to boats used by the colliers at Newcastle. See H. and extract *s. v.* CRIMP. In the extract from Sylvester it = ship generally.

Thou and thy most renowned noble brother
Came to the Court first in a *keele* of Seacoale.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, Act I.

Such is thy case . . . . . .
To have thy vessell full of Vertues split,
Where lighter *keels* and empty never hit.
Sylvester, An Elegie.

He had come to Newcastle about a year ago in expectation of journeyman work, along with three young fellows of his acquaintance who worked in the *keels*.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. viii.

KEELING, a small cod. See quotation *s. v.* GREGS.

For the soling of them were made use of eleven hundred hides of brown cows, shapen like the tail of a *keeling*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. viii.

KEEP, the food that a person consumes.

Ruth's salary of forty pounds was gone, while more of her "*keep*," as Sally called it, was thrown upon the Bensons.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth*, ch. xxviii.

KEEP CUT. N. has this phrase with a quotation from Cotgrave's *Wit's Interpreter*, 1671, but no explanation. "To keep within bounds" would suit the sense both in that passage and in all the subjoined, *i. e.* to keep in the groove marked out. In the second extract Breton is describing "a graceless grove that never did man good."

Good brother Philip, I have born you long,
I was content you should in favour creep
While craftily you seemed your *cut to keep*,
As though that fair soft hand did you great wrong.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, 85.

There might he see a monkey with an ape,
Climing a tree, and cracking of a nut:
One sparrow teache an other how to gape,
But not a tame one taught to *keepe the cut*.
Breton, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 8.

At the marriage of Sir Philip Herbert with the Lady Susan Vere, . . . many great ladies were made shorter by the skirts, . . . like the Little Woman; and Sir Dudley Carleton says, "They were well enough served that they could *keep cut* no better." If the reader asks, What is *keeping cut?* he asks a question I cannot answer.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xvii.

KEEPERESS, a woman who keeps a man.

Hardly ever, I dare say, was there a keeper that did not make a *keeperess;* who lavished away on her kept-fellow what she obtained from the extravagant folly of him who kept her.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 359.

KEEPING-ROOM, parlour.

Like many other buildings of the same date and style, that which was designated as the *keeping-room* or parlour was the passage of the house.—*Freeman's Life of W. Kirby*, p. 219 (1852).

KEEP-OFF, long, and so adapted for keeping foes at a distance: the original is *μακρῷ*.

He fought not with a *keep-off* spear, or with
a far-shot bow,
But with a massy club of iron.
Chapman, Iliad, vii. 121

KEEP-WORTHY, worth preservation.

Bodmer . . was the editor of the Zurich Charter . . . and of other *keep-worthy* documents.—*Taylor, Survey of German Poetry*, i. 182.

KELLUS "is the miner's name for a substance like a white soft stone which lies above the floor or spar, near to a vein" (*Note by Miss Edgeworth* in loc.). The scene of the story from which the extract is taken is in Cornwall.

I also saw them secrete a lump of spar in which they had reason to guess there were Cornish diamonds, as they call them, and they carefully hid the bits of *kellus* which they had picked out, lest the viewer should notice them and suspect the truth.—*Miss Edgeworth, Lame Jervas*, ch. i.

KELTER in many dialects = rubbish; perhaps, therefore, in extract it means poor, valueless. Peacock (*Manley and Corringham Glossary*, E. D. S.) gives "*kelterly*, rubbishy."

He put him on an old *Kelter* coat,
And Hose of the same above the knee.
Roxburgh Ballads, ii. 350.

KEMBO, to crook; to place akimbo.

"Oons, madam!" said he, and he *kemboed* his arms, and strutted up to me. . . . "*Kemboed* arms! my lord, are you not sorry for such an air?"—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 288, 290.

KEMPSTOCK. See quotation.

Panurge took two great cables of the ship, and tied them to the *kempstock* or capstan which was on the deck towards the hatches.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxv.

KEN, to lie within sight or ken of.

Pliny calleth a place in Picardy Portum Morinorum Britannicum, that is, The British haven or port of the Morines, either for that they tooke ship there to passe over into Britain, or because it *kenned* Britaine over against it on the other side of the Sea.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 221.

KEN, a house (thieves' slang). *Bouking* in the first extract is no doubt misprint for bouzing; a *bouzing-ken* = a public-house.

Then do I cry, Good your worship,
Bestow some small denier a,
And bravely then at the bouking *ken*
I'll bouze it all in beer a.
Merry Drollerie, p. 205.

To say nothing at all of those troublesome swells,
Who come from the play-houses, flash *kens*, and hells.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*St. Aloys*).

KENNING-PLACE, a prominent object. In Gibson's translation the extract is "a spectacle exposed to the eye of all the world."

Chester . . . . standeth forth as a *kenning-place* to the view of eyes.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 606.

KERNELL, to embattle (*crénéler*). In margin "*kernellare*, what it is." H. has the substantive with examples.

The king had given him License to fortifie and *kernell* his mansion house; that is, to embatle it.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 753.

These walls are *kernelled* on the top.—*Archæol.*, iii. 202 (1775).

KETTLE OF FISH, a mess or disturbance. *Kidellus* or kiddle is a fishing weir, and the keddle or kettle-nets are large stake-nets used for catching fish therein. Probably this is the origin of the phrase. A *kettle of fish* is also applied to a species of picnic described in the second extract.

Fine doings at my house! a pretty *kettle of fish* I have discovered at last! Who the devil would be plagued with such a daughter?—*Fielding, T. Jones*, Bk. XVIII. ch. viii.

A *kettle of fish* is a *fête champêtre* of a particular kind. . . A large caldron is boiled by the side of a salmon river, containing a quantity of water, thickened with salt to the consistence of brine. In this the fish is plunged when taken, and eaten by the company *fronde super viridi*.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 210.

KEY OF THE STREET. A person who has no house to go to at night, or is shut out from his own, is said to have the key of the street.

"There," said Lowten, "it's too late now: you can't get in to-night; you've got the *key of the street*, my friend."—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlvii.

KEYLESS, unlocked; without a key.

Faith and simplicity had guarded that *keyless* door more securely than the houses of the laity were defended by their gates like a modern jail.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xciv.

KIBBLE-CHAIN, the chain that draws up the *kibble* or bucket from a mine.

One day at the shaft's mouth, reaching after the *kibble-chain*—maybe he was in liquor, maybe not, the Lord knows, but—I

didn't know him again, sir, when we picked him up.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. viii.

KICKABLE, capable of being kicked; or adapted for that process.

Rigg was a most unengaging *kickable* boy.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xli.

He was not unconscious of being held *kickable*.—*Ibid., Daniel Deronda*, ch. xii.

KICKEE, a person kicked.

He . . was seen . . . kicking him at the same time in the most ignominious manner; and in return to all demands on the part of the *kickee* to know the reason for such outrage, simply remarking, "You are Pigviggin."—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. III. ch. viii.

KID, a young child; though this is slang, *kidnap* is in ordinary use.

And at her back a *kid* that cry'd
Still as she pinch'd it, fast was ty'd.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. iv.

A fig for me being drowned if the *kid* is drowned with me, and I don't even care so much for the *kid* being drowned, if I go down with him.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xxiii.

KIDDERMINSTERED, covered with a Kidderminster carpet.

"The hour when daylight dies" is equally dear to shopkeeper and shepherd, and as charming in the tradesman's contracted and *Kidderminstered* parlour as in the rosiest thatched cottage.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. III. ch. i.

KIDDY, some piece of now obsolete slang; not in the Slang Dict., which has "*Kiddily*, fashionably," but this does not seem the meaning here.

It was his ambition to do something in the celebrated "*Kiddy*" or stage-coach way.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Making a night of it*).

KIDDY-PIE, a pie made of goat's or kid's flesh.

The goats furnished milk and *Kiddy-pies*.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. iv.

KIDNEY-LIPT, hare-lipped.

First, Jollie's wife is lame; the next, loose-hipt,
Squint-ey'd, hook-nos'd, and lastly *kidney-lipt*.—*Herrick, Hesperides*, p. 64.

KILBUCK, a term of contempt.

Thar. Well, have you done now, Ladie?
Ars. O my sweet *kilbuck*.
Thar. You now in your shallow pate thinke this a disgrace to mee.
Chapman, Widdowes Teares, Act I.

KILL-CROP. See quotation.

Concerning the *kill-crops*, as his countrymen the Saxons call them, whom the devil leaves in exchange, when he steals children for purposes best known to himself, Luther does not express any definite opinion, farther than that they are of a devilish nature . . . . In Saxonia near unto Halberstad was a man that also had a *killcrop*, who sucked the mother and five other women dry, and besides devoured very much.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxxx.

KILL-MAN, man slaughtering. "Kill man Merion," is Chapman's highly condensed rendering of Μηριόνης τ' ἀτάλαντος Ἐνυαλίῳ ἀνδρειφόντῃ.

Whom war-like Idomen did lead, co-partner in the fleet
With *kill-man* Merion.
Chapman, Iliad, ii. 573.

KILL-TIME. See quotation.

That which as an occasional pastime he might have thought harmless and even wholesome, seemed to him something worse than folly when it was made a *kill-time*, the serious occupation for which people were brought together, the only one at which some of them ever appeared to give themselves the trouble of thinking.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxv.

KIL-MEN, brick-makers or kiln-men.

These busie *Kil-men* ply their occupations
For brick and tyle; there for their firm foundations
They dig to hell.—*Sylvester, Babylon*, 164.

KILT, to turn up short, like a kilt.

She *kilted* up her gown to run.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxxiii.

KIMBO, as a verb. See KEMBO.

KINCOB, brocaded work (Hindustani *Kimkhwāb*).

He is the son of Colonel Newcome, C. B., who sends her shawls, ivory chessmen, scented sandal-wood work-boxes and *kincob* scarfs.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. v.

KINDLE-FIRE, promoter of strife, firebrand.

Heere is he the *kindle-fire* between these two mighty nations, and began such a flame as lasted aboue an hundred yeeres after, and the smoake thereof much longer.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 189.

KINDLING COAL, a coal left smouldering overnight for the purpose of lighting the fire in the morning.

Thou *kindling cole* of an infernall fire,
Die in the ashes of thy dead desire.
Breton, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 12.

KINGLIHOOD, royalty.

He neither wore on helm or shield
The golden symbol of his *kinglihood*,
But rode a simple knight among his knights.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

KIP. To *tatter a kip* = to wreck a house of ill fame.

My business was to attend him at auctions, to put him in spirits when he sat for his picture, to take the left hand in his chariot when not filled by another, and to assist at *tattering a kip*, as the phrase was, when we had a mind for a frolic.—*Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xx.

KIPPERED, dried by smoking. Salmon are said to be *kipper* after spawning when they are very thin; hence the term is applied to them when dried.

Mingling with scents of butter, cheese, and gammons,
Tea, coffee, sugar, pickles, rosin, wax,
Hides, tallow, Russia-matting, hemp, and flax,
Salt-cod, red-herrings, sprats, and *kippered* salmons.—*Hood, The Turtles.*

KIRDLING, brandishing (?).

Now the youth grows mad,
The moon-man that was sad,
Starts up as wild as he,
With frowning angry look,
Stood *kirdling* with his hook,
And demands what he might be.
Merry Drollerie, p. 41.

KISS-CHEEKS, an epithet of tears as wetting the cheek.

Thus doubting clouds o'ercasting heav'nly brain
At length in rows of *kiss-cheeks* tears they rain.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 85.

KISSEE, a person kissed.

This Hebe Mr. Gordon greeted with a loving kiss, which the *kissee* resented.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. 1.

KIT, a light woman.

Such foolish *Kittes* of such a skittish kinde
In Bridewell booke are every where to finde
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 21.

KIT HAD LOST HER KEY, miscarriage (?), or perhaps, diarrhœa. *Perdre la clef de ses fesses* is a vulgar French expression for the latter disorder.

Oblations and offerings of meats, of otes, images of wax, bound pens and pins for deliverance of bad husbands, for a sick cow, to keep down the belly, and when "*kit had lost her key*."—*W. Patten, Exped. to Scotl.*, 1547 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 71).

KIT WITH THE CANSTICK, some sprite or demon; will o' the wisp (?). *Canstick* = candle-stick (see *Hen. IV.*, III. i.). The extract is quoted by Washington Irving in a note to his article on Stratford on Avon in the *Sketch Book*.

They have so fraid us with bull-beggars, spirits, witches, . . . *kit with the cansticke*, . . . and such other bugs, that we were afraid of our own shadowes.—*Scot, Discoverie of Witchcraft* (1584).

KITCHEN-CORDIALS, kitchen-physic, *q. v.*

If nor a dram of treacle sovereign,
Or aqua-vitæ, or sugar-candian,
Nor *kitchen-cordials*, can it remedy,
Certes his time is come, needs mought he die.
Hall, Sat., II. iv. 31.

KITCHENDOM, the domain of the kitchen.

What knowest thou of flowers, except belike
To garnish meats with? hath not our good king
Who lent me thee, the flower of *kitchendom*,
A foolish love for flowers?
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

KITCHENER, cook.

The industry of all crafts has paused; except it be the smith's fiercely hammering pikes, and in a faint degree the *kitchener's* cooking off-hand victuals.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. V. ch. v.

KITCHEN-GAIN, kitchen-stuff; dripping.

The sweat upon thy face doth oft appear
Like to my mother's fat and *kitchen-gain*.
Greene, p. 291.

KITCHENIST, a cook, as one whose work lies in the kitchen. Sylvester reckons among those whose lot it is to live in smoke,

Brick-makers, Brewers, Colliers, *Kitchinists*.—*Tobacco Battered*, 427.

KITCHEN-LATIN, inferior latin.

Observe too what it is that he sees in the city of Paris: no feeblest glimpse of those D'Alemberts and Diderots, or of the strange questionable work they did; solely some Benedictine priests, to talk *kitchen-latin* with them about *Editiones principes*.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 102.

KITCHEN-PHYSIC, nourishing diet, fit for an invalid. Cf. KITCHEN-CORDIALS.

For myselfe, if I be ill at ease, I like *kitchyn physicke;* I make my wife my doctor, and my garden my apoticaries shop.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 406).

Nothing will cure this man's understanding but some familiar and *kitchen-physic*, which, with pardon, must for plainness sake be administered unto him. Call hither your cook.—*Milton, Animadv. on Remonst.*, sect. 2.

The cook's boy in the kitchen . . . was then master cook for the whole family; and he performed his part so well in making their broths and other necessaries, that he was the best physician among the doctors; for by his

kitchen-physic the sick was cured.—*Barnard, Life of Heylin*, p. 113.

Col. Well, after all, *kitchen-physick* is the best physick.

Ld. S. And the best doctors in the world Doctor Diet, Doctor Quiet, and Doctor Merryman. — *Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

KITCHEN-POKERNESS, extreme stiffness.

He looked something like a vignette to one of Richardson's novels, and had a clean-cravatish formality of manner, and *kitchen-pokerness* of carriage which Sir Charles Grandison himself might have envied.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Watkins Tottle*).

KITE. A man who raises money on a bill is said to *fly a kite* (slang).

Here's bills plenty—long bills and short bills—but even the *kites* which I can *fly* as well as any man, won't raise the money for me now.—*Miss Edgeworth, Love and Law*, i. 2.

In English Exchequer-bills full half a million,
Not *kites* manufactured to cheat and inveigle,
But the right sort of flimsy, all signed by Monteagle.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Mer. of Venice*).

KITLING, sharp; kitten-like.

His *kitling* eyes begin to run
Quite through the table, where he spies
The hornes of paperie butterflies.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 126.

KITTENHOOD, state of being a kitten.

For thou art beautiful as ever cat
That wantoned in the joy of *kittenhood*.
Southey, Nondescripts, i.

KITTENISH, kitten-like.

Such a *kittenish* disposition in her I called it; for it is not so much the love of power that predominates in her mind, but the love of playfulness.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 115.

KITTLE, to tickle.

A man must hug, and dandle, and *kittle*, and play a hundred little tricks with his bed-fellow.—*Kennet's Erasmus, Praise of Folly*, p. 23.

KITTLE, ticklish; difficult to deal with.

Women are *kittle* folk, manage them who can.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. viii.

KNACKING, downright (?).

Custance. Tush, ye speake in jest.
Mery. Nay sure, the partie is in good *knacking* earnest.
Udal, Roister Doister, iii. 2.

KNAPKNOB, swelling lump. *Knap* = hill.

Enquyrye was eke made
For to snip, in the foaling, from front of fillye the *knapknob*,
That the mare al greedy dooth snap.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 550.

KNATCH, to knock.

One day hee gathered all the sicke, lame, and impotent people of Rome into one place, where hee hamperd their feete with straunge deuises, gaue them softe spunges in their hands to throw at him for stones, and with a great clubbe *knatched* them all on the hed as they had been giauntes.—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 47.

KNAVE, to make a knave of.

At the first sight of a raw gentleman, they fly at him like a vulture at the quarry, and for the same end also, to prey first upon his virtue, then upon his money: how many nets do they lay to ensnare the squire and *knave* themselves.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 477.

KNAVING, abuse.

No comfortable scriptures, nor yet anything to the soul's consolation, may come out of the mouths of these spiritual fathers, but dog's rhetoric and cur's courtesy, *knavings*, brawlings, and quarrellings. — *Bale, Select Works*, p. 173.

KNEADINGLY, like one who kneads; pressing together.

And I perceived how she
Who loosed it with her hands, pressed *kneadingly*,
As though it had been wine in grapy coats.
Leigh Hunt, Foliage, p. 30.

KNEES. To *sit on one's knees* = to kneel.

His Majesty . . . calling me to him before the whole company, I *sitting upon my knees*, he gave me an especial charge.—*Life of Phineas Pette, temp. James I.* (*Arch.*, xii. 254).

KNEZ, a prince, applied to the Czar. Velikié Knez = Grand Duke, in the present day.

There are above forty severall nations, both in Europe and Asia, which have the Slavonick for their vulgar speech; it reacheth from Mosco, the court of the great *Knez*, to the Turk's Seraglio in Constantinople, and so over the Propontey to divers places in Asia.—*Howell, Forraine Travell*, sect. 11.

The *knez* of them [letters] may know what Prester John
Doth with his camels in the torrid zone.
Ibid., Verses prefixed to Familiar Letters.

KNICKERBOCKERS, loose trowsers, ending at the knee, after the manner of the Dutch, and met by a long stocking —much worn by children, sportsmen, &c.

The puffed trunk-hose of 1580—1600 co-existed with the finest cap-à-pie armour of proof. They gradually in the country, where they were ill made, became slops, i. e. *knickerbockers.*—*C. Kingsley*, 1859 (*Life*, ii. 94).

Knickerbockers, surely the prettiest boy's dress that has appeared these hundred years. —*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, viii.

KNICK-KNACK-ATORY, a collection of knick-knacks; an old curiosity shop. In the extract from Richardson the initial *k* in the first part of the word is omitted, but retained in the second. Cf. NICK-NACKERY.

One Mr. Webb, a rich philosopher, lived in Bloomsbury. He was single, and his house a sort of *knick-knack-atory.*—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 252.

For my part, I keep a *knicknackatory* or toy-shop.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 15.

I know he has judgement in *nick-knack-atories*, and even as much as I wish him in what is called taste.—*Richardson, Grandison*, v. 71.

KNICK-KNACKER, a trifler.

Other kind of *knick-knackers* there are, which betwixt knaue and foole can make an ilfauord passage through the world.—*Breton, Strange Newes*, p. 6.

KNICK-KNACKERIES, curious or elegant trifles.

He has attempted, in this instance, to become . . . a Writer of a short Epick Poem, stuff'd with romantick *knick-knackeries.*—*Colman, Poetical Vagaries*, p. 42.

KNICK-KNACKS, light refreshment; kickshaws.

He found me supporting my outward tabernacle that was fatigued, starved, and distempered, with some *knick-knacks* (*delicüis*) at the confectioner's.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 377.

KNIGHTHOOD-MONEY. See quotation.

He was fined in October, 1630, for refusing the honour of knighthood, a matter then lately brought up to obtain money for his majestie's use. This money which was paid by all persons of 40 li. per an. that refused to come in and be dub'd knights, was called *knighthood-money.*—*Life of A. Wood*, 1642.

KNIPPERDOLLIN, a fanatical fool. Knipperdollin was an Anabaptist leader under John of Leyden; he was executed 1536. See HYPERDOLIN.

Hold! quoth Collin,
I am not such a *Knipperdollin*,
Not to allow, as the case stands,
That you are stronger of your hands.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. i.

KNIPPERKIN, a small measure of drink. See N., s. v. *Nipperkin.*

Although I would not lose my credit
By letting the town know I quaff'd
A quart of claret at a draught,
Yet here with such a friend as you,
A brother, and in private too,
Myself a foe must needs profess
To all such *knipperkins* as this.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. iv.

KNIT, compounded.

If the cakes at tea eat short and crisp, they were made by Olivia; if the gooseberry wine was well *knit*, the gooseberries were of her gathering.—*Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xvi.

KNITCH, a bundle.

If I dared break a hedge for a *knitch* of wood, they'd put me in prison.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxviii.

KNITTING-CUP, a cup of wine handed round after a couple had been knit together in matrimony; also called the *contracting-cup.*

Mind
The parson's put to engage him in the business;
A *knitting-cup* there must be.
Jonson, Magnetic Lady, iv. 1.

KNIVE, to cut with a knife.

A brute who in cold blood *knived* and tortured them with his own hand.—*F. Walpole, The Ansayrii*, ii. 8.

KNIVES, PAIR OF, scissors.

I pray, when you write next, to send me . . . half a dozen of *pair of knives.*—*Howell, Letters*, I. i. 14.

I must desire you (as I did once at Rouen) to send me . . half a dozen *pair of knives* by the merchant's post.—*Ibid.* I. ii. 20.

KNOCKING-UNDERNESS, submission.

I'm for peace, and quietness, and fawningness, and what may be styled *knocking-underness.*—*De Quincey, Murder as a Fine Art.*

KNOCK-KNEED, having the knees turned somewhat in, and so knocking together.

Once I thought my body was a church,
My head the belfry; and you'd scarce believe
What clangour and what swinging to and fro
Went on, and how the belfry rock'd and reel'd,
Till Death, the *knock-kneed* laggard, came to Church.—*Taylor, St. Clement's Eve*, iv. 2.

KNOCK OFF, to desist or give up; and so, to die. The expression is still in common use among the working classes, especially of leaving off work.

In noting of their nativities, I have wholly observed the instructions of Pitseus, where I *knock off* with his death, my light ending with his life on that subject.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. x.

My gentleman *knocks off*, and, like the serpent, exposes his tail to save his head, *i. e.* drops his titles, offices, and greatness, and gives up his favouriteship with all its appurtenances, to save his skin.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 211.

It was your ill fortune to live amongst such a refractory, perverse people, . . that would not *knock off* in any reasonable time, but lived long on purpose to spite their relations.—*T. Brown, Works*, iv. 183.

KNOCK UNDER TABLE, to yield. South has "knock under board." See *s. v.* BOARD; *knock under* is the more usual expression.

If, therefore, after this "I go the way of my fathers," I freely waive that haughty epitaph, *magnis tamen excidit ausis*, and instead *knock under table* that Satan hath beguiled me to play the fool with myself.—*Asgill's Argument*, &c., 1700, quoted in *Southey's Doctor*, ch. clxxii.

I hope you'll be brought to *knock under the table*, and own that you have given me and yourself a great deal of unnecessary trouble.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 296.

He that flinches his glass, and to drink is not able,
Let him quarrel no more, but *knock under the table*.—*Ibid.* iv. 16.

KNOCK UP, to tire.

If Fanny would be more regular in her exercise, she would not be *knocked up* so soon.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. vii.

KNOT, bud.

Whose suits hung upon him like fruits on the citron-tree; it bore some ripe ones, and some sour ones, some in the *knot*, and some in the blossom altogether.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 88.

KNOT IN A RUSH. To seek a *knot in a rush* = to look for a needle in a bottle of hay. H. refers to Elyot s. v. *scirpus*. Cf. A PIMPLE IN A BENT, *s. v.* PIMPLE.

I saw a great many women using high wordes to their husbands; some striving for the breeches, others to have the last word; some fretting they could not find a *knot in a rush*, others striving whether it were wooll or hair the goat bare.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 397).

The bed of snakes is broke, the tricks come out,
And here's *the knot i' the rush*.
Davenport, City Night-Cap, Act III.

KNOWING, well-appointed; fashionable. Cf. GNOSTIC.

Many young men who had chambers in the Temple, made a very good appearance in the first circles, and drove about town in very *knowing* gigs.—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xix.

KNOWLEDGEABLE, educated; intelligent. L. has the word, but in the sense of "cognisable."

I'll noane deny that in a thing or two I may be more *knowledgeable* than Coulson. I've had a deal o' time on my hands i' my youth, and I'd good schooling as long as father lived.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxi.

KNOWLEDGE-BOX, head.

By Bedford's cut I've trimm'd my locks,
And coal-black is my *knowledge-box*,
Callous to all, except hard knocks
Of thumpers.
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 116.

KNOWNEST, best known.

Death is the *knownest* and *unknownest* thing in the world; that of which men have the most thoughts and fewest meditations.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 53.

KNOW THY MASTER. See extract, which is taken from the Parish Registers of Loughborough, Leicestershire.

June, 1551. The Swatt called new acquyntance, alles Stoupe Knave, and *Know thy Master*, began the xxiiiith of this monethe 1551.—*Archæol.* xxxviii. 107.

KNUCKLE-DEEP, considerably; having the whole hand in.

You shall find St. Paul (1 Cor. vi. 5) offend against this bill, and intermeddle *knuckle-deep* with secular affairs by inhibiting the Corinthians very sharply for their chicanery, pettifoggery, and common barretry in going to law one with another.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 170.

KNUCKLE DOWN or UNDER, to give way, perhaps from bending the knee.

So he *knuckled down* again, to use his own phrase, and sent old Hulker with peaceable overtures to Osborne.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xlii.

When the upper hand is taken upon the faith of one's patience by a man of even smaller wits . . . why it natnrally happens that we *knuckle under* with an ounce of indignation.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. liv.

KNURLY, gnarled, knotted.

Why, thus should statesmen doe
That cleave through knots of craggie pollicies
Use men like wedges, one strike out another,
Till by degrees the tough and *knurly* trunke
Be rived in sunder.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, iii. 3.

KNURRED, knotted or studded.

Thee gates of warfare wyl then bee mannacled hardly
With steele bunch chayne knob clingd, *knurd* and narrolye linked.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 281.

KNURRY, knotty, contorted. L. has the word as part of a compound, "*knurry*-bulked oak" (Drayton). Chaucer (*Cant. Tales*, 1979), has *Knarry*.

Vnder the oaken bark
The *knurry* knot with branching veins we mark
To be of substance all one with the tree.
Sylvester, fourth day, first weeke, 103.

. . . . The *knurry* knob oake tree,
Thogh craggy in griping, in strength surpasseth a smooth slip.
Stanyhurst, Conceites, p. 143.

KO, quoth. Cf. KA. Stanyhurst has *quoa*. See *s. v.* FLAMFEWS.

Bawawe what ye say (*Ko* I) of such a jentman:
Nay, I feare him not (*Ko* she), doe the best he can.—*Udal, Roister Doister*, iii. 3.

KRITARCHY, the rule of the Judges.

Samson, Jepthah, Gideon, and other heroes of the *Kritarchy*. — *Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xvii.

KUDOS, praise. This Greek noun is almost naturalized. Southey uses it in the extract as a verb.

Bepraised in prose it was, bepraised in verse,
Lauded in pious Latin to the skies,
Kudos'd egregiously in heathen Greek.
Southey, Nondescripts, I.

KURISEES. See extract.

The renegado Wogan with twenty-four of Ormond's *Kurisees*.—*Letter of O. Cromwell*, Dec. 19, 1649.

What *Kurisees* are I do not know; may be cuirassiers in popular locution; some nickname for Ormond's men, whom few loved.—*Carlyle, Cromwell's Letters*, &c., ii. 95.

KYE-BOSK, a street slang term; now, I think, obsolete. The slang Dict. gives *Kibosh*, nonsense or palaver.

"Hooroar!" ejaculates a pot-boy in parenthesis, "put the *Kyebosk* on her, Mary."—*Sketches by Boz* (*Seven Dials*).

L

LABEL, a tassel or pendant strip. Fuller (*Ch. Hist.*, III. iii. 13), calls Dover "the utmost edge, brink, and labell" of England.

And a knit night-cap made of coarsest twine,
With two long *labels* button'd to his chin.
Hall, Sat. IV. ii. 24.

Balak met Balaam, standing as it were on his tiptoes, on the very last *label* of his land.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, IV. i. 19.

LABOUR-IN-VAIN, seems to have been a favourite sign; the picture was that of a negro being washed to make him white. I remember some thirty years ago a large toy-shop in Southampton that had this picture in the window, with the legend, "Labour in vain, and so it will be to find a cheaper shop than this."

Let nature do her best, we dwelt at the sign of the *Labour-in-vain*. Only Christ hath washed us.—*Adams*, i. 398.

That Commission ended at *Labour-in-vain;* not, as the old emblem is, to go about to make a black-moor white, but to make him that was white to appear like a black-moor. —*Hacket, Life of Williams*, II. 67.

LABOUROUS, industrious.

But sober, honest, wittie, thriftie, kinde,
Good shape, good face, expert, and *labourous*,
Good hand, good heart, good spirit and good minde,
Discreetly careful, and not covetous.
Breton, Mother's Blessing, p. 9.

LABYRINTH, to shut up in a maze or labyrinth.

How to entangle, trammel up, and snare
Your soul in mine, and *labyrinth* you there,
Like the hid scent in an unbudded rose.
Keats; Lamia, Pt. II.

LACE, to open. Miss Edgeworth suggests in a note "perhaps from *lacher*, to loosen."

Larry . . drove . . over great stones left in the road by carmen, who had been driving in the gudgeons of their axle-trees to hinder them from *lacing*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. x.

LACHRYMENTAL, tearful; lugubrious.

To see each wall and publike post defil'd
With diuers deadly elegies, compil'd
By a foule swarme of Cuckoes of our times,
In lamentable *lachrymentall* rimes.
A. Holland (Davies' Scourge of Folly, p. 81).

LACK, to rake.

"We are *lacking* her through and through every shot," said he; "leave the small ordnance alone yet awhile, and we shall sink her without them.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xx.

Alongside ran bold Captain John [Hawkins], and with his next shot, says his son, an eye-witness, "*lacked* the admiral through and through."—*Ibid.*, ch. xxviii.

LACK, blame. Cf. BELACK.

He did not stayne ne put to *lacke* or rebuke his royall autoritie in geuing sentence. —*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p 197.

LACKSTOCK, a man without money invested in the funds, &c.

We poor lacklands and *lackstocks*.—*Southey, Letters*, 1820 (iii. 212).

LACK-THOUGHT, vacant; foolish.

An air
So *lack-thought* and so lackadaisycal.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

LACQUEIAN, pertaining to a lackey: a word coined to represent a coined word in the original, *lacayuna*.

Love would not lose the opportunity offered him of triumphing over a *lacqueian* heart.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. iv.

LACRYMALS, tears.

Something else I said that made her laugh in the midst of her *lacrymals*.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 317.

LACUNE, a gap.

It is plain that after them there is a *lacune* or blank which is to be filled up with the king's death.—*North, Examen*, p. 149.

LADAGE, boyhood.

Heer I have past my *ladage* fair and good,
Heer first the soft down on my cheek did bud.—*Sylvester, The Vocation*, 170.

LADDER TO HEAVEN. There are two plants to which this name is given: *Polemonium cæruleum*, also called Jacob's ladder; and *Polygonatum multiflorum*, sometimes styled Solomon's seal. See Britten and Holland's *Eng. Plant Names* (E. D. S.).

I ornamented it with a rich wreath of roses, entwined with certain other flowers, famed for their close connection with such exploits, such as love and idleness, heart's ease, *ladder to heaven*, lords and ladies, love in a mist, none so pretty, true love of Canada, and bachelor's buttons.—*Nares, Thinks-I-to-myself*, ii. 41.

LADDESS, a girl.

I know he is a very amiable lad, and I do not know that she is not as amiable a *laddess*. —*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 243 (1768).

LADIES LOVE. This plant is not noticed in Britten and Holland's *Eng. Plant Names*.

His cap was made of *ladyes loue*,
So wondrous light that it did moue
If any humming gnat or flie
Buz'd the aire in passing by.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 481.

LADS-LOVE, southern-wood. *Boy's-love* is given as a name of this plant in Britten's *Beauties of Wiltshire*, 1825.

She gathered a piece of southern-wood, and stuffed it up her nose by way of smelling it. "Whatten you call this in your country?" asked she. "Old man," replied Ruth. "We call it here *lad's-love*."—*Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth*, ch. xviii.

LADY, to play the lady.

A Jacke will be a gentleman
A mistris Needens *lady* it at least.
Breton, Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 10.

LADY, wife: this vulgarism is not so very modern. The extract is from a letter of Ph. Skippon, 1644.

General Ruthen's *lady* was taken seven or eight miles hence this day.—*Rushworth*, Pt. III. Vol. II. p. 723.

LADY-CLOCK, lady-bird.

You're not turning your head to look after some moths, are you? That was only a *lady-clock*, child, 'flying away home.'—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiii.

LADY-COW, a lady-bird: in the first extract it is addressed as a term of reproach by Goliath to David.

O *Lady-cow*,
Thou shalt no more bestar thy wanton brow
With thine eyes rayes.
Sylvester, The Trophies, p. 274.

A pair of buskings they did bring
Of the *cow-ladyes* currall winge.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 475.

LADY OF PLEASURE, a courtesan. North has "*lady of diversion*." See quotation *s. v.* SHAM.

Thence the king walked to the Dutchess of Cleveland, another *lady of pleasure* and curse of our nation.—*Evelyn, Diary*, March 5, 1671.

Now I find that the strict pretences which the *ladies of pleasure* make to strict modesty is the reason why those of quality are asham'd to wear it.—*Farquhar, Constant Couple*, Act III.

You may rig out a first rate ship at less expense than a *lady of pleasure*: she must

appear at Hyde Park with a glittering equipage, and shroud the scandal of her life under a veil of embroidery.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 288.

LADY OF THE LAKE, a courtesan; from the old romance of Sir Lancelot and the Lady of the Lake.

All women would be of one piece,
The virtuous matron and the miss;
The nymphs of chaste Diana's train,
The same with those in Lewkner's Lane,
But for the difference marriage makes
'Twixt wives and *Ladies of the Lakes*.
Hudibras, III. i. 868.

Our *Lady of the Lake*
In mistick praise of Collin spake.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. iv.

LADY'S FINGER, a species of potato; also the kidney-vetch, the flowers of which are yellow, but on some of the Cornish cliffs and a few other places they are crimson, purple, cream-coloured and white.

They have buried the fingers and toes,
Bloudie Jacke,
Of the victims so lately your prey;
From those fingers and eight toes
Sprang early potatoes,
'*Ladyes' Fyngers*' they'r called to this day,
So they say,
And you usually dig them in May.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Bloudie Jacke*).

Each has . . its ridge of brown sand, bright with golden trefoil and crimson *lady's-finger*.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. vi.

LADY'S FINGERS, a species of biscuit, so called from the shape. See quotation *s. v.* PARLIAMENT.

"Fetch me that ottoman, and prithe keep
Your voice low," said the Emperor, "and steep
Some *lady's fingers* nice in Candy wine."
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 48.

LADY'S SLIPPER. *Cypripedium calceolus*, an orchidaceous plant.

Charles . . . walked beside William across the spring meadows, through the lengthening grass, through the calthas and the orchises and the *ladies slippers*, and the cowslips and the fritillaries, through the budding garden which one finds in spring among the English meadows.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lxv.

LAG, to steal: in the second extract *lagged* = caught.

Some corne away *lag*
In bottle and bag.
Some steele for a jest
Eggs out of the nest.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 54.

Poore cunnie so bagged
Is soone ouer *lagged*.
Ibid., p. 86.

LAG, to imprison or transport: also a convict. Cf. preceding entry.

"He is my brother on one side of the house at least," said Lord Etherington, "and I should not much like to have him *lagged* for forgery."—*Scott, S. Ronan's Well*, ii. 201.

They'll ask no questions after him, fear they should be obliged to prosecute, and so get him *lagged*.—*Oliver Twist*, ch. xvi.

At last he fell in with two old *lags* who had a deadly grudge against the captain.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. lx.

LAGE, cant term for wash, and so, poor thin drink.

I bowse no *lage*, but a whole gage
Of this I bowse to you.
Broome, A Jovial Crew, Act II.

LAGGOOSE, laggard.

Beware of Gill *laggoose*, disordering the house,
Mo dainties who catcheth than craftie fed mouse.—*Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 174.

LAID, laid down as to sleep.

Pol. The maids and her half-valentine have plied her
With courtesy of the bride-cake and the bowl,
As she is *laid* awhile.
Lady T. Oh, let her rest.
Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

They that have drunk "the cup of slumber" had need to be bidden "awake and stand up," for they are sluggish and *laid*.—*Adams*, i. 169.

LAIR. Peacock (*Manley and Corringham Glossary, E. D. S.*) gives *Layer*, i. e. lair, "the place where cattle lie"—hence perhaps applied in extracts to rabbits of the same litter or stock; for this seems the meaning.

His bride and hee were both rabbets of one *laier*.—*Breton, Merry Wonders*, p. 8.

A warrener propounded to Thomas Earl of Exeter, that he should have a burrough of rabbets of what colour he pleased. "Let them be all white-skinned," says that good Earl. The undertaker killed up all the rest, and sold them away, but the white *lair*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 166.

LAIRED. See extract.

In Scotland also, cattle venturing in a quaking moss are often mired or *laired*, as it is called.—*Lyell, Princ. of Geology*, ii. 510 (12th ed.).

LAITH, a barn. See H. s. v. *lathe*.

T' maister's down i' t' fowld. Go round by th' end ot' *laith*, if ye we went to spake

to him. — *E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. ii.

LAKELET, a little lake.

Around the lotus stem
It rippled, and the sacred flowers, that crown
The *lakelet* with their roseate beauty, ride
In easy waving rock'd from side to side.
Southey, Thalaba, xiii. 6.

The *Chateau de Versailles*, ending in royal parks and pleasances, gleaming *lakelets*, arbours, labyrinths.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. vi.

LAKISH, wet; having lakes or tarns.

I'll pass the Alps, and up to Meroe,
I know he knows that watery *lakish* hill.
Greene, Orl. Fur., p. 104.

LAMB, the name formerly given to a dupe; *pigeon* is the term now employed.

When a young gentleman or apprentice comes into this school of virtue unskilled in the quibbles and devices there practised, they call him a *lamb;* then a rook (who is properly the wolf) follows him close and . . . gets all his money, and then they smile and say, "The *lamb* is bitten." — *The Nicker Nicked*, 1669 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 109).

LAMB, to beat. See H. s. v. *lam.*

Bes. Gentlemen, you hear my lord is sorry.
Bac. Not that I have beaten you, but beaten one that will be beaten; one whose dull body will require a *lamming*, as surfeits do the diet spring and fall.
Beaumont and Fletcher, King and no King, Act V.

I once saw the late Duke of Grafton at fisticufs in the open street with such a fellow whom he *lamb'd* most horribly. — *Misson, Travels in Eng.*, p. 306.

If Milwood were here, dash my wigs!
Quoth he I would pummel and *lam* her well.
H. and J. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 183.

LAMBETH ALE, seems from the extract to have been brisk and not heady.

Ha, ha, ha, faith she is pert and small like *Lambeth ale.—The Successful Pyrate*, ii. 1.

LAMBLING, lambkin.

For if of Nothing any thing could spring,
Th' earth without seed should wheat and barley bring:
. . . . . .
The Hart in Water should itself ingender,
The Whale on Land, in Aire the Lambling tender.
Sylvester, second day, first week, 181.

LAMETER, a cripple.

He was for many a day after confined to the house with two sore legs; and it was feared he would have been a *lameter* for life. —*Galt, The Provost*, ch. x.

Ay well! they're out o' hearing o' my moralities: I'd better find a *lameter* like my sen to preach to, for it's not ivery body has t' luck t' clargy has of saying their say out, whether folks likes it or not.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. ii.

LAMMAS. *Latter Lammas* = never; the Greek Calends.

I see many writers which draw their sentences in length, and make an end at *latter Lammas:* for commonly before they end, the reader hath forgotten where he begon.—*Gascoigne, Instruction*, &c., p. 40.

This is the cause (beleue me now my lorde)
. . . . . .
That courtiers thriue at *latter Lammas* day.
Ibid., Steele Glas, p. 55.

But where do those qualifications concur? The very expectation of them puts me in mind of *latter Lammas.—North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 4.

He is writing a treatise on the principles of Beauty which will be published probably about the time the Thames is purified, in the season of *latter Lammas*, and the Greek Kalends.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. vii.

LAMPFULL, starry. Sylvester speaks of the rainbow as

A temporall beauty of the *lampfull* skies,
Where powerfull nature showes her freshest dies.—*The Arke*, 500.

LANCINATION, cutting.

Judah his portion made many incisures and *lancinations* into the tribe of Simeon, hindering the entireness thereof. — *Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, Bk. V. ch. xii.

LAND, the portion of land included between two water-furrows in a ploughed field.

Another [groom] who had a box, wherein was money, apparell and other things of value, left it in a *land* of standing corne.—*Apprehension of Cavalliers at Brackley in Northamptonshire*, 1642, p. 7.

LANDAU, a carriage, the top of which may be opened or shut at pleasure, so named from a town in Germany where these vehicles were manufactured. The first extract is quoted in a note to the *Poetry of the Antijacobin.*

So bright, its folding canopy withdrawn
Glides the gilt *landau* o'er the velvet lawn.
Darwin, Loves of the Plants, c. i.

He came back again, bringing with him a *landau*, which could be shut for the homeward journey at night.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. x.

LANDFETHER, a bay. H. gives "*Landfeather*, a bay of the sea;" he

has no example: in the extract the word is applied to a smaller inlet.

The south baye or *landfether* of the great sluce. — *Discourse of Dover Haven, temp. Elizabethæ* (*Arch.*, xi. 236).

LANDSHARKS, grasping-men, cheats, thieves.

Can't trust these *landsharks;* they'll plunder even the rings off a corpse's fingers. —*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. iv.

LANDSLIDE, landslip, which is the commoner word.

He will get himself . . . slain by a *land-slide*, like the agricultural King Onund.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. iv.

LANE, the throat: more usually called the *red lane*.

M. Mumb. And sweete malte maketh ioly good ale for the nones;
Tib Talk. Whiche will slide downe the *lane* without any bones.
Udal, Roister Doister, i. 3.

Whole mainor places and also whole lordships, thei make no bones ne sticke not quite and clene to swallow downe the narrowe *lane*, and the same to spve vp again.—*Ibid., Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 133.

O butter'd egg, best eaten with a spoon,
I bid your yelk glide down my throat's *red lane*.—*Colmar, Poetical Vagaries*, p. 75.

LANGOLD, bound together. See H. s. v. *langele*.

If one had angels daily ascending and descending as Jacob had, to comfort him, it were not so comfortable; or if *langold* or coupled to devils no more terrible.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 98.

LANGUESCENT, growing languid or tired.

The *languescent* mercenary Fifteen Thousand laid down their tools.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. xi.

LANGUET, a tongue of land.

A little *languet* of land like a tongue thrust out . . . . On this *languet* I saw standing . . . . Yarmouth.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 476.

LANGUIFY, to languish.

The plot . . . began to *languify*, and must have gone out like a snuff, if this murder had not happened.—*North, Examen*, p. 197.
The zeal of the prosecution began to *languefy*.—*Ibid.* p. 250.

LANK, thinness. R. gives *lank* as a substantive, but no example. Fuller writes that four colleges were founded at Cambridge within seven years, and that then nearly a century passed without any being built. In the marginal summary of this paragraph he puts,

A bank and a *lank* of charitie.—*Hist. of Camb. Univ.*, iii. 16.

This Joseph collected from the present plenty, that a future famine would follow; as in this kind a *Lank* constantly attends the Bank.—*Ibid., Worthies, Salop* (ii. 263).

He had neither a bank of wealth or *lank* of want; living in a competent condition.—*Ibid., Somerset* (ii. 288).

LANTERNMAN, used as a term of reproach, apparently = a stinkard; perhaps as smelling of lamp-oil.

We will trownse him in a circle, and make him tell what *lanterneman* or groome of Hecate's close-stoole he is, that thus nefariously and proditoriously profanes and penetrates our holy father's nostrils.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 173).

LANTHORNED, lighted, as with a lanthorn.

Were it midnight, I should walk
Self-*lanthorn'd*, saturate with sunbeams.
Southey, Nondescripts, iii.

LANTHORN-STAIRS. See quotation.

In the midst of the said body of building there was a pair of winding, such as we now call *lanthorn-stairs*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. liii.

LAP, course. The word frequently occurs in accounts of pedestrian matches, the lap being the length along which the competitors have to go to and fro a certain number of times.

When their *lap* is finished, the cautious huntsman to this kennel gathers the nimble-footed hounds. — *Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. I. ch. xiv.

LAP, porridge: a cant term. See extract in H. s. v. *pannam*.

Here's pannam and *lap*, and good poplars of Yarrum.—*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act II.

LAP-CHILD, a baby dandled in a lap. Cf. LAPDOG.

In springs Roger of York, and finding Canterbury so seated, fairly sits him down on Canterburie's lap (a baby too big to be danced thereon), yea, Canterburie his servants dandled this *lap-childe* with a witness, who plucked him thence and buffeted him to purpose.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. iii. 3.

LAPIDATE, to stone.

A professorship at Hertford is well imagined, and if he can keep clear of contusions at the annual peltings, all will be well. The season for *lapidating* the professors is now at hand.—*Sydney Smith to Lady Holland*, 1810.

I have been in the catacombs—caves very curious indeed—we were *lapidated* by the natives, pebbled to some purpose, I give you my word.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 207.

LAPLAND. Lapland was famous for witches; they were supposed to be able to sell winds to sailors. The first extract is from some commendatory verses prefixed to Lawes's *Ayres and Dialogues*, 1653.

Hence all the Ayres flow pure and unconfin'd,
Blown by no mercenary *Lapland* wind,
No stolen or plunder'd fancies, but born free,
And so transmitted to Posteritie.
F. Finch.

O enigmatical rod which, like the stick of a *Lapland* charmer, after an hasty, dirty, embarrassed journey, most ungraciously throws or destroys its rider.—*Hue and Cry after Dr. Swift*, p. 18 (1714).

LARCHEN, of larch. Cf. ELDERN; HOLMEN.

Her brothers were the craggy hills,
Her sisters *larchen* trees;
Alone with her great family
She lived as she did please.
Keats, Meg Merrilies.

LARCHER, larch.

πευκή, the *larcher* tree, whose gum is exceeding bitter. — *Chapman, Iliad*, xv., Comment.

LARÇON, a filcher: used apparently as an English word, except that it has the cedille.

Strong thieves should live; only some poor petty *larçons* and pilferers should come to execution.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, v. 181.

LARDER, a washing-place; perhaps a misprint for *launder*.

Sins of a lesser size never trouble us; we mind not the washing of them with a few sorrowful tears; but when a great sin comes and disquiets the conscience, then repentance, that old laundress, is called for, and in that *larder* we wash out both the great offences and the rest.—*Adams*, iii. 273.

LARG. *Largo* in music, slowly: *larg* therefore, I suppose, is a slow note, one to be dwelt upon.

O let the longest *Largs* be shortest Briefes
In this discordant note.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 81.

LARGITION, bounty.

As wise Spotswood says upon Malcolm the Second, necessity is the companion of immoderate *largition*. and forceth to unlawful shifts.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 225.

LARRUP, to beat (slang).

There was no rope-dancing for me; I danced on the bare ground. and was *larruped* with the rope.—*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. v.

LASHLESS, without lashes.

His *lashless* eyelids stretch
Around his demon eyes.
Keats, Lamia, Pt. II.

LASK, to suffer from diarrhœa: uncommon as a verb.

So soft childhood puling
Is wrung with worms begot of crudity,
Are [and ?] apt to *laske* through much humidity.—*Sylvester, The Furies*, 529.

LAST, endurance.

It's a fair trial of skill and *last* between us, like a match at football or a battle.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. II. ch. vii.

LATIFUNDIAN, wide-spread.

The matters [were] openly transacted, and never opposed or contradicted in any single fact affirmed in it, although the interest of a very *latifundian* faction was concerned.—*North, Examen*, p. 414.

LATIMER. See quotation; also H. and L.

Latimer is the corruption of *Latiner*; it signifies he that interprets Latin; and though he interpreted French, Spanish, or Italian, he was called the King's *Latiner*, that is, the King's interpreter. — *Selden, Table Talk*, p. 179.

LATINLESS, without a knowledge of Latin.

Latinlesse dolts, saturnine heavy-headed blunderers, my invective hath relation to.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 176).

You remember it in Claudian, eh, Pelham? Think of its being thrown away on those *Latinless* young lubbers. — *Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xxii.

LATION, "among philosophers, is the translation or motion of the natural body from one place to another in a right line" (*Bailey's Dict.*).

Make me a heaven; and make me there
Many a lesse and greater spheare;
Make me the straight and oblique lines,
The motions, *lations*, and the signs.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 48.

LATISH. rather late.

Dinner . . . will be a little *latish* to-day.—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 172.

LATTER-MINT, a later species of mint (?).

Savory, *latter-mint*, and columbines.
Keats, Endymion, Bk. IV.

LAUGH. A person who is disappointed, and so is sad when he had

hoped to rejoice, is said *to laugh or smile on the wrong side of his mouth or face.*

Little knowest thou, laughing Joaillier-Bijoutier, great in thy pride of place, in thy pride of *savoir-faire*, what the world has in store for thee. Thou laughest there; by-and-by thou wilt *laugh on the wrong side of thy face* mainly.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. iii.

Ladies may smile, but they would *smile on the wrong side of their pretty little mouths*, if they had been treated as I have been.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xxvi.

LAUNCH, to lance; also a lancing.

If I shal perceaue that it shal be to yonr welth, I will not sticke to giue you a *launch* or two.—*Traheron*, 1558 (*Maitland on Reformation*, p. 80).

Wherefore at my handes you shal loke to haue your boils *launched*, and to haue corrosies and smarting plaisters laied vpon them vntil thei be cured.—*Ibid.* (*Ib.* p. 82).

LAURIZED, crowned with laurel.

Our humble notes, though little noted now,
Lauriz'd hereafter.
Sylvester, Posthumous Sonnets, III.

LAUTITIOUS, costly.

To sup with thee thou didst me home invite,
And mad'st a promise that mine appetite
Sho'd meet and tire on such *lautitious* meat,
The like not Heliogabalus did eat.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 281.

LAVENDER, to perfume with lavender. See quotation *s. v.* HORSINESS.

The solemn clerk goes *lavender'd* and shorn,
Nor stoops his back to the ungodly pair.
Hood, Two Peacocks of Bedfont.

LAVISH, expenditure.

Such *lavish* will I make of Turkish blood,
That Jove shall send his winged messenger
To bid me sheathe my sword and leave the field.—*Marlowe*, 2 *Tamburlaine*, i. 3.

Would Atropos would cut my vital thread,
And so make *lavish* of my loathed life.
Wily Beguiled (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 323).

LAVOLTO, to leap high as in the lavolta dance. See N. *s. v.*

Do but marke him on your walles, any morning at that season, how he sallies and *lavoltos*.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 164).

LAW, a start, or an allowance of time. In the first extract it = licence. Fuller, *more suo*, puns upon that word.

Thou canst give such *law*
To thy detractive speeches.
Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 154.

This winged Pegasus posts and speeds after men, easily gives them *law*, fetches them up again, gallops and swallows the ground he goes.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 55.

These late years of our Civil Wars have been very destructive unto them; and no wonder if no *Law* hath been given to Hares, when so little hath been observed toward men.—*Fuller, Worthies, Bucks.*

LAW, to litigate.

Sir Samuel Bernardiston brought a writ of error of this Exchequer chamber judgment into the House of Lords, and there the Knight *lawed* by himself, for no person opposed him.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 103.

LAWDAUGHTER, daughter in law.

And Hecuba old Princesse dyd I see, with number, an hundred
Lawdaughters.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 526.

LAWE, monumental tumulus of stones.

[Certain hills in Northumberland] whereupon (and that is wonderfull) there be many very great heapes of stone, called *Lawes*, which the neighbour inhabitants be verily perswaded were in old time cast up and layd together, in remembrance of some there slaine.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 802.

LAWFATHER, father in law. Chorœbus is spoken of as

Soon to King Priamus by law; thus he *law-father* helping.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 354.

LAWING, cutting claws off a dog's foot to prevent him from hunting. See quotation *s. v.* UNLAWED. L. has *lawing*, but with meagre explanation.

LAWN (?), apparently some sort of torture or punishment.

Here thou shrinkest to think of the gout, colic, stone, or strangurian, shiverest to hear of the strappado, the rack, or the *lawn*.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 60.

LAWN, to make into lawn.

Give me taste to improve an old family seat
By *lawning* an hundred good acres of wheat.
Anstey, New Bath Guide, Conclusion.

LAX, to relax.

An extream fear and an extream ardour of courage do equally trouble and *lax* the belly.—*Cotton's Montaigne*, ch. xli.

LAXITY, roominess.

The hills in Palestine generally had in their sides plenty of caves, and those of such *laxity* and receipt that ours in England are but conny-boroughs, if compared to the palaces which those hollow places afforded.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, II. v. 5.

LAY, law.

'Tis churchman's *lay* and verity
To live in love and charity.
Peele, Edward I., p. 381.

LAY, a scheme or plan; especially applied to the projects of thieves, or to the special line of dishonesty that they adopt.

I have found them out to be sure, and well I might; for it was I first set them on the *lay*.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, ch. xxviii.

"The Kinchins, my dear," said Fagin, "is the young children that's sent on errands by their mothers with sixpences and shillings; and the *lay* is just to take their money away—they've always got it ready in their hands—then knock 'em into the kennel, and walk off very slow, as if there were nothing else the matter but a child fallen down and hurt itself.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xlii.

LAYERY, growing in layers.

From thick to thick, from hedge to *layery* beech.—*Leigh Hunt, Foliage*, p. 9.

LAY-HOLDING, seizing; apprehending.

Laid hold on him with most *lay-holding* grace.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 89.

LAYSTOW, a dungheap; the *place* where dirt is deposited: usually written *laystall*. H. notices the spelling *laystoare*.

In Cyclops kennel, thee *laystow* dirtye, the foule den.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 628.

LAZAROUS, leprous; diseased.

Our godly sorrow for our sins is like the pool of Bethesda; when that angel from heaven, gracious Repentance, hath troubled the waters, the *lazarous* soul does but step into them, and is cured.—*Adams*, iii. 299.

LAZE, laziness; inaction: the verb is not uncommon.

Thus folded in a hard and mournful *laze*,
Distress'd sat he.
Greene (from Never too Late), p. 301.

LAZYBONES, slothful person.

Goe tell the labourers that the *lazie bones*,
That will not worke, must seeke the beggars gaines.
Breton, Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 12.

Come on, can't yer? what a *lazybones* yer are, Charlotte.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xlii.

"We want to get into your shop." "What for in Heaven's name?" "Shoon, *lazybones*."—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

LAZYBOOTS, same as lazybones; the word alludes, I suppose, to the lagging tread of an indolent person.

Nancy, as might ha' watched, is gone to her bed this hour past, like a *lazyboots* as she is.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxxv.

LEADEN-SPIRITED, dull; depressed.

Let leane-fac'd *leaden-spirited* Saturnists
(Who, madde with melancholy, mirth detest)
Prate what they list.
Davies, Humours Heaven on Earth, p. 10.

LEADERS, the fore-horses; as distinguished from the wheelers who are next the carriage.

St. Foix takes a post-chaise,
With for wheelers two bays, and for *leaders* two grays.
Ingoldsby Legends (Black Mousquetaire).

LEADS, a roof; so a *thanks*, a *pains*, a *stews*, &c.

If the mind of any man be so exalted that he looketh down on his brethren as if he stood on the top of a *leads*, and not on the same ground they do, that man is high-minded.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, v. 13.

LEAF. To *turn over a new leaf* = to reform. See extract *s. v.* MAT.

Except such men think themselves wiser than Cicero for teaching of eloquence, they must be content to *turn a new leaf*.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster*, p. 155.

Ye daily only consult how to delude and abuse the country; . . . but ye shall see now it hath found your knavery, it will shortly *turn you over another leaf*.—*British Bellman*, 1648 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 632).

Sir Charles Grandison's great behaviour, as he justly called it, had made such impressions, not only upon him, but upon Mr. Merceda, that they were both determined to *turn over a new leaf*.—*Richardson, Grandison*, ii. 102.

LEAF, flap of a hat.

Harry let down the *leaf* of his hat, and drew it over his eyes to conceal his emotions.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 129.

LEAFINESS, show of leaves.

But for these barren fig-trees,
With all their flourish and their *leafiness*,
We have been told their destiny and use.
Southey, Alderman's Funeral.

LEAN, to make lean.

The spiritual [dropsy] likewise, though it *leans* the carcase, lards the conscience.—*Adams*, i. 481.

LEAN-TO, a shed attached to and partly supported by another building: used also adjectivally.

The poor leper approached the church under an extended pent-house or *lean-to*.—*Archæol.*, xxiii. 107 (1830).

Piety does not save the bed-ridden old

dame, bed-ridden in the *lean-to* garret, who moans, It is the Lord, and dies.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xvii.

She nodded her head in the direction of the door opening out of the house-place into the *lean-to*, which Sylvia had observed on drawing near the cottage.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xliii.

LEAP, a weel or trap to catch fish.

The basket-makers now gather their rods, and the fishers lay their *leapes* in the deep.—*Breton, Fantastickes* (October).

LEAP. To *take a leap in the dark* = to die. Cf. Rabelais's dying speech, *Je m'en vay chercher un grand peut-estre*, which Motteux translates, "I am just going to *leap into the dark*." The phrase is now often applied to any action of which the consequences cannot be foreseen.

My fever had brought me to a very low condition, so that I expected every moment when I should *take a leap in the dark*.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 212.

LEARNABLE, capable of being learnt.

These be mysteries, yet in some measure *learnable*; great depths, yet we may safely wade in them.—*Adams*, iii. 98.

When the lesson comes, if it does come, I suppose it will come in some *learnable* shape.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

LEAT, an artificial water channel. See MILL LEAT.

Plymouth *Leat*. This artificial brook is taken out of the river Mew, towards its source at the foot of Sheepston Tor in a wild mountain dell. *Leat, Late*, or *Lake*, as it is sometimes pronounced, is perhaps a corruption of *lead* or conductor, being applied, I believe, to any artificial channel for conducting water.—*Marshall, Rural Economy of W. of Eng.*, ii. 269 (1796).

I have a project to bring down a *leat* of fair water from the hill-tops right into Plymouth town.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xvi.

LEATHER, to beat. Cf. to HIDE.

If you think I could carry my point, I would so swinge and *leather* my lambkin; God! I would so curry and claw her.—*Foote, Mayor of Garret*, Act I.

We shall hev a pretty house wi' him if she doesn't come back; he'll want to be *leatherin'* us, I shouldn't wonder. He must hev somethin' t'ill-use when he's in a passion.—*G. Eliot, Janet's Repentance*, ch. xxi.

LEBANONIAN, pertaining to Lebanon.

He the wisest man
Feasted the woman wisest then, in halls
Of *Lebanonian cedar*.
Tennyson, Princess, II.

LECTURESS, a female lecturer.

"But," continued the animated *lecturess*, "you must understand me."—*Th. Hook, Man of many Friends*.

LEE-GAGE, the lee or unexposed side. Cf. WEATHER-GAGE.

He is a quick apprehensive knave, who sees his neighbour's blind side, and knows how to keep the *lee-gage* when his passions are blowing high.—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, ii. 295.

LEEK?

O magistrates, who (to contract the great)
Make sale of justice on your sacred seat;
And, breaking laws for bribes, profane your place
To leaue a *leek* to your vnthankfull race.
Sylvester, third day, first weeke, 515.

LEER, to sneak away, to go obliquely, usually applied to the glance.

I met him once in the streets, but he *leered* away on the other side, as one ashamed of what he had done.—*Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. I. p. 117.

LEER, a *leer-eye* = an eye glancing on all sides; in the quotation from Jonson *leer* = left.

Clay with his hat turn'd up o' the *leer* side too.—*Jonson, Tale of a Tub*, i. 2.

A suspitious or jealous man is one that watches himselfe a mischiefe, and keepes a *leare* eye still, for feare it should escape him. *Earle, Microcosmographie*, No. 78.

LEFT. *Over the left*, implies incredulity or contradiction of what has been said.

With Mr. Solmes you will have something to keep account of, for the sake of you and your children: with the other, perhaps you will have an account to keep too; but an account of what will go *over the left shoulder*; only of what he squanders, what he borrows, and what he owes, and never will pay.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 242.

LEG, to make a leg or obedience.

The fool doth pass the guard now,
He'll kiss his hand and *leg* it.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

LEG-BAIL. *To give leg-bail* = to run away. Hood has it as a verb.

He has us now if he could only give us *leg-bail* again; and he must be in the same boat with us.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xix.

What a leg to *leg-bail* Embarrassment's serf!
What a leg for a Leg to take on the turf!
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

LEGIONED, enrolled or formed in a legion; banded. Cf. REGIMENTED.

So once more days and nights aid me along
Like *legion'd* soldiers.
Keats, Endymion, Bk. II.

LEGIONIZE, to form in a legion.

Descend, sweet Angels (*legioniz'd* in rankes),
And make your Heau'n on His Sepulcher's bankes.—*Davies, Holy Roode*, p. 28.

LEGS. *To be on last legs* = to be on the point of collapse or dissolution.

I was *on my last legs*, gasping and giving up the ghost, for want of the cordial of your correspondence.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 237.

She can't possibly last long, for she's quite *upon her last legs*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. VII. ch. v.

LENGTHY. See quotation. L. does not give the word; R. says, "*Length-y*, adj., has lately been introduced (from America?); it is regularly formed, but not wanted: our word is *longsome*." Pope has *lengthful*.

Sometimes a poet when he publishes what in America would be called a *lengthy* poem with *lengthy* annotations, advises the reader in his preface not to read the notes in their places as they occur . . . but to read the poem by itself at first.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. clx.

This gave so *lengthy* a look to his thin person.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. xxv.

LENTIL-DEW. See extract.

Lentil-dew, a name given to the duckweed, a green mantle of the standing pool, in old herbals.—*W. Taylor*, 1800 (*Robberds's Memoir*, i. 345).

LENT-LOVER, a cold platonic lover.

Leaving a rabble of long prologues and protestations which ordinarily these dolent contemplative *lent-lovers* (*amoreux de quaresme*) make, who never meddle with the flesh.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxi.

LEPERIZE, to smite with leprosy.

Moses by Faith doth Miriam *leperize*.
Sylvester, Triumph of Faith, iv. 7.

LEPRY, leprosy.

Such are king's-euils, dropsie, gout, and stone,
Blood-boyling *lepry*, and consumption.
Sylvester, The Furies, 557.

LESSEN, to soar up or beyond: a technical term in falconry; derived, I suppose, from the fact of the hawk's appearing smaller and smaller as it rises.

Our two sorrows
Work, like two eager hawks, who shall get highest;
How shall I *lessen* thine? for mine, I fear,
Is easier known than cur'd.
Beaum. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 1.

In mounting up in Antiquity, like hawks, they did not only *lessen*, but fly out of sight. *Fuller, Worthies*, ch. xvi.

A flight of madness, like a faulcon's *lessening*, makes them the more gaz'd at.—*Collier, Eng. Stage*, p. 73.

LETCH, "an idle, foppish fancy" (H.), but in the extract it = strong desire. Robinson (*Whitby Glossary*, E. D. S.) gives "*Lech*, pron. *letch*, lust."

And surely if we, rather than revenge
The slaughter of our bravest, cry them shame,
And fall upon our knees, and say we've sinn'd,
Then will the Earl take pity on his thralls,
And pardon us our *letch* for liberty.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. I. ii. 6.

LETHARGISED, afflicted with lethargy.

The *lethargised* is not less sick because he complains not so loud as the aguish.—*Adams*, i. 353.

LETHARGY, litharge; white lead.

I'le onely now emboss my book with brass,
Dye 't with vermilion, deck 't with coperass,
With gold and silver, lead and mercury,
Tin, iron, orpine, stibium, *lethargy*.
Sylvester, Third day, first weeke, 903.

There among her wreakful baits she mixes
Quicksilver, *lithargie* and orpiment,
Wherewith our entrails are oft gnawn and rent.—*Ibid., The Furies*, p. 188.

LETIFICATION, rejoicing. N. has the verb.

The last yeer we shewid you, and in this place,
How the shepherds of Christ by thee made *letification*.
Candlemas Day, Introduction (A.D. 1512).

LEVRIER, a grey-hound (Fr. *levrier*).

He hath your grey-hound, your mungrel, your mastiff, your *levrier*, your spaniel.—*Return from Parnassus*, ii. 5 (1606).

LEVANT. To throw or run a levant is a term in gaming which, as Partridge was not allowed to put his question, I am unable certainly to explain; it seems from the quotations to mean playing without paying, and so a man who runs away from his creditors is said to *levant*.

Crowd to the hazard table, throw a familiar *levant* upon some sharp lurching man of quality, and, if he demands his money, turn it off with a loud laugh, and cry you'll owe it him to vex him.—*Cibber, Prov. Husband*, Act I.

"Never mind that, man" [having no money to stake], "e'en boldly, *run a levant*" (Partridge was going to inquire the meaning of the word, but Jones stopped his mouth), "but be circumspect as to the man."—*Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. xii.

LEVEL, tax. H. gives "*level*, to tax or assess." Breton prays to be delivered

From taking *leuell* by vnlawfull measure.
Pasquil's Precession, p. 8.

LEVETTIS, leavings.

They gave almes, but howe?
When they have eaten ynowe,
Their gredy paunches replennisshynge,
Then gadder they vp their *levettis*,
Not the best morsels, but gobbettis,
Which vnto pover people they deale.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wroth, p. 80.

For the best meate awaye they carve,
Which for their harlottis must serve,
With wother frendes of their kynne;
Then proll the servynge officers,
With the yemen that be wayters
So that their *levettis* are but thynne.
Ibid., p. 98.

LEWIS-HOLE. The Imp. Dict. gives a picture of a *lewis*, and describes it as "an instrument of iron used in raising large stones to the upper part of a building. It operates by the dove-tailing of one of its ends into an opening in the stone, so formed that no vertical force can detach it."

The wells are almost entire, and perhaps the work of the Romans, except the upper part, which seems repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings, for the *lewis-holes* are still left in many of the stones.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 287.

LEXICOGRAPHIST, lexicographer.

It is a pious fancy of the good old *lexicographist*, Adam Littleton, that our Lord took up his first lodging in a stable amongst the cattle, as if He had come to be the Saviour of them as well as of men.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. 184.

LIBBARD, leopard; the word is in the Dicts., but with no such recent examples.

The lion, and the *libbard*, and the bear
Graze with the fearless flocks.
Cowper, Winter's Walk at Noon, 773.

Twelve sphered tables by silk seats insphered,
High as the level of a man's breast rear'd
On *libbard's* paws.—*Keats, Lamia.*

LIBEL. Fuller (*Worthies, Lancashire*, i. 544) suggests the following punning etymology: "Many a *Lyebell* ('*Lye*' because false; '*Bell*,' because loud) was made upon" [Bancroft].

LICENTIATE, licentious.

Our epigrammatarians, old and late,
Were wont be blamed for too *licentiate*.
Hall, Sat., I. ix. 29.

LICHENED, a word signifying the effect produced by an overgrowth of lichens.

And there they lay till all their bones were bleach'd,
And *lichen'd* into colour with the crags.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Under eaves of *lichened* rock she had a winding passage, which none that ever I knew of durst enter but herself.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xvii.

You can go close down to the water, and find still pools reflecting the silver-*lichened* rocks.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xvii.

LICHENOUS, covered with lichen.

Her partner's young richness of tint against the flattened hues and rougher forms of her aged head had an effect something like that of a fine flower against a *lichenous* branch.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxvi.

LICK, to thrash. L. has the word with extract from Thackeray, and it is common enough all over England, but Wolcot seems to regard it as a Devonshire provincialism.

Who, if she dared to speak or weep,
He instantly would kick her;
And oft (to use a Devonshire phrase)
The gentleman would *lick* her.
P. Pindar, p. 305.

LICK-BOX, a glutton or epicure. Epistemon, describing the occupations and habits of some of the departed in Elysian fields, says,

Agamemnon a *lick-box* (*lichecasse*). —*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxx.

LICK-DISH, a parasite. H. says the phrase *liar liar lick-dish* is an old one, being found in the tragedy of *Hofman*, 1631. The subjoined is 80 years earlier, accordlng to Oldys, though the earliest known edition is 1575.

Thou *lier lickdish*, didst not say the neele wold be gitton?—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, v. 2.

LICKING, a thrashing.

In vulgar terms, he'd had his *licking*,
Not with Ma'am's cuffs, but by her kicking.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. ch. iii.

LICKING is used curiously in extract, and seems = painting or anointing.

Jezebel, for all her *licking*, is cast out of the window.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, viii. 144.

LICK-PENNY, something expensive. *London Lick-penny* is quoted as a proverb in *The Curates Conference*, 1641 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 498), and in

Fuller (*Worthies, London*), who remarks, "The best is . . . it is also *London get Penny* to those who live here, and carefully follow their vocations."

You talked of a law-suit—law is a *lick-penny*, Mr. Tyrrel,—no counsellor like the pound in purse.—*Scott, S. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxviii.

LICK-PLATTER, a parasite.

He had a passion for independence, which, though pushed to excess, was not without grandeur. No *lick-platter*, no parasite, no toad-eater, no literary beggar, no hunter after patronage and subscriptions.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. VI. ch. xxiii.

LICK-SPIGOT, a drawer or waiter at a tavern.

Let the cunningest *licke-spiggot* swelt his heart out, the beere shal never foame or froath in the cuppe.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 178).

Gnotho. Fill, *lick-spigot*.
Drawer. Ad imum, sir.
Massinger, Old Law, IV. i.

LICK-TRENCHER, parasite.

Art hardy, noble Huon? art magnanimous, *lick-trencher?—Dekker, Satiromastix* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 159).

LIDDED, covered by the lid, and so downcast.

But the forgotten eye is still fast *lidded* to the ground,
As palmer's that with weariness mid-desert shrine hath found.
Keats, Birthplace of Burns.

So said, one minute's while his eyes remained
Half *lidded*, piteous, languid, innocent.
Ib., Cap and Bells, st. 20.

LIDLESS, as applied to the eye, unsleeping.

To an eye like mine,
A *lidless* watcher of the public weal,
Last night their mask was patent.
Tennyson, Princess, IV.

LIE-A-BED, a sluggard.

If you had got up time enough you might have secur'd the stage, but you are a lazy *lie-a-bed.—Foote, Mayor of Garrett*, Act I.

Where there are two *lie-a-beds* in a house, there are a pair of ne'er-do-weels.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xlvi.

LIE AT or UPON, to importune or instigate; *lay at* = to attack is a Surrey provincialism.

The old dotard, he that so instantly doth *lie upon* my father for me.—*Gascoigne, Supposes*, I. i.

Dame Tullia *lay* ever *upon* him, and pricked forward his distempered and troubled mind.—*Holland, Livy*, p. 27.

He told her because she *lay* sore *upon* him.—*Judges* xiv. 17.

His mother and brother had *lain at* him, ever since he came into his master's service, to help him to money.—*Exam. of Joan Perry*, &c., 1676 (*Harl. Misc.*, III. 549).

LIEU, place. L. says this word is only used in the phrase *in lieu of*, and the examples given by him and R. do not contradict this. Bp. Andrewes is speaking of the offer of "all the kingdoms of the world" made by the devil to our Lord, if He would worship him.

One would think it a very large offer to give so great a *lieu* for so small a service.—*Andrewes*, v. 544.

LIFEBLOOD. The involuntary quiver in the lip or eyelid is vulgarly said to be caused by the lifeblood. The second extract is given in Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S.).

My upper lip had the motion in it, throbbing like the pulsation which we call the *lifeblood.—Rickardson, Grandison*, vi. 241.

That curious muscular sensation or quiver, to which the vulgar give the name of *live blood.—B. W. Richardson, Diseases of Modern Life*, p. 163.

LIFE-LIKENESS, likeness to life.

I had found the spell of the picture in an absolute *life-likeness* of expression, which, at first startling, finally confounded, subdued, and appalled me.—*E. A. Poe, Oval Portrait.*

LIFER, one transported for life.

They know what a clever lad he is; he'll be a *lifer;* they'll make the artful nothing less than a *lifer.—Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xliii.

LIFERENTRIX, woman having a life rent interest in some property.

Lady Margaret Bellenden . . . *liferentrix* of the barony of Tillietudlem.—*Scott, Old Mortality*, ch. ii.

LIFESOME, lively.

O Edward, you are all to me,
I wish for your sake I could be
More *lifesome* and more gay.
Coleridge, Three Graves.

LIFT, a shop-lifter. See quotation *s. v.* BOULT.

Women . . . are more subtile, more dangerous in the commonwealth, and more full of wiles to get crownes than the cunningest foyst, nip, *lift*, prigs, or whatsoever that lives at this day.—*Greene, Theeves falling out*, 1615 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii..384).

LIFTINGS, attempts; tentative attacks. Cf. HEAVE AT.

There had been some *liftings* at him in the Court by Sir John Cook, who had informed against him to the Lord Treasurer then being.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 180.

LIGGER. See extract.

The stones which composed these primitive . . . mills . . were two; an upper stone or runner, and a nether, called in Derbyshire a *ligger*, from the old word *lig*, to lie.—*Archæol.*, vii. 20 (1785).

LIGHTERAGE, price paid for unloading ships by lighters or boats. In a *Report to Lord Burleigh of the Cost of delivering a Tun of Gascoigny Wine in England, in November*, 1583 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 46), one item is—

The *lighterage*, carriage, and porters' due, £0 2*s.* 8*d.*

LIGHT-FINGERED, dishonest.

Is any tradesman *light-fingered*, and lighter-conscienced?—*Adams*, i. 161.

He knew him to be a little *light-fingered*, and given to lying and swearing.—*Dialogue on Oxford Parliament*, 1681 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 124).

LIGHTFUL, glorious; also, joyous. R. has the word = full of light (Wiclif's translation of St. Matt. vi. 22).

Daily once they all should march the round
About the city with horn-trumpets sound,
Bearing about for only banneret
The *lightful* ark, God's sacred cabinet.
Sylvester, The Captaines, 199.

Tho' my heart was *lightful* and joyous before, yet it is ten times more lightsome and joyous now.—*Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. II. p. 60.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS, wandering; delirium.

So lovely a voice uttering nothing but the incoherent ravings of *lightheadedness*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. X. ch. ix.

LIGHTLY, to make light of; to disdain.

The King of Peace would have a king of rest
To build His temple farre aboue the best;
His House, whose front vpreard so high and eaven,
That *lightlied* earth, and seemed to threat the heaven.—*Hudson's Judith*, i. 78.

I began to think John Rawson had perhaps not been so very mad, and that I'd done ill to *lightly* his offer as a madman.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth*, ch. xvi.

LIGHTMAN, linkman.

The stars might go to sleep a-nights,
And leave their work to these new lights;
The midwife moon might mind her calling,
And noisy *lightman* leave his bawling.
T. Brown, Works, iv. 255.

LIKEABLE, pleasant; capable of being liked.

It is a very *likeable* place, being one of the most comfortable towns in England.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xxxiv.

LIKED, was likely; *liked to have done* = nearly did.

He probably got his death, as he *liked* to have done two years ago, by viewing the troops for the expedition from the wall of Kensington-Garden.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 193 (1760).

LILAC. It would appear from the extract that lilac trees were not very familiar objects in the middle of the seventeenth century. Bacon, however, mentions "the lilach tree." The Persian lilac was cultivated in England about 1638, the common lilac about 1597.

A fountaine of white marble with a lead cesterne, which fountaine is set round with six trees called *lelack* trees.—*Survey of Nonsuch Palace*, 1650 (*Archæol.*, v. 434).

LILBURNE, a stupid fellow.

Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke,
Such a *lilburne*, such a hoball, such a lob-cocke.—*Udal, Roister Doister*, iii. 3.

LILLY. See quotations. So called from the N. pole in a compass being distinguished by a *fleur de lis*.

As to the Pole the *lilly* bends
In a sea-compass, and still tends,
By a magnetic mystery,
Unto the Arctic point in sky,
Whereby the wandering piloteer
His course in gloomy nights doth steer.
Howell, Letters, iii. 4.

If we place a needle touched at the foot of tongs or andirons, it will obvert or turn aside its *lillie* or north point, and conform its cuspis or south extream with the andiron.—*Brown, Vulgar Errors*, Bk. II. ch. ii.

LILT, a song with "swing" or "go" in it; also, to sing in a spirited manner.

Which of Charles Mackay's lyrics can compare for a moment with the Æschylean grandeur, the terrible rhythmic *lilt*, of his "Cholera Chant"?—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. ix.

Hech, but she would *lilt* that bonnily.—*Ibid.* ch. xxxiii.

LILY-LIVER, a coward.

When people were yet afraid of me, and were taken in by my swagger, I always knew that I was a *lily-liver*, and expected that I

should be found out some day.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xii.

LIMBER, to make pliant.

Her stiff hams, that have not been bent to a civility for ten years past, are now *limbered* into courtesies three deep at every word.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 356.

LIME-FINGERED, thievish, applied to those to whose fingers other people's property sticks. Cf. BIRDLIME.

All my *fyngers* were arayed with *lyme*,
So I convayed a cuppe manerly.
Hycke-Scorner (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 99).

Who troubles the house? . . . Not careless, slothful, false, *lime-fingered* servants; but the strict master.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 195.

LIME-ROD, a stick smeared with birdlime, used in catching birds; more usually called lime-twig.

The currier and the *lime-rod* are the death of the fowle.—*Breton, Fantastickes* (January).

LIMITARY, a beggar or canvasser within certain limits or districts.

Great were the sums of money which the piety of the design and the diligence of their *limitaries* brought in from their several walks.
Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 210.

LIMPARD, a cripple.

What could that gouty *limpard* have done with so fine a dog?—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxxix.

LIMPINGNESS, lameness.

Lord W. did hobble, and not ungracefully, with Mrs. Selby . . . and both were applauded; the time of life of the lady, the *limpingness* of my lord, considered.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 376.

LINEATE, to delineate.

Life to the life the Chessboord *lineates*.
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 8.

LINER, a steam-ship belonging to one of the great steam-lines.

The spinning-jenny and the railroad, Cunard's *liners* and the electric telegraph, are to me, if not to you, signs that we are, on some points at least, in harmony with the universe.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. v.

He caught the glimpse of the spars and funnel of a great *liner* above the smoke to the left.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. liv.

LINES. *Hard lines* = a hard lot: so in Ps. xvi. 6, the Bible version has, "The *lines* are fallen unto me in pleasant places:" in the Prayer-book, the word is "*lot*."

The old seaman paused a moment. "It is *hard lines* for me," he said, "to leave your honour in tribulation."—*Scott, Redgauntlet*, i. 290.

Gad, Sir, that was *hard lines!* to have all the pretty women one had waltzed with every evening through the Trades, and the little children one had been making playthings for, holding round one's knees, and screaming to the doctor to save them.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. iv.

LINGERLY, lingeringly; slowly.

Sometimes, preoccupied with her work, she sang the refrain very low, very *lingerly*.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. iii.

LINGUAL, pertaining to the tongue: the word is usually applied to those sounds formed by the tongue, but as L. *s. v.* observes, the term is too general.

Here indeed becomes notable one great difference between our two kinds of civil war; between the modern *lingual* or Parliamentary-logical kind, and the ancient or manual kind in the steel battlefield.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. ii.

LINGY, heathy.

His cell was upon a *lingy* moor, about two miles from Mulgrave Castle.—*Ward, England's Reformation*, p. 396 (margin).

LINHAY, an open shed attached to a farm-yard.

Home side of the *linhay*, and under the ashen hedge-row, where father taught me to catch blackbirds, all at once my heart went down.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. iii.

LINK, a kind of sausage, though apparently distinguished from it in the following quotations. See H.

He was ordinarily well furnished with gammons of bacon . . . plenty of *links*, chitterlings, and puddings in their season, together with . . . great provision of sausages.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. iii.

Then followed seven camels loaded with *links* and chitterlings, hog's puddings and sausages.—*Ibid.*, Bk. II. ch. ii.

LINO, a silk gossamer stuff.

He absolutely insisted upon presenting me with a complete suit of gauze *lino*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 310 (1780).

LINT, fluff or flue.

He's brushing a hat almost a quarter of an hour, and as long a driving the *lint* from his black cloaths with his wet thumb.—*The Committee*, Act II.

LIONESS, a remarkable woman: the term is also applied to ladies visiting the University.

Bring Mr. Springblossom—Mr. Winterblossom—and all the lions and *lionesses*; we have room for the whole collection.—*Scott, S. Ronan's Well*, i. 129.

Mr. Tupman was doing the honours of a lobster salad to several *lionesses*.—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xv.

For the last three months Miss Newcome has been the greatest *lioness* in London, the reigning beauty, the winning horse, the first favourite out of the whole Belgravian harem. —*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xli.

"Now, boys, keep your eyes open, there must be plenty of *lionesses* about:" and thus warned, the whole load, including the cornopean player, were on the look-out for lady visitors, profanely called *lionesses*.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxv.

LIONISE, to show the lions or objects of interest. See extract *s. v.* PASTEBOARD.

He had *lionised* the distinguished visitors during the last few days over the University. —*Disraeli, Lothair*, ch. xxiv.

LIONISM, celebrity; the condition of being a lion.

An anecdote or two may be added to bear out the occasional references to the honours and humours of *lionism* which they contain. —*Chorley, Mem. of Mrs. Hemans*, ii. 25.

LIP, to notch.

In these daies the maner is lightly to barbe and pluck off with a sarding hook the beards or strings of the root, that being thus nipped and *lipped* (as it were) they might nourish the body of the plant. — *Holland, Pliny*, xix. 6.

"Tis a brave castle," said the armourer . . . "it were worth *lipping* a good blade before wrong were offered to it."—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, i. 168.

LIP, to utter (Shakespeare, as quoted in the Dicts., uses it for a *kiss*).

Salt tears were coming, when I heard my name
Most fondly *lipp'd*, and then these accents came.— *Keats, Endymion*, Bk. I.

LIP-BORN, merely verbal, not hearty.

Why had he brought his cheap regard and his *lip-born* words to her who had nothing paltry to give in exchange. — *G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. lxxx.

LIP-COMFORT, consolatory words.

Lip-comfort cannot cure me. Pray you, leave me
To mine own private thoughts.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii. 1.

LIP-COMFORTER, one who consoles with mere words.

Court-moralists,
Reverend *lip-comforters* that once a week
Proclaim how blessed are the poor.
Southey, Soldier's Funeral.

LIPE.

You shal se a weake smithe which wyl wyth a *lipe* and turning of his arme take vp a barre of yron yat another man thrise as stronge can not stirre.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 89.

LIPLICK, a kiss.

When she shal embrace thee, when *lyplicks* sweetlye she fastneth. — *Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 672.

LIPOGRAMMATIST, one who writes a poem or other composition from which he excludes some letter.

No author ever shackled himself by more absurd restrictions, not even the *lipogrammatists* or those who built altars and hatched eggs in verse, than Mr. Fox, when he resolved to use no other words in his History than were to be found in Dryden. — *Southey in Quarterly Review*, xv. 561.

LIP-POSITION, impracticable theory: applied in extract to the philosophical utterances of Seneca.

His house full
Of children, clients, servants, flattering friends
Soothing his *lip-positions*.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, iv. 3.

LIP-REWARD, empty promises.

To euery act she giues huge *lip-reward*,
Lauish of oathes, as falsehood of her faith.
G. Markham, Trayedie of Sir R. Grinuile, p. 56.

LIP-RIGHTEOUSNESS, a mere profession of righteousness.

Dost thou think
To trick them of their secret? for the dupes
Of humankind keep this *lip-righteousness*.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. V.

LIP-SALVE, flattering speech.

Spencer, that was as cunning as a serpent, finds here a female wit that went beyond him, one that with his own weapons wounds his wisdome, and taught him not to trust a woman's *lip-salve*, when that he knew her breast was fill'd with rancour.—*Hist. of Edw. II.*, p. 91.

LIQUESCENT, liquid; moist.

At the end of our path a *liquescent*
And nebulous lustre was born,
Out of which a miraculous crescent
Arose with a duplicate horn.
E. A. Poe, Ulalume (ii. 21).

LIQUOR. To *liquor a man's boots* = to cuckold him.

He unfortunately happen'd to catch her with a new relation, of whom he was a little jealous, believing for some reasons he had an underhand design of *liquoring his boots* for him.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 252.

LIRIPIPIONATED, hooded; wearing the *liripoop*, q. v. in N.

Master Janotus . . . *liripipionated* with a graduate's hood . . . transported himself to the lodging of Gargantua. — *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xviii.

LISTENESS, attention; the opposite to listlessness.

Then take me this errand,
And what I shal prophecy with tentiue *listenes* harcken.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii. 254.

LITHE, to make pliant.

The Grecians were noted for light, the Parthians for fearful, the Sodomites for gluttons, like as England (God save the sample!) hath now suppled, *lithed* and stretched their throats.—*Adams*, i. 368.

LITHOCLAST, stone-breaker.

A party of horsemen . . . were ready at the gates of the mosque to assist the *lithoclast* as soon as he should have executed his task.—*Burckhardt, Travels in Arabia*, i. 307.

LITHOGRAPHIZE, to lithograph.

This picture has been *lithographized* from a drawing by Mr. Kerrich.—*Archæol.*, xxii. 452 (1829).

LITTER, to carry in a litter.

These Pagan ladies were *litter'd* to Campus Martius, ours are coached to Hyde-Park. —*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 112.

LITTLE-GO, the first examination at the University; the final one being the *great-go:* these terms are now almost obsolete; "smalls" and "greats" have taken their place.

He was busily engaged in reading for the *little-go*, and must therefore decline the delight he had promised himself of passing the vacation at Cinqbars Hall.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. vii.

LIVEABLE, fit for residence.

There will be work for five summers at least before the place is *liveable*. — *Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xxv.

LIVERER, a servant in livery. Patten, *Exped. to Scotl.*, 1548 (*Garner*, iii. 74), praising the magnificence of the English nobles, speaks of "their sumptuous suits of *liverers*."

LIVER-GROWN, having enlarged liver.

After six fits of a quartan ague with which it pleased God to visit him, died my deare son Richard . . . I suffer'd him to be open'd, when they found that he was what is vulgarly call'd *liver-grown*.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Jan. 27, 1658.

He had observed the same symptom, but was informed by his friend that she was only *liver-grown*, and would in a few months be as well in the waist as ever.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xlvii.

LIVERSICK, sick at heart.

Demon, my friend, once *liversick* of love,
Thus learn'd I by the signs his grief remove;
. . . . . .
But mark, when once it comes to Gemini,
Straightway fish-whole shall thy *sick liver* be.—*Hall, Sat.*, II. vii. 47.

LIVERY, applied to a kept mistress.

Now 'cause I am a gamester and keep ordinaries,
And a *livery* punk or so, and trade not with
The money-mongers' wives, not one will be
Bound for me.
Massinger, City Madam, i. 3.

Ten *livery* whores, she assured me on her credit,
With weeping eyes she spake it.
Ibid., A very Woman, ii. 2.

LIVERY. *One of the livery* = a cuckold.

'Tis . . out of fashion now to call things by their right names. Is a citizen a cuckold? no, he's one of the *livery*.—*Revenge, or a Match in Newgate*, Act I.

LIVERY-TABLE, a side-table or cupboard.

If there were ten tables provided for that purpose, the twelve cakes could not be equally set upon them without a fraction. I conceive therefore the other nine only as side-cupboards or *livery-tables*, ministerial to that principal one, as whereupon the shew-bread elect was set before the consecration thereof, and whereon the old shew-bread removed, for some time might be placed, when new was substituted in the room thereof.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, Bk. V. ch. xviii.

LIVETIDE, fortune; property.

She . . . founded a house heere for maidens that were lepers, and endowed the same with her owne patrimony and *livetide*. — *Holland's Camden*, p. 245.

LIVISH, a herb of the genus Ligusticum.

As for loueach or *liuish*, it is by nature wild and savage.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 8.

LOADED, magnetised.

Great kings to war are pointed forth,
Like *loaded* needles to the North.
Prior, Alma, 747.

LOAF, to idle about: an American expression. See WEDGWOOD, *s. v.*

Shoeblacks are compelled to a great deal of unavoidable *loafing;* but certainly this one *loafed* rather energetically, for he was hot

and frantic in his play.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xli.

How can you go down to the beach by yourself amongst all those *loafing* vagabonds, who would pick your pocket or throw stones at you?—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xiv.

LOAFER, idle lounger.

The *loafer* in moleskin stood at some little distance, scowling and muttering scornful observations at the same time.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xviii.

LOATHE, to disgust.

Let not the voice of Ithay *loathe* thine ears.
Peele, David and Bethsabe, p. 475.

There shall they heap their preys of carrion,
Till all his grave be clad with stinking bones,
That it may *loathe* the sense of every man.
Ibid., p. 482.

LOB BE YOUR COMFORT, go to the deuce. Cf. LOB'S POUND in Nares, who, however, offers no materials for a biography of Lob.

Lob be your comfort, and cuckold be your destiny.—*Peele, Old Wives Tale*, p. 455.

LOBBISH, loutish.

Their *lobbish* guard, . . . all night had kept themselves awake with prating how valiant deeds they had done when they ran away.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 430.

LOB-DOTTEREL, a loutish fool.

Grouthead gnat-snappers, *lob-dotterels*, gaping changelings.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxv.

LOB-LIKE, clumsy; loutish.

Four or five times he yawns, and leaning on
His (*Lob-like*) elbowe hears this message don.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 589.

LOBLOLLY, lubber. See extract from Cotton, *s. v.* AMORING.

This *lob-lollie* with slauering lips would be making loue.—*Breton, Grimello's Fortunes*, p. 9.

LOBLOLLY BOY, a ship-surgeon's mate.

I was not altogether without mortifications which I not only suffered from the rude insults of the sailors and petty officers, among whom I was known by the name of *Loblolly Boy*, but also from the disposition of Morgan.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxvii.

LOBSCOURSE, or lobscouse; a sea dish of meat, onions, &c., stewed together.

The genial banquet was intirely composed of sea-dishes . . . a dish of hard fish swimming in oil appeared at each end, the sides being furnished with a mass of that savoury composition known by the name of *lob's course*, and a plate of salmagundy.—*Smollett, Peregrine Pickle*, ch. ix.

LOBSTER, soldier; generally supposed to be in allusion to the red coat, but probably the term originally referred to the soldier's cuirass. In 1643, just before the battle of Lansdown, Sir Arthur Haslerig's regiment came down from London with new bright iron breast and back plates, and were called *Lobsters* by the King's troops. German *Krebs* = lobster, and also cuirass. See *N. and Q.*, V. v. 286.

The soldiers call them vagrants. . . . The women, on the other hand, exclaim against *lobsters* and tatterdemalions, and defy 'em to prove 'twas ever known in any age or country in the world that a red-coat died for religion.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 73.

LOCALE, place. This French word is naturalised; the final *e* which belongs to it in its English dress may be a mistake, or perhaps designed to distinguish it from the adj. *local*.

But no matter—lay the *locale* where you may,
And where it is no one exactly can say,
There's one thing at least which is known very well.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Old Woman in Grey*).

LOCK-UP, a prison; also used adjectivally.

And bucks with pockets empty as their pate,
Lax in their gaiters, laxer in their gait;
Who oft, when we our house lock up, carouse
With tippling tipstaves in a *lock-up* house.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 164.

"We'll begin in some out-of-the-way place till we get used to it." "And end in the *lock-up*, I should say," said Tom.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. vi.

LOCUPLEATLY, richly. See extract from Nashe, *s. v.* BEDOCUMENTIZE.

LOCUST, to devour and lay waste, like locusts.

This Philip and the black-faced swarms of Spain,
The hardest, cruellest people in the world,
Come *locusting* upon us, eat us up,
Confiscate lands, goods, money.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, II. i.

LOG-END, thick end.

The most heavy *log-end* of Christ's Cross is laid upon many of them.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 122.

LOGGER, stupid.

My head too heavy was and *logger*
Even to make a Pettifogger.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 158.

LOGGERHEAD, an inferior species of turtle.

All the Mediterranean turtle are of the kind called *loggerhead*, which in the West Indies are eaten by none but hungry seamen, negroes, and the lowest class of people.—*Smollett, France and Italy*, Letter xix.

LOG-HEADED, stupid. Shakespeare (*Taming of Shrew*, iv. 1) has *logger-headed.*

For well I knew it was some mad-headed childe
That invented this name that the *log-headed* knave might be begilde.
Edwards, Damon and Pitheas (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, i. 267).

LOGICALIZATION, the making logical.

The mere act of inditing tends, in a great degree, to the *logicalization* of thought.
E. A. Poe, Marginalia, xvi.

LOGICALIZE, to make logical.

Thought is *logicalized* by the effort at (written) expression.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, xvi.

LOGIC-FISTED, consistently grasping? or, simply, close-fisted (?). The original of the whole extract is—"*Hic festinat quidquid habet profundere; ille per fas nefasque congerit.*"

One with an open-handed freedom spends all he lays his fingers on; another with a *logick-fisted* grippingness catches at and grasps all he can come within the reach of.—*Kennet's Erasmus, Praise of Folly*, p. 87.

LOGICIONER, logician.

There is no good *logicioner* but would think, I think, that a syllogism thus formed of such a thieving major, a runaway minor, and a traiterous consequent must needs prove, at the weakest, to such a hanging argument.—*Patten, Exped. to Scotl.*, 1548 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 137).

LOGOCRACY, government by words.

In this country every man adopts some particular slang-whanger as the standard of his judgment, and reads everything he writes, if he reads nothing else; which is doubtless the reason why the people of this *logocracy* are so marvellously enlightened.—*Irving, Salmagundi*, No. xiv.

LOIOLITE, a Jesuit. Cf. LOYOLIST.

The third ὑπερασπιστὴς that contended with the Jesuit for the palm of victory, and to bring eye-salve to the dim-sighted lady, was Dr. Laud, then Bishop of St. David's, who galled Fisher with great acuteness; which the false *Loiolite* traduced, and made slight in his reports.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 172.

LOLION. The editor (*Parker Soc. ed.*) quotes from Eliot. Biblioth., "a vicious grayne, called rine of darnell, whiche commonlye groweth amonge wheate."

They had no pleasure to hear the Scribes and the Pharisees; they stank in their nose; their doctrine was unsavoury; it was of *lolions*, of decimations of aniseed, and cummin, and such gear.—*Latimer*, i. 200.

LOLL, one who lolls about; a loafer.

Then let a knaue be known to be a knaue,
A thiefe a villaine, and a churle a hogge;
A minkes a menion, and a rogue a slaue,
A trull a tit, an vsurer a dogge,
A lobbe a loute, a heavy *loll* a logge;
And euery birde go rowst in her owne nest,
And then perhaps my Muse will be at rest.
Breton, Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 10.

LOLLARD, a loller, used in extract punningly.

It is not necessary to the attainment of Christian knowledge that men should sit all their life long at the foot of a pulpited divine; while he, a *lollard* indeed over his elbow cushion, in almost the seventh part of forty or fifty years, teaches them scarce half the principles of religion.—*Milton, Means to remove hirelings.*

LOLLER, one who lolls. See extract from Stanyhurst, *s. v.* MUFFE MAFFE, where it seems = lubber. R. has the word, but only as = Lollard.

Griselda, who was . . one of the fashionable *lollers* by profession, established herself upon a couch.—*Miss Edgeworth, Griselda*, ch. xi.

LOLLOP, to lounge or idle about.

Here's fine discipline on board, when such sculking sons of b—ches as you are allowed, on pretence of sickness, to *lollop* at your ease, while your betters are kept to hard duty.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxxiv.

If one's ever so cold, he *lollops* so that one is quite starved.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

She does so stoop and *lollop*, as the women call it.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 219.

A superb Adonis rose with an injured look, and led Gerard into a room where sat or *lolloped* eleven ladies, chattering like magpies.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. iii.

LOMBARD. N. gives this as meaning a banker, but it also signifies a bank. See extract s. v. ENCAPTIVE.

The royal treasure he exhausts in pride and riot; the jewels of the Crown are in the *Lumbard*.—*Hist. of Edw. II.*, p. 27.

A *Lombard* unto this day signifying a bank for usury or pawns.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. v. 10.

LOMBARDEER, a banker.

By their profession they are for the most part brokers and *Lombardeers.—Howell, Letters*, I. vi. 14.

LOMBARD-STREET. *Lombard-Street to a China Orange* = very long odds.

Here I shall inform the small critic what it is "a thousand pounds to a penny," as the nursery song says, or as the newspaper reporters of the Ring have it, *Lombard-Street to a China Orange*, no small critic already knows, whether he be diurnal, hebdomadal, monthly, or trimestral, that a notion of progressive life is mentioned in *Bishop Berkeley's Minute Philosopher.—Southey, The Doctor*. ch. ccx.

"It is *Lombard-Street to a China Orange*," quoth Uncle Jack. "Are the odds in favour of fame against failure really so great? You do not speak, I fear, from experience, brother Jack," answered my father.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. IV. ch. iii.

LONDON PRIDE, a common plant, *saxifraga umbrosa*.

A pride there is of rank, a pride of birth,
A pride of learning and a pride of purse,
A *London pride*, in short, there be on earth
A host of prides, some better and some worse.—*Hood, Ode to Rae Wilson.*

LONG, two breves in music. See L.

Here, because our life is short, we sing it in breves and semibreves; hereafter we shall sing it in *longs* for ever.—*Adams*, iii. 122.

LONGANIMITY, foresight; the word usually = forbearance, long-suffering, and in this sense is illustrated in the Dicts.

Mentally short-sighted as she affected to be, none had more *longanimity* for their own interest.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. vii.

LONG ARM, a person who reaches across a table, &c., for anything is said to *make a long arm*.

It divided them, and it divided them not; for over that arme of the sea could be made a *long arm*.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 167).

LONG-BULLETS, a game played by casting stones. H. says, "a North-country game," but the scene of the extract is Ireland.

When you saw Tady at *long-bullets* play,
You sat and lous'd him all a sunshine day.
Swift, Dermot and Sheelah.

LONGISH, pretty long. See quotation from Hood *s. v.* BLUES.

The head was *longish*, which is always the best sign of intellect.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. II. ch. ii.

Farmer Robson left Haytersbank betimes on a *longish* day's journey, to purchase a horse.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. ix.

LONGITUDINARIAN, having to do with longitude.

What was the centre of London for any purpose whatever—latitudinarian or *longitudinarian*—literary, social, or mercantile?—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 188.

LONG-MINDED, patient.

[A judge must be] *long-minded* to endure the rusticity and homeliness of common people in giving evidence, after their plain fashion and faculty.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 120.

LONGSHORE, water side, applied to those whose haunts are along shore; used also as a substantive. It is generally employed disparagingly.

Our captain said, The *'longshore* thieves
Are laughing at us in their sleeves.
Browning, Waring.

I want none of your rascally lurching *longshore* vermin, who get five pounds out of this captain, and ten out of that, and let him sail without them after all, while they are stowed away under women's mufflers and in tavern cellars.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. i.

Out of the way, you loafing *longshores!* shouts the Lieutenant.—*Ibid., Two Years Ago*, ch. iii.

LOOSE. See first extract.

We call this figure [homoio teleuton] following the original, the like-*loose*, alluding to th' Archer's terne, who is not said to finish the feate of his shot before he give the *loose*, and deliver his arrow from his bow, in which respect we vse to say marke the *loose* of a thing for marke the end of it.—*Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie*, ch. xvi.

Surely the poet gives a twang to the *loose* of his arrow, making him [Robin Hood] shoot one a cloth-yard long at full forty-score mark, for compass never higher than the breast, and within less than a foot of the mark.—*Fuller, Worthies, Notts.*

LOOSE-KIRTLE, a woman of bad character. See N. s. v. *Loose-bodied gown*.

Here's a fellow calls himself the captain of a ship, and her Majesty's servant, and talks about failing, as if he were a Barbican *loose-kirtle* trying to keep her apple-squire ashore.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxx.

LOOT, to plunder: an East Indian word.

I cannot quite satisfy my mind whether it was originally intended for the reception of coals, or bodies, or as a place of temporary security for the plunder "*looted*" by laundresses.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xiv.

LOPE, to leap: this use is noted both by N. and H., but they give no example, save of its use as the old perfect of leap: it is also a substantive. *Lope-off*, to go away in a secret sly manner, is still in use in Sussex (Parish's *Glossary*).

This whinyard has gard many better men to *lope* than thou. — *Greene, James IV. Induction.*

His malice *lopes* at a venture, and his ignorance is no check to it.—*North, Examen*, p. 73.

I cannot do the author justice . . . . without taking a large *lope* over the next reign. —*Ibid.*, p. 618.

It is more than probable that in process of time he had advanced himself by the pure strength of his genius, but not by such large strides as he made in getting money and *loping* into preferments as he did, without the aid of friends and good fortune.—*Ibid., Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 60.

LORD. *Drunk as a lord* = very drunk: for similar comparisons see *s. v.* DRUNK.

If I, said he, remember right,
I was most *lordly drunk* last night.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour i. c. 7.

I took care to make him mix his liquors well, and before 11 o'clock I finished him, and had him as *drunk as a lord*, sir.—*Thackeray, Misc.*, ii. 237.

LORD. "In Suffolk husbandry the man who (whether by merit or by sufferance I know not) goes foremost through the harvest with the scythe or the sickle, is honoured with the title of *Lord*, and at the Horkey or Harvest-home feast collects what he can for himself and brethren from the farmers and visitors to make a frolic afterwards, called "the largess spending" (Preface by Bloomfield to the Ballad in which the extract occurs).

My Lord begg'd round, and held his hat.
Says Farmer Gruff, says he,
There's many a lord, Sam, I know that,
Has begg'd as well as thee.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

LORD HAVE MERCY UPON ME. See extract.

The Illiake passion, or a paine and wringing in the small guts, which the homelier sort of phisicians doe call *Lorde have mercy upon me.—Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 433.

LORDKIN, little lord.

Princekin or *lordkin* from his earliest days has nurses, dependents, governesses, little friends, schoolfellows . . . flattering him and doing him honour.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. liii.

LORDS AND LADIES, the wild Arum.

There were great "*lords and ladies*" (arums) there, growing in the bank, twice as big as ours, and not red, but white and primrose—most beautiful.—*C. Kingsley*, 1864 (*Life*, ii. 171).

Even in the *Lords and Ladies* clumped in the scoop of the hedgerow . . . there was aching ecstasy, delicious pang of Lorna.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xvii.

LORIC, breast-plate (Latin, *lorica*).

Each with his bay-leaf fillet, loose-thonged vest,
Loric, and low-browed Gorgon on the breast.
Browning, Protus.

LOSE, loss.

Alms and good deeds are sacrifices pleasing to God; but without zeal the widow's mites are no better than the rest; it is the cheerful *lose* that doubleth the gift.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 78.

LOUD, showy = more so than good taste would allow.

This Edward had picked up . . . a thoroughly Irish form of character; fire and fervour, vitality of all kinds in genial abundance; but in a much more loquacious, ostentatious, much *louder* style than is freely patronised on this side of the Channel.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. ii.

LOUNDERER, an idler, a vagabond.

Lousengers and *lounderers* are wrongfully made and named hermits, and have leave to defraud poor and needy creatures of their livelihood, and to live by their false winning and begging in sloth and in other divers vices.—*Testament of Wm. Thorpe* (*Bale, Select Works*, p. 130).

LOUNGE, a place where people pass away idle time.

She went with Lady Stock to a bookseller's, whose shop served as a fashionable *lounge*. —*Miss Edgeworth, Almeria*, p. 278.

LOUVRE, a dance. The scene to which the extract refers is laid at the Court of William and Mary.

As soon as the minuet was closed, the princess said softly to Harry in French, "The *Louvre*, sir, if you please." This was a dance of the newest fashion, and was calculated to show forth and exhibit a graceful person in all the possible elegances of movement and attitude.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 99.

LOVE. To *play for love* = to play for nothing. In reckoning a score, that of the player who has counted nothing is said to be *love*. This is the

meaning of the word in the first quotation.

You reckon your chickens before they are hatched; I have seen those lose the game that have had so many for *love* (*Vidi qui vincerent ab hoc numero, qui nihil habebant*).—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 46.

When I am in sickness, or not in the best spirits, I sometimes call for the cards, and play a game at piquet for *love* with my cousin Bridget.—*Essays of Elia* (*Mrs. Battle on Whist*).

LOVE, a game in which one holds up one or more fingers, and another, without looking, guesses at the number. In some editions of Erasmus the word in the original is *micatione*.

If any unlearned person or stranger should come in, he would certainly think we were bringing up again among ourselves the countrymeu's play of holding up our fingers (*dimicatione digitorum*, i. e. the play of *love*).—*Bailey's Erasm., Colloq.*, p. 159.

LOVE. *No love lost*, between people, usually means that they dislike each other; in the first extract, however, it signifies that their affection had never been interrupted; in the second, from the same work, it bears the more common sense.

I kissed her: "And is it for me, my sweet cousin, that you shed tears? there *never was love lost* between us: but tell me, what is designed to be done with me that I have this kind instance of your compassion for me."—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 217.

He must needs say there was *no love lost* between some of my family and him.—*Ibid.*, iii. 150.

LOVEABLE, amiable; winning affection. The extract shows that the word was not familiar, as it is now, in 1814. L. gives only extract from Tennyson's *Elaine*, but R. has a quotation from Wiclif.

"There is something so soothing, so gentle, so indulgent about Mrs. Percy, so *loveable*." "She is . . . very *loveable*—that is the exact word." "I fear it is not English," said Miss Hauton. "*Il merite bien l'être*," said Godfrey.—*Miss Edgeworth, Patronage*, ch. v.

LOVEACH, a herb of the genus Ligusticum.

As for *loveach* or liuish, it is by nature wild and sauage.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 8.

LOVE-BIRD, a small bird of the parrot species.

Mr. Guppy going to the window tumbles into a pair of *love-birds*, to whom he says in his confusion, "I beg your pardon, I am sure."—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xxix.

Unless they are two behind a carriage-perch they pine away, I suppose, . . . as one *love-bird* does without his mate.—*Thackeray, Lovel the Widower*, ch. iv.

LOVE-CHILD, bastard. See quotation from Miss Austen *s. v.* ALL TO ONE.

Nothing won't do us no good, unless we all repent of our wicked ways, our drinking, and our dirt, and our *love-children*, and our picking and stealing.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxviii.

What a source of mischief in all our country parishes is the one practice of calling a child born out of wedlock, a '*love-child*' instead of a bastard. It would be hard to estimate how much it has lowered the tone and standard of morality among us; or for how many young women it may have helped to make the downward way more sloping still.—*Abp. Trench, Study of Words*, ch. ii.

LOVEE, the person loved.

Violent love on one side is enough in conscience, if the other party be not a fool or ungrateful: the lover and *lovee* make generally the happiest couple.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 47.

LOVEFULL, full of love.

Th' euerlasting Voice
Which now again reblest the *lovefull* choice
Of sacred wedlock's secret binding band.
Sylvester, The Colonies, 505.

LOVELINGS, little loves.

These frollike *louelings* fraighted nests do make
The balmy trees o'r-laden boughs to crack.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 692.

LOVE-LORNNESS, state of desolation, through desertion of a lover.

It was the story of that fair Gostanza who in her *love-lornness* desired to live no longer.—*G. Eliot, Romola*, ch. lxi.

LOVERLESS, without a lover.

Loverless and inexpectant of love, I was as safe from spies in my heart-poverty, as the beggar from thieves in his destitution of purse.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xiii.

LOVE-WORTH, that which is worthy of love.

Homer for himself should be belov'd,
Who ev'ry sort of *love-worth* did contain.
Chapman, Iliad, To the Reader, 73.

LOW-BOY, a name for a Whig and low churchman.

No fire and faggot! no wooden shoes! no trade-sellers! a *low-boy*, a *low-boy!*—*Centlivre, Gotham Election.*

LOW-DAY, an ordinary day, as distinguished from a feast-day or high-day.

Such days as wear the badge of holy red
Are for Devotion marked and sage Delights,
The vulgar *Low-days* undistinguished
Are left for Labour, Games, and sportful Sights.

Campion, Lyrics, &c., 1613, *Eng. Garner*, iii. 285.

LOWISH, rather low.

Money runs a little *lowish*, after what I have laid out.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 82.

LOYALTY. Mr. J. S. Mill (*Logic*, Pt. IV. ch. v. 1, quoted in L.) remarks that though this word once signified fair open dealing and fidelity to engagements, it is now restricted to fidelity to the throne. Mr. Mill adds that he is not sufficiently versed in the history of courtly language to be able to say by what process this change came about. "I can only suppose that the word was at some period the favourite term at court to express fidelity to the oath of allegiance, until at length those who wished to speak of any other, and, as it was deemed, inferior sort of fidelity, either did not venture to use so dignified a term, or found it convenient to employ some other in order to avoid being misunderstood." The extract from North supports Mr. Mill's hypothesis, and fixes the time of Charles II. as the period; though probably loyalty, as understood in that reign or by Roger North, meant much more than simple fidelity to the oath of allegiance, and implied thorough partisanship in behalf of the measures of the Court.

So few gentlemen of the law were noted for *loyalty* (I use the word of that time) that it was made a wonder at Court that a young lawyer should be so.—*North, Examen*, p. 513.

LOYOLIST, a follower of Ignatius Loyola. Howell, in the book cited, frequently uses the term. Cf. LOIOLITE.

Of late years that super-politick and irrefragable society of the *Loyolists* have propt up the ivy.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 60.

LOZE, praise.

And that thy *loze* ne name may neuer dye,
Nor thy state turne stayed by destinie.

Puttenham, Eng. Poesie, Bk. III. ch. xix.

LOZENGE-COACH, a dowager's carriage; a widow's arms being on a lozenge.

I am retired hither like an old summer-dowager; only that I have no toad-eater to take the air with me in the back part of my *lozenge-coach*, and to be scolded.—*Walpole, to Mann*, ii. 172 (1746).

LOZENGED, shaped like a lozenge.

There shot out the friendly gleam again from the *lozenged* panes of a very small latticed window.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxviii.

LUBBERLINESS, loutishness; clumsy weight.

You, like a lazy hulk, whose stupendous magnitude is full big enough to load an elephant with *lubberliness*.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 179.

LUBBER'S-HOLE, the vacant space between the head of a lower mast, and the edge of the top; it offers an easier way of getting into the top than by the futtock shrouds.

And yet, Sir Joseph, Fame reports you stole
To Fortune's top-mast through the *lubber-hole*.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 232.

I was afraid to venture, and then he proposed that I should go through *lubber's hole*, which he said had been made for people like me. I agreed to attempt it, as it appeared more easy, and at last arrived ... in the main-top.—*Marryatt, P. Simple*, ch. vii.

LUCENCY, brightness; lustre.

These are the Septemberers (*Septembriseurs*); a name of some note and *lucency*, but *lucency* of the Nether-fire sort.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. I. ch. vi.

LUCIFEROUS, devilish. The Dicts. have the word in the sense of *light-bringing*.

I must teach ye ones again to frame your sentences, els wold ye couple your sorcerous masmongers with God's maiestye in one honour, which we wil not take at your *luciferus* perswasyons.—*Bale's Decl. of Bonner's Articles*, 1554 (Art. i.).

LUCKLEST, most unlucky.

Nay faith, mine is the *lucklest* lot,
That ever fell to honest woman yet.

Sidney, Arcadia, p. 202.

LUCKLY, prosperous.

Our first encounter by fortun *lucklye* was ayded.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, II. 394.

The peaceable days of the wicked, and their *luckly* proceedings in this world, by the testimony of Job, enrageth their impudence against Heaven.—*Adams*, i. 308.

LUCK-PENNY, a small sum returned by the vendor for luck on the completion of a bargain. H. gives it as a North-country word; it seems to be current in Ireland also. Cf. LUCK-STROKEN.

Didn't I give fifteen guineas for him, barring the *luck-penny?*—*Miss Edgeworth, Ennui*, ch. vi.

LUCKS, locks of wool twisted on the finger of a spinner at the distaff. Kennet defines *lucks* as "Locks and flocks of coarse and refuse wool;" also called dag-wool.

She straight slipp'd off the wall and band,
And laid aside her *lucks* and twitches,
And to the hutch she reach'd her hand,
And gave him out his Sunday breeches.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate.

LUCK-STROKEN, having received the luck-penny, *q. v.*

Go, take possession of the church-porch door,
And ring thy bells, *luckstroken* in thy fist;
The parsonage is thine or ere thou wist.
Hall, Satires, II. v. 17.

LUCKY. To *make or cut one's lucky* = (in slang language) to run away.

That was all out of consideration for Fagin, 'cause the traps know that we work together, and he might have got into trouble if we hadn't *made our lucky.—Oliver Twist*, ch. xviii.

LUCKY, handy; *unlucky* in the opposite sense is not uncommon.

Bellm. Perhaps I may have occasion to use you, you used to be a *lucky* rogue upon a pinch.

Mast. Ay, master, and I have not forgot it yet.
Centlivre, Love's Contrivance, Act I.

LUCRATIVE, greedy of gain.

He requires no such diligence as the most part of our *lucrative* lawyers do use, in deferring and prolonging of matters and actions from term to term.—*Latimer*, i. 110.

LUCUBRATE, to study by candle-light; hence generally, to discuss.

I like to speak and *lucubrate* my fill.
Byron, Beppo, st. 47.

LUDDITES, machine-breakers; so called from Ned Lud, an idiot who had a propensity for breaking frames. They first rose towards the end of 1811, and had a skirmish with the military in 1812. The *Rejected Addresses* published in the following October refer to them more than once.

Who makes the quartern loaf and *Luddites* rise?
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 5.

A sanguinary plot has been formed by some united Irishmen combined with a gang of *Luddites.—Ibid.*, p. 150.

LUDLAM'S DOG. Cotton in a marginal note to the first extract says, "'Tis a proverb that *Ludlam's Dog* lean'd his head against a wall when he went to bark." A correspondent of *N. and Q.*, I. i. 382, observes that the phrase is very familiar in South Yorkshire, especially in Sheffield; another version is that the dog laid himself down to bark.

Squire *Æneas*, huge Tarpawlin,
Like *Ludlam's Curr* on truckle lolling.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 1.

Who was *Ludlam* whose *dog* was so lazy that he leant his head against a wall to bark? —*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxv.

LUE, to sift.

I had new models made of the sieves for *lueing*, the box and trough, the buddle, wreck, and tool. — *Miss Edgeworth, Lame Jervas*, ch. ii.

LUG-LOAF, heavy; loutish.

She had little reason to take a cullian, *lug-loaf*, milksop slave, when she may have a lawyer, a gentleman that stands upon his reputation in the country.—*Wily Beguiled* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 334).

LUKET, window; look-out (?).

Hope and feare . . made her . . to unloope her *luket* or casement, to looke whence the blasts came.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl Misc.*, vi. 168).

LUMMY, first-rate (slang). Robinson (*Whitby Glossary*, E. D. S.) gives it as a word used in that neighbourhood. "A *lummy* lick = a delicious morsel."

To think of Jack Dawkins—*lummy* Jack—the Dodger — the artful Dodger — going abroad for a common twopenny-halfpenny sneeze-box.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xliii.

LUMPERS, militia-men.

He hath a cursed spite to us because we shot his father. He was going to bring the *lumpers* upon us, only he was afeared, last winter. — *Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxviii.

LUNARY, white as the moonlight (?).

Cause then your parlour to be kept carefully,
Wash'd, rubb'd, perfum'd, hang'd round from top to bottom
With pure white *lunary* tap'stry, or needle-work;
But if 'twere cloth of silver, 'twere much better.—*Albumazar*, ii. 3.

LUNGE, to run a horse round in a ring.

He came one day as the coachman was *lunging* Georgy round the lawn on the gray pony.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xlvi.

The centre of this quad, in place of the trim grass-plat, is occupied by a tan *lunging* ring.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. iii.

LUNGLESS, without lungs.

A body heartlesse, *lunglesse*, tonguelesse too.—*Sylvester, Trophies*, 760.

LURCH, a game at tables. See L., who, however, gives no example.

By two of my table-men in the corner-point I have gained the *lurch*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xii.

My mind was only running upon the *lurch* and tric-trac.—*Ibid.*, Bk. III. ch. xii.

Lady —— has cried her eyes out on losing a *lurch*, and almost her wig. — *Walpole, Letters*, iv. 371 (1784).

LURCH, a swindle.

The tapster having many of these *lurches* fell to decay.—*Peele's Jests*, p. 619.

LURCH. To *lie at lurch* = to lay wait.

Another Epicurean companie, *lying at lurch*, as so many vultures, watching for a prey of Church goods, and ready to rise by the downfall of any. — *Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 29.

LURIPUPS, tricks; antics (?).

I see you have little to doe that have so much leisure to play your *luripups*.—*Breton, Packet of Letters*, p. 34.

LURK BACK, to snatch back.

Mine are those herbs, mine those charms, that not only *lurk back* (*revocat*) swift time when past and gone, but, what is more to be admired, clip its wing, and prevent all farther flight.—*Kennet's Erasmus's Praise of Folly*, p. 18.

LUSH, intoxicating drink; said to be derived from Lushington, a brewer; also, as a verb, to drink.

Two half-quartern brans, pound of best fresh, piece of double Glo'ster, and, to wind up all, some of the richest sort you ever *lushed*.—*Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxix.

"He gave us a thundering supper; lots of *lush*." "What is *lush?*" "Tea, and coffee, and barley-water, my dear."—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. l.

LUSHEY, tipsy.

It was half-past four when I got to Somers-Town, and then I was so uncommon *lushey* that I couldn't find the place where the latch-key went in.—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xx.

LUSKARD, a kind of grape.

It is a celestial food to eat for breakfast hot fresh cakes with grapes, especially the frail clusters, the great red grapes, the muscadine, the verjuice grape, and the *luskard*. —*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxv.

LUTE, to sound sweetly like a lute.

And in the air, her new voice *luting* soft,
Cried, "Lycius! gentle Lycius!"
Keats, Lamia.

Knaves are men
That *lute* and flute fantastic tenderness,
And dress the victim to the offering up.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

LUTRIN, a lectern.

Sacristies, *lutrins*, altar-rails, are pulled down; the mass-books torn into cartridge papers. — *Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk V. ch. iv.

LUTULENT, muddy.

These then are the waters, . . . the *lutulent*, spumy, macnlatory waters of sin.—*Adams*, i. 166.

LUXATE, out of joint. R. and L. have the word, but only with quotation from Wiseman's *Surgery*.

Spotted we were, and nothing but nakedness was left to cover us; sick, but without care of our cure; deformed and *luxate* with the prosecution of vanities.—*Adams*, i. 399.

LYDDERN, an idle fellow; one who is lither.

It is better (they say in Northfolke) that younge *Lyddernes* wepe than olde men. — *Vocacyion of John Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 439).

LYING TO, adjacent to.

Neither bee there wanting woods heere . . . and parkes; for many there are *lying to* Noblemen's and gentlemen's houses replenished with game.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 459.

LYNCE, a lynx (Bp. Hall, quoted by R., has '*lyncean*').

This prudent counsellor unto his prince,
Whose wit was busied with his mistress' heal,
Secret conspiracies could well convince;
Whose insight pierced the sharp-eyed *lynce*;
He is dead.
Greene, Maiden's Dream (*Prudence*).

LYNCH, to punish without legal process; to take the infliction of punishment into private hands. Some attribute the origin of the term to a farmer of this name in Virginia or Carolina, who acted thus; some to a commander called Lynch, who in 1687-8 was sent to suppress piracy on American coasts (the term is said to have come into use at end of 17th century), while others refer it to a word linge or lynch = to beat, still current in some parts of England.

The prison was burst open by the mob, and George was *lynched*, as he deserved.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. ix.

LYRIC, to sing in a lyrical way.

Parson Punch makes a very good shift still, and *lyrics* over his part in an anthem very handsomely.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 249.

LYRISM, musical performance.

The *lyrism*, which had at first only manifested itself by David's *sotto voce* performance of "My love's a rose without a thorn," had gradually assumed a rather deafening and complex character. — *G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. liii.

LYTHE, a species of cod.

There is no need for good fishing when you catch *lythe* . . . It is only a big white fly you will need, and a long line, and when the fish takes the fly, down he goes, a great depth. Then when you have got him, and he is killed, you must cut the sides as you see that is done, and string him to a rope and trail him behind the boat all the way home. If you do not that, it is no use at all to eat.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. ii.

M

M. To *have no M. under your girdle* = to be wanting in proper respect, *i. e.* not to use the title, Mr. or Madam.

Mery. Hoighdagh, if faire mistresse Custance sawe you now,
Ralph Royster Doister were hir owne I warrant you.
Royster. Neare an M by your girdle?
Mery. Your goode mastershyps
Maistershyp were her owne mistreshyp's mistreshyp.
Udal, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

Miss. The devil take you, Neverout, besides all small curses.

Lady Ans. Marry come up, what, plain Neverout? methinks you might *have an M under your girdle*, Miss.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

MACARONI, a dandy. The *Spectator* (No. 47) uses the word of a jack-pudding. The earliest use of it in its other sense that I have met with is in an epilogue by Goldsmith; the second quotation assigns the origin of the word—

To this strange spot rakes, *maccaronies*, cits,
Come thronging to collect their scatter'd wits.
Goldsmith, Epilogue to an uncertain play.

The Italians are extremely fond of a dish they call Macaroni, composed of a kind of paste; and as they consider this as the *summum bonum* of all good eating, so they figuratively call every thing they think elegant and uncommon *Macaroni*. Our young travellers, who generally catch the follies of the countries they visit, judged that the title of *Macaroni* was very applicable to a *clever fellow;* and accordingly, to distinguish themselves as such, they instituted a Club under this denomination, the members of which were supposed to be the standards of *taste*. The infection at St. James's was soon caught in the city, and we have now Macaronies of every denomination, from the Colonel of the Train'd-Bands down to the Printer's Devil, or errand-boy. They indeed make a most ridiculous figure, with hats of an inch in the brim, that do not cover, but lie upon the head; with about two pounds of fictitious hair, formed into what is called a *club*, hanging down their shoulders, as white as a baker's sack: the end of the skirt of their coat reaches not down to the first button of their breeches, which are either brown striped, or white, as wide as a Dutchman's; their coat-sleeves are so tight they can with much difficulty get their arms through the cuffs, which are about an inch deep, and their shirt-sleeve, without plaits, is pulled over a bit of Trolly Lace. Their legs are at times covered with all the colours of the rainbow; even flesh-coloured and green silk stockings are not excluded. Their shoes are scarce slippers, and their buckles within an inch of the toe. Such a figure, essenced and perfumed, with a bunch of lace sticking out under *its* chin, puzzles the common passenger to determine the *thing's* sex; and many have said, *by your leave, madam*, without intending to give offence.—*Pocketbook*, 1773.

MACAROON, a sort of sweet cake or biscuit. The word in this sense is given in L. with a quotation from Miss Acton's *Cookery Book*, 1850; the extract is nearly 240 years older.

If you chance meet with boxes of white comfits,
Marchpane, and dry sucket, *macaroons*, and diet-bread,
'Twill help on well.—*Albumazar*, ii. 3.

MACCO, a gambling game.

The servant brought back word that the play-party had not yet broken up; his uncle was still at the *macco*-table.—*Th. Hook, Man of many friends.*

When the supper was done, and the gentlemen as usual were about to seek the *macco*-table upstairs, Harry said he was not going to play any more.—*Thackeray, The Virginians*, ch. liii.

MACHICOLATED, furnished with machicolations, or holes made through the roof of portals to the floor above, so that molten pitch, &c., might be

poured down on the heads of assailants.

The oak-door is heavy and brown,
And with iron it's plated, and *machicolated*
To pour boiling oil and lead down.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Bloudie Jacke*).

The lofty walls of the old ballium still stood, with their *machicolated* turrets, loopholes, and dark downward crannies for dropping stones and fire on the besiegers.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. vii.

The wide-wing'd sunset of the misty marsh
Glared on a huge *machicolated* tower,
That stood with open doors.
Tennyson, The Last Tournament.

MACHINE, a carriage or coach: the only vehicle now so called is a bathing machine.

"Here, you my attendants," cried she, stamping with her foot, "let my *machine* be driven up; Barbacela, Queen of Emmets, is not used to contemptuous treatment." She had no sooner spoken than her fiery chariot appeared in the air.—*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, Letter xlviii.

E'en though I'd the honour of sitting between
My lady Stuff-Damask and Peggy Moreen,
Who both flew to Bath in the nightly *machine*.
Anstey, New Bath Guide, Letter xiii.

A pair of bootikins will set out to-morrow morning in the *machine* that goes from the Queen's Head in the Gray's Inn Lane. To be certain, you had better send for them where the *machine* inns.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 12 (1775).

"Coachman, if you don't go this moment, I shall get out," said Mr. Minns . . . "Going this minute, sir," was the reply: and accordingly the *machine* trundled on for a couple of hundred yards.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Mr. Minns*).

MACHINIZE, to fashion or form.

The traveller . . reads quietly *The Times* newspaper, which, by its immense correspondence and reporting, seems to have *machinized* the rest of the world for his occasion.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. iii.

MACKE, some species of bird.

One Curtius . . when he supped on a time with Augustus toke vp a leane birde of the kinde of blacke *mackes* out of the dishe, and, holding it in his hand, he demaunded of Cæsar whether he might send it awaie.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 274.

MACKNINNY, puppet show (?).

He was good at draught and design, and could make hieroglyphics of Popery and arbitrary power; and represent emblematically the downfall of majesty as in his raree-show and *mackninny*, as I touched before.—*North, Examen*, p. 590.

MACULATORY, defiling.

These then are the waters . . . the lutulent, spumy, *maculatory* waters of sin.—*Adams*, i. 166.

MADAM, to address as madam. See extract from Southey, *s. v.* SIR.

I am reminded of my vowed obedience; *Madam'd* up perhaps to matrimonial perfection.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 303.

MADBRAIN, a madcap. Shakespeare has it as an adjective (*Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2): so also has Davies (*Paper's Complaint*, l. 14).

Here's a *madbrain* o' th' first rate, whose pranks scorn to have presidents.—*Middleton, A mad world my Masters*, Act I.

Brent, a wilde *madbraine*, wns at length banished out of the realme.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 812.

MADDER, a wooden vessel, mazer (?).

Usquebaugh to our feast
In pails was brought up,
An hundred at least,
And a *madder* our cup.
Swift, Irish Feast.

MADEFY, moisten.

The time was when the Bonners and butchers rode over the faces of God's saints, and *madefied* the earth with their bloods.—*Adams*, i. 85.

MADHEAD, mad fellow.

Some *madhead* in the world might have as much leysure to read as I had [to] write.—*Breton, Merry Wonders* (*To the Reader*).

MADHEADED, giddy; crazy.

Hee that will put himselfe in needelesse daunger
To followe a *mad-headed* companie.
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 23.

For a few *mad-headed* wenches, they seek to bring all, yea, most modest matrons, and almost all women in contempt.—*Ibid., Praise of Vertuous Ladies*, p. 56.

MADLING, mad or going mad; also a mad person: still used in neighbourhood of Whitby. See Robinson's *Glossary* (E. D. S.).

Som takes a staf for hast, and leaues his launce,
Some *madling* runnes, som trembles in a traunce.—*Hudson, Judith*, vi. 240.

Gooid-for-naught *madling!* . . . flinging t' precious gifts o' God under fooit.—*E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. xiii.

MADPASH, wild; cracked.

Let us leave this *madpash* bedlam, this hair-brained fop.—*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xxv.

MADRIGALLER, a composer of madrigals. L. has *madrigalist*.

Sonneteers, songsters, satyrists, panegyrists, *madrigallers*, and such like impediments of Parnassus.—*Tom Brown, Works*, ii. 155.

MAFFLED. See extract: *maffle* = to stammer is in the Dicts.

She was what they call in the country *maffled*, that is, confused in her intellect.—*Southey, Letters*, 1820 (iii. 186).

MAG, an abbreviation of magazine.

And now of Hawkesbury they talked,
Who wrote in *mags* for hire.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 309.

MAG, a halfpenny (slang).

If he don't keep such a business as the present as close as possible, it can't be worth a *mag* to him.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. liv.

As long as he had a "*mag*" to bless himself with, he would always be a lazy, useless humbug.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. ix.

MAG, talk, chattering (?): the expression in the extract is Mrs. Thrale's.

"I can figure like anything when I am with those who can't figure at all."

Mrs. T. "Oh, if you have any *mag* in you, we'll draw it out."—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 100.

MAGAR, a great ship.

Filling our seas with stately argosies,
Calvars and *magars*, hulks of burden great.
Greene, Orl. Fur., I. i.

MAGAZINE, to store.

He entered among the Papists only to get information of persons and particulars, with such secrets as he could spy out, that being *magazined* up in a diary might serve for materials.—*North, Examen*, p. 222.

MAGGOT, seems to be used in the extract as we might use butterfly, a careless, idle fellow. The original is *nihil fuerit te nugacius*. Akerman's *Wilts. Glossary* (1842) gives *magotty* = frisky, playful. A man suffering from rheumatism told me that in the fine weather he went about "as peart as a *maggot*."

Po. I admire you had so much prudence, when you were as great a *maggot* as any in the world when you were at Paris.

Gl. Then my age did permit a little wildness.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 177.

MAGGS DIVERSIONS. One of the titles thought of by Dickens for the book which eventually was called *David Copperfield* was "*Mag's Diversions*, being the personal history of Mr. Thomas Mag the younger of Blunderstone House." It is to this he refers in the second quotation.

Who was *Magg*, and what was his *diversion?* was it brutal, or merely boorish? the boisterous exuberance of rude and unruly mirth, or the gratification of a tyrannical temper and a cruel disposition?—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxv.

I suppose I should have to add though by way of motto, And in short it led to the very *Mag's Diversions*. Old saying. Or would it be better, there being equal authority for either, And in short they all played *Mag's Diversions*. Old Saying?—*Forster, Life of Dickens*, Vol. II. ch. xx.

MAGIAN, magician. L. has the word as an adjective = pertaining to the magi.

Leave her to me, rejoined the *magian*.
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 60.

MAGISTERIALITY, domination. R. and L. have the word in its technical chemical sense.

When these statutes were first in the state or *magisteriality* thereof, they were severely put in practice.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, Bk. IX. iv. 11.

MAGISTRATICAL, pertaining to magistrates.

They are allowed the highest marks of *magistratical* honour; scarlet gowns, the Sword, and Cap of Maintenance, and four Sergeants at Mace.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 324.

MAGNANIMATE, to cheer; make great-hearted.

Present danger *magnanimates* them, and inflames their courage, but expectation makes it languish.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 4.

MAGNIFICAT. The proverb is explained in the extract.

A swine to teache Minerua was a proverbe against soche . . . that wil take vpon theim to be doctours in those thinges in whiche theimselfes haue no skill at all, for whiche we saie in Englishe, *to correct Magnificat before he haue learned Te Deum.—Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 380.

MAGNIFICAT AT MATTINS, something out of place: in the second quotation it is the same expression in the original.

The note is here all out of place . . . and so their note comes in like *Magnificat at mattins.—Andrewes, Sermons*, v. 49.

He shoed the geese, tickled himself to make himself laugh, and was cook-ruffin in the kitchen; made a mock at the gods, would cause sing *Magnificat at matins*, and found it

very convenient so to do. — *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xi.

MAGNILOQUENT, high and mighty in speech. R. and L. have *magniloquence*, each with the same quotation from Bentley.

She was a trifle more *magniloquent* than usual, and entertained us with stories of colonial governors and their ladies.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxiii.

MAGNISONANT, great-sounding.

He was an anonymous cat; and I having just related at breakfast with universal applause, the story of Rumpelstilzchen from a German tale in Grimm's collection, gave him that strange and *magnisonant* appellation.—*Southey, The Doctor* (*Cats of Greta Hall*).

MAGPIE, sixpence (slang).

I'm at low-water-mark myself—only one bob and a *magpie;* but as far as it goes I'll fork out and stump. Up with you on your pins. There; now then, Morrice.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. viii.

MAGPIE, a name frequently applied to bishops from the mingled black and white of their robes; it is now those garments, not the wearers, which usually bear the name. Other references will be found in *N. and Q.*, IV. xi. 220.

Lawyers, as vultures, had soar'd up and down,
Prelates, like *magpies*, in the air had flown,
Had not the eagle's letter brought to light
That subterranean horrid work of night.
Howell, Verses prefixed to Familiar Letters.

Root out of them all Anti-Christian tyranny of most abominable Bishops; let not those Silkworms and *Magpies* have dominion over us.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 107.

MAHOGANY. See extract: the date of the conversation is 1781. In Haydn's *Dict. of Dates* (ed. Vincent) it is stated of the wood, "Mahogany is said to have been brought to England by Raleigh in 1595, and to have come into general use about 1720." Southey refers to this liquor (*The Doctor*, Interchapter xvi.) but his notice of it is evidently taken from Boswell.

Mr. Eliot mentioned a curious liquor peculiar to his country, which the Cornish fishermen drink. They call it *mahogany;* and it is made of two parts gin and one part treacle, well beaten together. I begged to have some of it made, which was done with proper skill by Mr. Eliot. I thought it very good liquor; and said it was a counterpart of what is called *Athol porridge* in the Highlands of Scotland, which is a mixture of whiskey and honey. Johnson said, "that must be a better liquor than the Cornish, for both its component parts are better." He also observed, "*Mahogany* must be a modern name; for it is not long since the wood called *mahogany* was known in this country." — *Boswell, Life of Johnson*, viii. 53 (*ed.* 1835).

MAHOMETICAL, Mahometan.

Your understanding is drown'd in sensuality, . . and you are stark mad with your *Mahometical* happiness. — *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 282.

What shall I say . . . of those obscenities that make up here the *Mahometical* Elysium of libertines, and in good time will throw them into the real hell of Christians?—*Ibid.*, p. 561.

MAHOMETIST, Mahometan; Turk. The extract is from a translation of the work quoted, made by W. T., 1604.

He [Charles the Great] became so great, that the King of the *Mahometists* sought his friendship.—*Pedro Mexia, Hist. of all the Roman Emperors*, p. 525.

MAHOMITE, Mahometan.

O christian cor'siue! that the *Mahomite*
With hundred thousands in Vienna plaine,
His mooned standards hath already pight;
Prest to join Austrich to his Thracian raigne.
Sylvester, Miracle of Peace, Sonnet 38.

MAIDEN'S-BLUSH, a name for the garden rose.

I came, 'tis true, and lookt for fowle of price,
The bastard phenix, bird of paradice;
And for no less than aromatick wine
Of *maydens-blush*, commixt with jessimine.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 281.

MAIDLY, effeminate.

O cowards all, and *maydly* men,
Of courage faynt and weake.
Googe, Epitaphe on M. Shelley.

MAID OF ALL WORK, a servant who does all the work of the house. One of the characters in Miss Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxxviii., speaks of

"*A stout girl of all works.*"

MAIHEME, the offence of maiming another.

Who is he (though he be greued never so sore) for the murdre of his ancestre, rauisshement of his wyfe, of his doughter, robbery, trespas, *maiheme*, dette, or eny other offence dare ley it theyre charge by any wey of accion.—*Simon Fish, Supplication of the Beggars*, p. 8.

MAIN, to furl.

When it is a tempest almost intolerable for other ships, and maketh them *main* all their sails, these hoist up theirs, and sail excellently well. — *T. Stevens*, 1579 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 132).

MAINPRISER, surety.

The same yeere [1317] the Potentates of Ireland assembled themselves to the Parliament at Dublin: and there was the Earle of Ulster enlarged, who tooke his oath, and found *mainprisers* or sureties to answer the writs of law and to pursue the Kings enemies. —*Holland's Camden*, ii. 176.

MAJOR, of age.

The young King (Louis XIV.) who had lately been declared *major*, had gone through the solemnity of his coronation.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, ii. 225.

MAJOR, to strut.

Can it be for the puir body M'Durk's health to *major* about in the tartans like a tobacconist's sign in a frosty morning?—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 11.

MAJORATE, to augment. Bacon has *majoration*.

Then the conformative and proper operations of the rationall soul begin upon the embryo, who proceeds to *majoration* and augmentation accordingly; and it is no lesse then an absurdity to think that the infant after conception should be *majorated* by the influence of any other soul than that from whom he received his formation.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 142.

MAJOR-DOMO. See quotation.

This word is borrowed of the Spaniard and Italian, and therefore new and not usuall, but to them that are acquainted with the affaires of court; and so for his jolly magnificence (as this case is) may be accepted among courtiers, for whom this is specially written. A man might haue said in stead of *Maior-domo* the French word (*maistre d' hostell*) but ilfauoredly, or the right Euglish word, Lord Steward. But methinks for my owne opinion this word *maiordomo*, though he be borrowed, is more acceptable than any of the rest.—*Puttenham, Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. iv.

MAKE-GAME, a butt.

I was treated as nothing, a flouting-stock and a *make-game*, a monstrous and abortive birth, created for no other end than to be the scoff of my fellows.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, i. 263.

MAKE-KING, a name given to the E. of Warwick, the king-maker.

Anne Beauchamp . . . married to Richard Nevil, Earl of Sarisbury and Warwick; commonly called the *Make-King*, and may not she then, by a courteous proportion, be termed the *Make-Queen*.—*Fuller, Worthies, Oxford* (ii. 223).

MAKE-LAW, ordaining laws. "*Make-law* Ceres" is Stanyhurst's translation (*Æn.*, iv. 61) of *legiferæ Cereri*.

MAKESHIFT, an imperfect or rough substitute for something better; also used adjectivally.

"When will life return to this cathedral system?" "When was it ever a living system," answered the other; "when was it ever anything but a transitionary *makeshift* since the dissolution of the monasteries?"—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. xvii.

One is apt to read in a *makeshift* attitude, just where it might seem inconvenient to do so.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xv.

I am not a model clergyman, only a decent *makeshift*.—*Ibid.*, ch. xvii.

MAKE-UP, appearance produced by dress, bearing, habits, &c.

Perhaps he owed this freedom from the sort of professional *make-up* which penetrates skin, tones, and gestures, and defies all drapery, to the fact that he had once been Captain Gaskin.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. iii.

MAKING, a poem.

For fro thy *makings* milk and mellie flowes,
To feed the songster-swaines with Art's soot-meats.—*Davies, Eclogue*, l. 20.

MALAPPROPRIATE, to misapply.

She thrust the hearth-brush into the grates in mistake for the poker, and *mal-appropriated* several other articles of her craft.—*Miss E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. xxxii.

MALAPROPOISM, unsuitable and blundering conduct or speech.

Sadly annoyed he is sometimes by her *malapropoisms*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xxv.

MALARIOUS, pertaining to or causing malaria, *i. e.* impurity of air arising from bad drainage, decomposing vegetable matter, &c.

If it shall awaken the ministers of religion to preach that [Sanitary Reform]—I hardly ought to doubt it—till there is not a fever alley or a *malarious* ditch left in any British city, then, indeed, this fair and precious life will not have been imperilled in vain.—*C. Kingsley*, 1871 (*Life*, ii. 279).

MALEFACTOR, usually = criminal, but sometimes = one who has injured another, and is opposed to *benefactor*. Fuller (*Hist. of Cambridge*, iv. 19) mentions that Edward IV. took land from King's College to the value of £1000 a year: the margin has, "King Edward the fourth a *malefactour* to this College." And again (*Ibid.* viii. 28), "Some Benefactors in repute are *Malefactors* in effect." The *malefactor* referred to by Brooke is a lawyer who

had led his client into long and useless litigation.

George Warmhouse was mounted on a round ambling nag, and rode much at his ease by the chariot of his *malefactor*.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 252.

MALEFICATE, to bewitch. The Dicts. have *malificiate*.

Exorcist. What will not a man do when once he is *maleficated!*

Eunuch. Ay, and who could bring him round without your help?

Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 4.

MALEFICIAL, injurious.

The late mention of the prelate's advice in passing a law so *maleficial* unto them, giueth me just occasion to name some, the principal persons of the Clergie present thereat.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. vi. 14.

MALEVOLO (Ital.), a malicious person. Cf. CURIOSO, FURIOSO, &c.

Many plots were discovered daily against our religion and our laws, in which ye Machiavels of Westminster, ye *Malevolos*, might have claimed the chiefest livery, as Beelzebub's nearest attendants. — *British Bellman*, 1648 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 625).

MALIGNANT, a name given by the Roundheads to the Cavaliers. R. gives a quotation from Clarendon.

About this time [1641] the word *Malignant* was first born (as to the common use) in England; the deduction thereof being disputable, whether from *malus ignis*, bad fire; or, *malum lignum*, bad fewell; but this is sure, betwixt both, the name made a combustion all over England. It was fixed as a note of disgrace on those of the King's party. —*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. iv. 32.

MAL-INFLUENCE, evil influence.

Opium . . . left the body weaker and more crazy, and thus predisposed to any *mal-influence* whatever. — *De Quincey, Conf. of Opium-eater* (Appendix).

MALT, to drink beer (slang).

She drank nothing lower than curaçoa
Maraschino, or pink noyau,
And on principle never *malted*.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

MALT ABOVE WHEAT. To *have the malt above the wheat or the meal* is a proverbial expression = to be drunk. The time to which Breton refers is harvest.

Malt is now above wheat with a number of mad people.—*Breton, Fantasticks*, p. 7.

When the *malt begins to get above the meal*, they'll begin to speak about government in kirk and state.—*Scott, Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

MALTEE. See extract.

The vulgar adjective from Malta used by sailors and others in the island is *Maltee*. I suppose they argued that as the singular of bees is bee, so the singular of Maltese is *Maltee*.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters* (1837), p. 77.

MALTMAN, maltster. It will be, according to Gascoigne, among the signs of the Millennium,

When colliers put no dust into their sacks,
When *maltemen* make us drink no firmentie.
Steel Glas, p. 79.

MALTMASTER, maltster.

The good sale of malt raiseth the price of barley. . . . If the poor cannot reach the price, the *maltmaster* will.—*Adams*, ii. 246.

MALTY, pertaining to or connected with malt.

Mysterious men with no names . . fly about all those particular parts of the country, on which Doodle is at present throwing himself in an auriferous and *malty* shower.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xl.

MAMISH, foolish, effeminate, mammyish (?). Bp. Hall, speaking of the husband having rule over the wife, says—

But why urge I this? None but some *mamish* monsters can question it.—*Works*, v. 464.

MAMMAMOUCHI, buffoonish.

He drops his *mammamouchi* outside of Oates's plot in the dark, no more to be heard of in that reign.—*North, Examen*, p. 233.

MAMMETROUS, idolatrous.

John Frith is a great mote in their eyes for so turning over their purgatory, and heaving at their most monstrous mass or *mammetrous* mazan, which signifieth bread or feeding.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 165.

MAMMONISM, devotion to Mammon or gain.

Alas! if Hero-worship become Dilettantism, and all except *Mammonism* be a vain grimace, how much in this most earnest earth has gone, and is evermore going, to fatal destruction!—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. xvi.

MAMMONITE, a follower or acquirer of gain. Tennyson, in *Maud*, uses it as an adjective, as Kingsley had before him, in *Alton Locke*, ch. xxxiii.

If he will desert his own class, if he will try to become a sham gentleman, a parasite, and, if he can, a *Mammonite*, the world will compliment him on his noble desire to "rise in life."—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. v.

MAMMOTHREPT, a spoilt child.

And for we are the *Mammothrepts* of Sinne, Crosse vs with Christ to weane our joys therein.—*Davies, Holy Roode*, p. 15.

MAN, to brave, like a man.

Ant. Well, I must *man* it out; what would the Queen?—*Dryden, All for Love*, Act II.

MANAGERIAL, of or belonging to a manager.

Having providentially been informed, when this poem was on the point of being sent off, that there is but one hautboy in the band, I averted the storm of popular and *managerial* indignation from the head of its blower.—*J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses*, p. 158.

His hour of *managerial* responsibility past, he at once laid aside his magisterial austerity. —*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xiv.

At that period of the day, in warm weather, she usually embellished with her genteel presence a *managerial* board-room over the public office.—*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. xvii.

MAN-CASE, body.

He had an handsome *man-case*, and better t had been empty with weakness than (as it was) ill fill'd with vitiousness.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. vii. 13.

MANCH (in heraldry), the figure of an ancient sleeve of a coat.

A rowle of parchment Clun about him beares, Charg'd with the armes of all his ancestors: And seems halfe ravisht when he looks upon That bar, this bend, that fess, this cheveron, That *manch*, that moone, this martlet, and that mound.—*Herrick, Hesperides*, p. 316.

MANGONIST, a slave-dealer; one who sells men or women.

I hate, I nauseate a common prostitute who trades with all for gain; one that sells human flesh, a *mangonist*. — *Revenge, or a Match in Newgate*, Act I.

MANGY, mange.

The dog whose *mangy* eats away his haire. *Stapylton's Juvenal*, viii. 42.

MANIFESTO, to issue manifestos or declarations.

I am to be *manifestoed* against, though no prince; for Miss Howe threatens to have the case published to the whole world.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 261.

Serene Highnesses who sit there protocolling, and *manifestoing*, and consoling mankind.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, pt. II. Bk. VI. ch. iii.

MAN IN THE OAK, apparently some sort of sprite or demon. See extract *s. v.* HELL-WAIN.

MANIPULAR, handling; having to do with the hands.

Mr. Squills seized the pen that Roland had thrown down, and began mending it furiously, thereby denoting symbolically how he would like to do with Uncle Jack, could he once get him safe and snug under his *manipular* operations.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XI. ch. vii.

MANŒUVRER, an intriguer. The Dicts. have *manœuvre* as noun and verb, though these words appear to be of modern introduction, Burke being the earliest authority cited. It will be seen that *manœuvrer* was regarded by Miss Edgeworth at the beginning of this century as an exotic.

This charming widow Beaumont is a *manœuvrer*. We can't well make an English word of it. The species, thank Heaven! is not so numerous yet in England as to require a generic name. — *Miss Edgeworth, Manœuvring*, ch. i.

MANSARD, a curb roof. More fully described in a quotation from Gwilt in L., but the subjoined extract gives the period of its introduction.

Louis XIV. . . covered the roof [of Chambord] with unsightly *mansards*, at the instigation of his favourite architect, *Mansard*. —*Feudal Castles of France*, p. 232.

MANSIONARY. See extract.

They might be perhaps the habitations of the *mansionaries*, or keepers of the Church. —*Archæol.*, xiii. 293 (1800).

MANUARY, a consecrated glove.

Some brought forth canonizations, some expectations, some pluralities and unions, some tot-quots and dispensations, some pardons, and these of wonderful variety, some stationaries, some jubilaries, some pocularies for drinkers, some *manuaries* for handlers of relicks, some pedaries for pilgrims, some oscularies for kissers.—*Latimer*, i. 49.

MANUFACT, manufacture.

And lay the ensigns of their pride,
Their silken ornaments, aside;
Which would have been a wholesome act
T' encourage woollen *manufact*.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. 3.

MANY-FEET, Anglicized name for *polypi*.

Som have their hands groveling betwixt their feet,
As th' inky Cuttles and the *Many-feet*.
Sylvester, Fifth day, first week, 87.

MANY-SAINTS-DAY, Pentecost.

Of those three thousand gained (on *Many-Saints-Day*) by Saint Peter at Jerusalem with the preaching of one sermon, each one might punctually and precisely tell the very

moment of their true conversion.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, iii., Dedication.

MANY-WEATHERED, variable in weather.

The day,
Changeful and *many-weathered*, seem'd to smile.—*Southey, The Evening Rainbow.*

MAPLE, mop.

Cales beards, as broade as scullers *maples* that they make cleane their boates with.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe, Dedic.* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 144).

MAPPIST, a maker of maps.

Yet learned *Mappists* on a paper small
Draw (in Abbridgement) the whole Type of all;
And in their Chamber (painlesse, peril-lesse)
See in an hour, and circuit Land and Seas.
Sylvester, Little Bartas, 311.

MAPSTICKS. *Cry mapsticks* is an apologetic expression; *mapsticks* = mopsticks, but it is difficult to trace how the expression acquired the meaning which it evidently has in the text. Two conjectures, not very satisfactory, will be found in *N. and Q.*, 2nd S. ii. 315, 472.

Miss. You would not have one be always upon the high grin.

Nev. Cry mapsticks, madam, no offence I hope.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

MARCH. The proverb in the extract is in common use.

Then came my lord Shaftsbury like the mouth of *March*, as they say, *in like a lion and out like a lamb.*—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 74.

MARCHER, one who marches; a soldier.

Thirst, hunger, in th' oppressèd joints, which no mind can supply,
They take away a *marcher's* knees.
Chapman, Iliad, xix. 161.

MARCHMAN, a borderer; one on the marches.

Now Bowden Moor the *marchman* won,
And sternly shook his plumed head.
Scott, Lay of Last Minstrel, c. i.

MARE-LADY. May-lady (?). Cf. MAY-LORD.

It is the part of an heathenish woman, and not of a Christian matron, to be decked and trimmed like a *mare-lady* or the queen of a game.—*Becon*, ii. 346.

How unseemly a thing then is it for homely and base maids . . . so to trick and trim their bodies, as though they were *mare-ladies* or puppets in a game.—*Ibid.*, ii. 370.

MARGERY PRATER, gipsy cant for a hen from its constant clucking. Margery was also prefixed to *howlet*. See H.

Here's grunter and bleater with tib of the butt'ry,
And *Margery Prater*, all dress'd without slutt'ry.—*Broome, A Jovial Crew*, Act II.

MARIALS, hymns in honour of the Blessed Virgin.

More tolerable of the two, and yet blasphemously enough, do they give it to the Blessed Virgin in the closing of their rhyming *Marials*.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 5.

MARINAL, salt; bitter.

These here are festival, not *marinal* waters.—*Adams*, i. 168.

MARINERSHIP, seamanship.

Euery bodie without excepcion would crie fie on him that would take vpon him to sitte and holde the stierne in a shippe, hauing none experience in the feate of *marinershippe*.—*Udal's Erasmus, Apophth.*, p. 6.

MARITORIOUS, fond of a husband.

Dames *maritorious* ne're were meritorious.—*Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois*, Act II.

MARITURIENT, wishing to become a husband.

Mason . . . was notwithstanding, in his fellow-poet's phrase, a long while *mariturient*, and "praying to heaven to give him a good and gentle governess."—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxvi.

MARKEE, some article of clothing; misprint for *markel*, which H. says is a kind of night-cap?

Reckon with my washerwoman; making her allow for old shirts, socks, dabbs, and *markees*, which she bought of me.—*Hue and Cry after D. Swift*, p. 9, 2nd ed. 1714.

MARKET, to send to market to sell; also to go to market to buy. R. gives *market* as a verb, but no example.

Industrious merchants meet and *market* there
The World's collected wealth.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. iv.

The crop of these two States is now being *marketed*.—*The Standard*, May 21, 1875.

MARKINGLY, attentively.

Pyrocles *markingly* hearkened to all that Dametas said.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 417.

MARKSWOMAN, an archeress; a woman who aims at a mark.

The thought throbbed in many a fair bosom that their ladyships might miss their aim . . and that there might then be room for less exalted, but perhaps not less skilful

markswomen to try their chance.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 309.

MARKWORTHY, noteworthy.

To the commonest eyesight a *markworthy* old fact or two may visibly disclose itself.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 298.

MARL. See extract: marl now generally denotes a clay soil with some admixture of lime; but on the Lincolnshire Wolds it still = chalk. See Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S.).

Marlborough, so called from its hills of chalk, which antiently was called marl.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 52.

MARLOCK, to frolic; also as a substantive. The *marlock* referred to in the second quotation is the taking off a hat in the way of salutation.

Dost ta' mean to say as my Sylvie went and demeaned hersel' to dance and *marlock* wi' a' th' fair-folk at th' Admiral's Head?—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xi.

Ay, courtin' what other mak' o' thing is 't, when thou's gazin' after yon meddlesome chap, as if thou'd send thy eyes after him, and he making *marlocks* back at thee?—*Ibid.*, ch. xxvii.

MARONIST, a Virgilian; a disciple of Virgil.

And he, like some imperious *Maronist*,
Conjures the Musés that they him assist.
Hall, Sat., I. iv. 7.

MARQUESAL, belonging to a marquess.

The countess . . had been accustomed to see all eyes not royal, ducal, or *marquesal* fall before her own.—*Trollope, Barchester Towers*, ch. xxxvii.

MARQUESS. *Lady Marquess* = marchioness. Sam Weller therefore had some authority for his "female markis." The lady in the first extract was Anne Boleyn, a Marchioness in her own right: there was no male marquess of Pembroke.

There came in a Masque my *lady Marquess* of Pembroke.—*Triumph at Calais and Boulogne*, 1532 (*Eng. Garner*, ii. 39).

Up and by coach to the coach-maker's; and there I do find a great many ladies sitting in the body of a coach that must be ended by to-morrow: they were my *Lady Marquis* of Winchester, Bellasis, and other great ladies, eating of bread and butter, and drinking ale.—*Pepys*, Ap. 30, 1669.

There's no daughters at my place, else o' course I should ha' made up to vun on 'em. As it is, I don't think I can do vith any thin' under a *femule markis*.—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxvii.

MARRIAGE LINES, marriage certificate.

And I took out of my bosom, where they lie ever, our *marriage lines*, and kissed them again and again.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lv.

MARSH-DIVER, some species of bird; the bittern (?).

My voice
Rang false; but smiling, "Not for thee," she said,
"O Bulbul, any rose of Gulistan
Shall burst her veil; *marsh-divers*, rather, maid,
Shall croak thee sister."
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

MARTELLO TOWER. L. says, "from a fort in Corsica so named," but see extracts.

The origin of *Martello Towers* I believe to have been that when piracy was common in the Mediterranean . . the Italians built towers near the sea, in order to keep a watch and give warning . . . This warning was given by striking on a bell with a hammer; and hence these towers were called *torri da martello*. I cannot remember where I read this explanation, but I am sure that I found it in some credible book.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters* (1862), p. 412.

An attack was made on the tower of Mortella in Corsica by the British forces both by sea and land in February 1794. The tower was taken after an obstinate defence, but the two attacking ships were beaten off. This circumstance is likely to have given rise to the confusion between *Martello Towers* generally, and this tower of *Mortella*. See James's *Naval Hist. of Great Britain* (Lond. 1822) vol. i. p. 286, where the event is described.—*Ibid.*, p. 417.

MARTENIST, a follower of Martin Marprelate.

After such biting petitions and Satyrick Pasquils (worthy of such *Martenists*) came open menacings of Princes and Parliaments, Priests and People too.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 61.

MARTIAL, a martialist; a soldier.

The Queen of *martials*
And Mars himself conducted them.
Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 469.

Others strive
Like sturdy *Martials* far away to drive
The drowsy Droanes that harbour in the hive.
Fuller, David's Sinne, st. 36.

MARTINET.

Old. Prithee, don't look like one of your holiday captains now-a-days, with a bodkin by your side, you *martinet* rogue.

Man. . . . What, d' ye find fault with *martinet*? let me tell you, sir, 'tis the best exercise in the world; the most ready, most

easy, most graceful exercise that ever was used, and the most—

Old. Nay, nay, sir, no more; sir, your servant; if you praise *martinet* once, I have done with you, sir—*Martinet! Martinet!*

Wycherley, Plain Dealer, III. i.

MARTINET, some military engine (?).

Him passing on,
From some huge *martinet*, a ponderous stone
Crush'd.—*Southey, Joan of Arc.*, Bk. viii.

MARTINGALE, a gambling term; signifying the doubling of stakes, again and again, until the player wins.

You have not played as yet? Do not do so; above all avoid a *martingale* if you do.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxviii.

MARTYRLY, martyr-like.

They flew in their very faces and eyes without any respect to their Age, Learning, Piety, Sanctity and *Martyrly* Constancy.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 15.

Martyrly fervencies are kept high and intense by the Antiperistasis of persecution.—*Ibid.*, p. 34.

MARVEL-MONGER, one who invents or retails wonders.

The *Marvel-mongers* grant that He
Was moulded up but of a mortal metal.
Beaumont, Psyche, xviii. 92.

MASE, a term at basset.

I'll make a paroli; I *mase* as much more; your card loses, Sir James, for two guineas, yours, Captain, loses for a guinea more.—*Centlivre, The Basset-Table*, Act IV.

MASKARY, masquerade; profanely applied by some of the less respectable Reformers to the Mass. Cf. MASKING.

Such as have most wickedly called the Mass a *Maskarye*, and the priests vestments masking clothes, . . . may well be compared with Pilate's men.—*Christopherson*, 1554 (*Maitland on Reformation*, p. 303).

MASKED, bewildered: according to H. *maskered* in this sense is still in use. See quotation in N.; also Bp. Sanderson, iii. 20, with Jacobson's note.

He doth the benighted traveller a discourtesie rather than a kindnesse, who lendeth him a lantern to take it away, leaving him more *masked* than he was before.—*Fuller, Holy War*, Bk. III. ch. xii.

MASKING. See MASKARY.

They are also no followers of the Scriptures; but peradventure they never read them but as they find them by chance in their popish portifoliums and *masking* books.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 175.

William Plaine . . . was also charged, that seeing a priest go to mass, he said, "Now you shall see one in *masking*."—*Maitland on Reformation*, p. 293.

MAST, to feed on mast.

He was wont to rebuke the beneficed men . . . being idle, and *masting* themselves like hogs of Epicurus' flock.—*Becon*, ii. 425.

MASTER, the jack at bowls: *mistress* is the more common term. See *N.*

At diceplay euery one wisheth to caste well; at bowles euery one craues to kisse the *maister*.—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 60.

MASTERFAST, tied to a master.

Whoso hath ones married a wife is not now from thensforthe all together his owne man, but in maner half *maisterfast*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 87.

MASTERHOOD, imperiousness.

I would . . . accommodate quietly to his *masterhood*, smile undisturbed at his ineradicable ambition.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxiv.

MAST-HEAD, to send to the mast-head for a certain time, as a punishment.

The next morning I was as regularly *mast-headed*, to do penance during the greater part of the day for my deeds of darkness.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. iv.

If you *mast-head* a sailor for not doing his duty, why should you not weathercock a parishioner for refusing to pay tithes?—*Sydney Smith* (*Life*, ch. ix.).

MAT, a mattress.

(Enter Careful, and tumbles over the mat.) "A pox on your pride, we must have mats with a vengeance, but I'll turn over a new leaf with this house, I'll warrant you; I'll have no *mats*, but such as lie under the feather-beds."—*Centlivre, Beau's Duel*, iv. 1.

MATÆOLOGY, foolish words: the words referred to in the extract are such as *astromancy, coscinomancy*, &c., &c.

The sapience of our forefathers and the defectiveness of our dictionaries are simultaneously illustrated by the bead-roll of *matæology* embodied in the extract here following.—*Hall, Modern English*, p. 37.

MATÆOTECHNIE, a useless or foolish business.

A condign guerdon (doubtlesse) and very fit to countervayle such a peevish practice & unnecessarie *Matæotechnie*.—*Touchstone of Complexions* (Preface, p. 6).

MATAFUNDA. See extract.

That murderous sling,
The *matafunda*, whence the ponderous stone
Fled fierce.
Southey, Joan of Arc, Bk. viii.

MATCH. *A set match* = a conspiracy.

They saw him anointed from God, and (lest they should think this *a set match* betwixt the brethren) they saw the earth opening, the fire issuing from God vpon their emulous opposites.—*Hall, Contemplations* (*Aaron's Censer and Rod*).

MATHEMATIC, a mathematician.

The Memphian priests were deep philosophers,
And curious gazers on the sacred stars,
Searchers of Nature, and great *mathematicks*,
Yer any letter knew the ancient'st Attiks.
Sylvester, The Colonies, 294.

MATHEMATICAL, astrological; also, an astrologer.

Though I do by the authority of God's laws and man's laws damn this damnable art *mathematical*, I do not damn such other arts and sciences as be associated and annexed with this unlawful astrology.—*Hooper*, i. 330.

The stars, the planets, and signs in the firmament shall be strange gods, if we, being deceived with the *mathematicals*, shall wholly hang on them.—*Bullinger*, Dec. II., Serm. 2.

MATHOOK, a mattock.

Lyes and libels served as spades and *mathooks* to work with.—*North, Examen*, p. 592.

MATRIARCH, the mother and ruler of a family; wife of a patriarch. In 1873 the *New York Times* uses the word "*matriarch*, if we may be allowed to coin a feminine for patriarch." The extract shows, however, that it had been coined before.

Dr. Southey has classed this injured *Matriarch* [Job's wife] in a triad with Xantippe and Mrs. Wesley.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxvii.

MATTER. *Much about the matter* = pretty right.

De. Then you tell me your vessel is leaky?
Er. You are *much about the matter* (*haud multum aberras a scopo*).—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 352.

MATTER. *All is a matter* = it is all the same.

Whether we make the common readers to laugh or to lowre, *all is a matter*.—*Puttenham, Poesie*, Bk. II. ch. xiii.

Our maker therfore at these dayes shall not . . . take the termes of Northern-men, such as they vse in dayly talke, whether they be noblemen or gentlemen, or of their best clarkes, *all is a matter*.—*Ibid.*, Bk. III. ch. iv.

MATTERFUL, pregnant; full of matter.

I turned to V. Bourne; what a sweet, unpretending, pretty-mannered, *matterful* creature! sucking from every flower, making a flower of everything.—*C. Lamb to Wordsworth*, 1815, p. 97.

MATTERLESS, immaterial in both its senses, *i. e.* spiritual, and of no consequence. Ben Jonson, as quoted by R. and by L., has the word, but applies it to verse which is void of matter or substance.

Tis *matterless* in goodness who excels,
He that hath coin hath all perfections else.
May, The Old Couple, II. i.

Ye grizly ghosts that walk in shades of night,
Like shades whose substance (though quite *matterlesse*)
The dayly fowle offender doth affright.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 35.

MATTER-OF-COURSE, phlegmatic, indifferent.

I won't have that sort of *matter-of-course* acquiescence.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxx.

MATUTINES, matins.

Matutines [were] at the first hour or six of the clock, when the Jewish morning sacrifice was offered; and at what time Christ's Resurrection was by the angels first notified to the women.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. p. 287.

MAUD, a shepherd's plaid.

Michael Armstrong, promoted to a place of trust, might have been seen sitting upon the hill-side in one of the most romantic spots in Westmoreland, a shepherd's *maud* wrapped round his person, a sheep-dog at his feet.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. xxviii.

MAUGRE. R. and L. give this only as an adverb. H. says the substantive = misfortune, while N. has it = harm. In the subjoined it means unfriendliness or grudge.

Pollio had afore tyme been angrie and foule out with Timagines, and had none other cause to surceasse his *maugre*, but that Cæsar begun to take displeasure with the saied Timagines.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 289.

MAUKIN, a cloth used by bakers in cleaning out their oven.

Come forth, my lord, and see the cart
Drest up with all the country art;
See here a *maukin*, there a sheet
As spotlesse pure as it is sweet.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 106.

MAUM, to paw about.

Nev. (takes Miss's hand). Come, Miss, let us lay all quarrels aside and be friends.
Miss. Don't be *mauming* and gauming a body so! Can't you keep your filthy hands

to yourself? — *Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

MAUNDING, commanding; imperiousness.

He died untimely for our Bishop's good, who acknowledgeth it under his hand, that he dealt fairly with him; not reckoning by his *maundings* and rough language, which came from him to please the supervising prelate.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 116.

MAUSOLE, tomb; mausoleum.

No gorgeous *mausole* grac't with flattering verse,
Eternizeth her trunk, her house, and herse.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 1424.

And if I fall in such a sea of praise,
What rarer *mausole* may my bones include?
Ibid., Sonnets on the Peace in France, xii.

MAX, gin (slang). Jon Bee [J. Badcock] in Dict. of TURF, &c., says that it is an abbreviation of *Maxime*, and means properly the best gin, though now used indiscriminately.

Who, doffing their coronets, collars, and ermine, treat
Boxers to *Max* at the One Tun in Jermyn Street.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Bagman's Dog*).

MAY-HILL. May is a trying month for invalids; hence the expression, *to climb up May-hill*, i. e. to get through that month safely. It appears from the extract that in the early part of the seventeenth century ale was little drunk except in winter.

Whereas in our remembrance Ale went out when Swallows came in, seldom appearing after Easter; it now hopeth (having *climbed up May-hill*) to continue its course all the year.—*Fuller, Worthies, Derbyshire* (i. 252).

MAY-LORD, the leader of a frolic or May-game. Burton, quoted by R., has *May-lady*. Cf. MARE-LADY.

Cerdicus . . . was the first *May-lord*, or captaine of the Morris-daunce that on those embenched shelves stampt his footing. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 150).

MAYORLET, petty mayor.

The patriotic mayor or *mayorlet* of the village of Moret tried to detain them.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. iv.

MAYOR OF QUEENBOROUGH. "The Mayor of Quinborough" was the name of a comedy by Middleton: "a simple play" (*Pepys*, June 16, 1666). Some clowns contend in it for the office of mayor of Queenborough.

The recorder Howel appeared; and to avert the rule for an attachment, alledged . . . the disorder that might happen in the city, if the mayor were imprisoned. The chief justice put his thumbs in his girdle, as his way was, and, "Tell me of the mayor of London?" said he: "tell me of the *mayor of Queenborough*.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 114.

MAZAN. See quotation.

John Frith is a great mote in their eyes, for so turning over their purgatory, and heaving at their most monstrous mass, or mammetrous *mazan*, which signifieth bread or feeding.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 165.

MAZARD, cup; usually written *mazer*. *Mazard* generally means head.

They lived sluttishly in poor houses, where they ate a great deal of beef and mutton, and drank good ale in a brown *mazard*.—*Aubrey, Misc.*, p. 213.

MAZARD, a species of cherry. H. says, "in good esteem for making cherry-brandy."

He . . . had no ambition whatsoever beyond pleasing his father and mother, getting by honest means the maximum of red quarrenders and *mazard* cherries, and going to sea when he was big enough.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. i.

MAZARINE, a deep blue colour.

For the weather at once appear'd clear and serene,
And the sky up above was a bright *mazarine*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*S. Romwold*).

MAZARINE, a gown, which derived its name from the Duchess of Mazarin (Bailey speaks of a *Mazarine hood* with this derivation); or perhaps the word refers to the colour of the dress, a *mazarine blue*.

Bring my silver'd *mazarine*,
Sweetest gown that e'er was seen.
Anstey, New Bath Guide, Letter ix.

MAZEFUL, bewildering. The comparison in the extract is between an unsympathetic mistress and Night.

Silence in both displays his sullen might,
Slow heaviness in both holds one degree
. . . . . .
In both a *mazeful* solitariness.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, 96.

MEADOW-CRAKE, "the corn-crake or landrail: *Ortygometra Crex*." Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S.), where, however, it is spelt *meadow-creak*.

My voice
Rang false; but smiling, "Not for thee," she said,
"O Bulbul, any rose of Gulistan
Shall burst her veil; marshdivers, rather, maid,
Shall croak thee sister, or the *meadow-crake*
Grate her harsh kindred in the grass."
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

MEAL, sand-bank: a Norfolk word.

The cows, during the hot weather when they are attacked by the fly, get over the *meales*, the name given to the sandbanks.—*Freeman's Life of W. Kirby*, p. 147.

MEAL-HOUSE, place where meal is stored.

Now hauing seene all this,
Then shall you see hard by
The Pastrie, *Meale-house*, and the roome
Whereas the Coales do ly.
. . . . . .
The *Meale-house* is a place
With set mischiefe fraught,
For sure the meale is made of corne
Yt is much worse then naught.
Breton, Forte of Fansie, p. 16.

MEANINGNESS, significance.

She met me at her dressing-room door, and looked so lovely, so silly, and so full of unmeaning *meaningness*.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 341.

MEANLESS, meaningless.

Fair sylphish forms who, tall, erect, and slim,
Dart the keen glance, and stretch the length of limb;
To viewless harpings weave the *meanless* dance,
Wave the gay wreath, and titter as they prance.—*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 126.

MEANOR, demeanour; behaviour.

If the testimony of that lady be true (it is but one, and a most domestick witness), I do not shuffle it over as if his *meanor* to the Lord Marquess were not a little culpable.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 108.

MEASURELESSNESS, unlimited quantity.

Feigned and preposterous admiration . . varied by a corresponding *measurelessness* in vituperation made the woof of all learned intercourse.—*G. Eliot, Romola*, ch. xix.

MEAT, to feed. The Dicts. only give the participle *meated* with extract from Tusser.

Good husbandrie *meateth*
His friend and the poore.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 139.

Haste then and *meat* your men;
Though I must still say my command would lead them fasting forth.
Chapman, Iliad, xix. 196.

Think it therefore no disgrace in a city-inn to see your horse every day yourself, and to see him well *meated*.—*Peacham, Art of Living in London*, 1642 (*Harl. Misc.*, ix. 88).

Carriers are so merciful to their horses; *meat* them well to prevent their tyring.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, IV. v. 19.

MEDALLED, decked or presented with a medal.

Irving went home *medalled* by the King, diplomatized by the University, crowned, and honoured, and admired. — *Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xx.

MEDIATE, opposed to immediate. There were three Abps. between Becket and Langton.

To dispatch Becket out of our ways, just a jubilee of years after his death, Stephen Langton his *mediate* successor removed his body.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist*, III. ii. 69.

MEDICAL FINGER, the middle finger: it is the only finger supplied by both nerves of the arm; possibly this may be the reason for the name.

At last he, with a low courtesy, put on her *medical finger* a pretty handsome golden ring. —*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xvii.

MEDITATIONIST, compiler of meditations.

Jeremy Taylor's is both a flowery and a fruitful stile: Hervey the *Meditationist's* a weedy one.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xxii.

MEDITE, to meditate.

Her hand (vnbidden) in her sampler sets
The King of Iuda's name and counterfets:
Who, *mediting* the sacred Temple's plot,
By th' other twin at the same time is shot.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 770.

MEDLEY, cloth of a mixed colour.

This mystery [Clothing] is vigorously pursued in this County; and I am informed that as *Medleys* are most made in other shires, as good Whites as any are woven in this County. — *Fuller, Worthies, Wilts* (ii. 435).

MEDY, Mediolanum or Milan.

Ambrose, the bishop of the church of *Medy*.—*Philpot*, p. 373.

MEER. The following note is appended to the subjoined extract. "This word is used for want of a better. It means the practice common in hilly countries of making a portion of the hill, running along the surface of it,

level for purposes of cultivation, leaving it nearly perpendicular for a few feet, and beginning another level at the bottom."

No doubt it [a field] was formerly ploughed, and in it are some *meers*. — *T. Baker* (1819), (*Archæol.*, xix. 168).

MEET-HELP, help-meet; wife.

I have been so fortunate in my discoveries of him and his *meet-help* that now I look upon the loathsome heap of scandalous materials I have got together against him, I am almost ashamed to make it public.— *Sprat's Relation of Young's Contrivance*, 1692 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 217).

MEIPSEAD, an egotistical writing. Southey coined this word on the model of Iliad, &c.

My letters to you are such pure *meipseads* that I have seldom room or leisure for any but personal concerns. — *Southey, Letters*, 1817 (III. 57).

MELLED, honied.

That hast the ayr for farm, and heav'n for field,
Which sugred mel, or *melled* sugar yield.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 841.

MELLIE, honey.

For fro thy makings milk and *mellie* flowes. *Davies, Eclogue*, l. 20.

MELODIC, belonging to melody.

Herr Klesmer played a composition of his own . . . an extensive commentary on some *melodic* ideas not too grossly evident.— *G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. v.

MELODIST, a master of melody.

That predominance of the imaginative faculty or of impassioned temperament which is incompatible with the attributes of a sound understanding and a just judgement, may make a rhapsodist, a *melodist*, or a visionary . . . but imagination and passion thus unsupported will never make a poet in the largest and highest sense of the appellation.—*Sir H. Tayler, Preface to Ph. van Artevelde.*

MELOPHONIST, a singer of melodies.

Here, as in the case of the Hebrew *melophonists*, I would insinuate no wrong thought. —*Thackeray, A Dinner in the City.*

MELTABLE, fusible, capable of being melted.

Iron . . is the most impure of all metals, hardly *meltable*. — *Fuller, Worthies, Salop* (ii. 253).

MEMOIRISM, memoir-writing.

Have we not done what lay at our hand towards reducing that same *memoirism* of the eighteenth century into history, and weaving a thread or two thereof nearer to the condition of a web?—*Carlyle, Misc.*, ii 242.

MEMORABILITY, remarkableness.

The first years of Daniel's abode in Doncaster were distinguished by many events of local *memorability*. — *Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xlvii.

MEMORABLES, remarkable things; for similar uses see *s. v.* OBSERVABLES.

He employed John Leland, a most learned antiquary, to perambulate and visit the ruins of all abbeys, and record the *memorables* therein.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. vi. 24.

Hundreds of *memorables* haue met in your Lordship's life.—*Ibid., Ch. Hist.*, vi. p. 339.

MEMORANDUMMER, a taker of notes.

He had lately, he told me, had much conversation concerning me with Mr. Boswell. I feel sorry to be named or remembered by that biographical anecdotical *memorandummer*, till his book of poor Dr. Johnson's life is finished and published.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iii. 335.

MEMPH, an Egyptian. Sylvester uses *Memphytist* and *Memphian* in the same way, *first day, first week*, 312, 783.

Thou mak'st th' Ichneumon (whom the *Memphs* adore)
To rid of poysons Nile's manured shoar.
Sylvester, sixth day, first weeke, 260.

MENISE, minnow. See H. s. v. *mengy*.

And speak of such as in the fresh are found,
The little roach, the *menise* biting fast.
Dennys, Secrets of Angling (*Eng. Garner*, i. p. 167).

The trout will take also the worm, *menise*, or any bait.—*Lauson, Comment on Dennys*, 1653 (*Ibid.*, i. 195).

MENNOM. See extract.

The minnow still called . . . *mennom* in the north of England is, as far as I can learn, at present totally disregarded as an article of diet.—*Arch.*, xv. 352 (1806).

MENSALL.

The chiefe Lord had certaine lands in Demesne, which were called his Loghtii, or *mensall* lands in Demesne.—Sir John Davis quoted in *Holland's Camden*, ii. 141.

MENTALITY, mental cast or habit.

Hudibras has the same hard *mentality*, keeping the truth at once to the senses and to the intellect.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. xiv.

MERCANTILITY, mercantile spirit.

"Stay, you are a holy man, and I am an honest one; let us make a bargain" . . . . And his eyes sparkled, and he was all on

fire with *mercantility.—Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lxxvi.

MERCHANDIZER, merchant; trafficker.

That which did not a little amuse the *merchandizers* was that these pilgrims set very light by all their wares.—*Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. I. p. 153.

MERCHANTRY, trade. Bp. Sanderson (v. 106) uses *merchandry*.

I wish human wit, which is really very considerable in mechanics and *merchantry*, could devise some method of cultivating canes and making sugar without the manual labour of the human species.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 482 (1789).

MERCHES, marches; borders.

Mercia, so called because it lay in the middest of the island, being the *merches* or limits, on which all the residue of the Kingdomes did bound and border.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, I. v. 17.

MERCILESS, used as a substantive.

I pray in vain a *merciless* to move.
Daniel, Sonnet IV. (*Eng. Garner*, i. 582).

MERCY-STOCK, propitiation. Becon (ii. 459) quoting 1 *St. John* ii. 2, uses this word for propitiation.

Our Saviour and *Mercy-stock* saith that this knowledge is eternal life.—*Hutchinson*, p. 2.

Who justifieth and saveth us, but He who is our Saviour, our Ransom, our Spokesman, our *Mercy-stock?—Ibid.*, p. 192.

MERDA, ordure. North perhaps uses the Latin out of delicacy; otherwise *merd* or *mard* is an Eng. word, and is used by Jonson and Burton.

[He] deals forth his *merda* by the hirelings of the times, that he might not stink in all companies, and so be found out by those that otherwise do not know him.—*North, Examen*, p. 644.

MERETRICIAN, meritricious, pertaining to a harlot.

Take from human commerce *Meretrician* amours, you would find a horrid confusion of all things and incestuous lusts disturb every family.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 263.

MERIDIAN, thorough-paced; the word is often used figuratively as a substantive.

Was it not strange usage of a Queen Consort, when such an effrontery out of the mouth of a *meridian* villain in public . . . should be let pass without so much as a reprehension.—*North, Examen*, p. 186.

MERIDIES, meridian; middle: the use of the Latin form is noticeable.

About the hour that Cynthia's silver light
Had touch'd the pale *meridies* of the night.
Cowley's Essays (*Agriculture*).

MERLON, the plain part of an embattled parapet, between two embrasures.

The parapet often had the *merlons* pierced with long chinks, ending in round holes called oeillets.—*Arch.*, xii. 147 (1796).

The *merlons* and embrasures with which the main portion of the building was furnished are comparatively dilapidated.—*Ibid.* (1841).

MERRIE-GO-SORIE, a mingling of laughter and tears; an hysterical affection.

Joying to see the kinde heart of this other olde gentleman, sorie to be an occasion of such anger to himselfe, and trouble to his house, betwixt a *merrie go sorie* I fell to such weeping as quite spilde mine eyes, and had almost burst my heart.—*Breton, Miseries of Maulliа*, p. 49.

The ladie with a *merrie go sorrie* . . . made him this answere.—*Ibid., Fortunes of two Princes*, p. 25.

MERRIFY, to amuse.

The description of the benefit and the crowd diverted me so much, that I read it in public, and it *merryfied* us all.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 324.

MERRY-GO-DOWN, strong ale.

I present you with meate, and you (in honourable courtesie to requite mee) can do no less than present mee with the best morning's draught of *merry-go-downe* in your quarters.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe*, Dedication (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 145).

MERRY-NIGHT. "A term well known in the North of England, and applied to rural festivals, where young persons meet in the evening for the purpose of dancing" (*Wordsworth's note in loc*). A fuller description ot the merry-night will be found in Willan's *West Yorkshire Glossary* (E. D. S.).

He hears a sound, and sees the light,
And in a moment calls to mind
That 'tis the village *Merry-Night*.
Wordsworth, The Waggoner, c. II.

MESKEITO (Sp. *mesquita*), a mosque.

The very Mahometans . . have their sepulchres near the *Meskeito;* never in it.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 514.

MESSAGE, to announce, or deliver a message.

He dyd in expressed commaund to me *message* his errand.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 377.

MESSMAKING, eating together.

This friendship began by *messmaking* in the temple hall.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 59.

MESTIVE, sad. N. has *mestfull.*

The Melancholy's *mestiue*, and too full
Of fearefull thoughts, and cares vnrequisit.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 31.

Now haue they scal'd this *mestiue* mountaine top.—*Ibid., Holy Roode*, p. 16.

METAGE, measurement.

Acts have very lately passed in relation to the admeasurement or *metage* of coals for the city of Westminster.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 145.

METALS, mines.

It was impossible to live without our king, but as slaves live, that is, such who are civilly dead, and persons condemned to *metals.—Bp. Taylor, Duct. Dub.* (Dedic.).

METAPHRASED, closely translated. Bp. Hall addresses some verses to Sylvester on "his Bartas *metaphrased.*"

METAPHYSICIANISM, science of metaphysics.

Phrenology, and in great measure, *metaphysicianism* have been concocted *à priori.—E. A. Poe, Imp of the Perverse.*

METAPHYSICKED, made metaphysical.

I send you a new Strawberry edition, which you will find extraordinary, not only as a most accurate translation, but as a piece of genuine French, not *metaphysicked* by La Harpe, by Thomas, &c.— *Walpole, Letters*, iv. 306 (1782).

METEMPSYCHOSIZE, to cause the soul to change from one body to another.

He allowed that even Izaak Walton of blessed memory could not have shown cause for mitigation of the sentence, if Rhadamanthus and his colleagues in the court below had . . . sewed him *metempsychosized* into a frog to the arming-iron with a fine needle and silk.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxii.

METEOR, applied to hail, &c. In the second extract the speaker is supposed to be a man who has been turned into an otter.

Hail, an ordinary *meteor*, murrain of cattle an ordinary disease, yet for a plague to obdurate Pharaoh miraculously wrought.—*Hall, Invis. World*, Bk. I. sect. ii.

I have a good warm coat about me that will last me all my life long without patching or mending; which kind of fences against the injuries of time and tyranny of the *meteors*, indulgent Nature provides for us sensitive creatures before we come into the world.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 13.

METEOROSCOPE, instrument for observing the heavenly bodies.

Meanwhile,
With astrolabe and *meteoroscope*,
I'll find the cusp and alfridaria.
Albumazar, ii. 5.

METOPOMANCY, divination from what is seen in a person's face: called also *metoposcopy.*

By the arts of astrology, geomancy, chiromancy, *metopomancy*, and others of a like stuff and nature, he foretelleth all things to come.— *Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xxv.

METROMANIAC, mad after metrical composition.

He seemed to have acquired the facility of versification, and to display it with almost *metromaniac* eagerness.—*W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry*, i. 183.

METROPOLIS. The extract is a note of Udal's; the true derivation is that which he rejects from μήτηρ[μη] τρός, πόλις.

The greke worde is μητρόπολις, as if ye shoulde saye, the place where all euils are conceiued, or from whence all euils doen issue. For it is compouned not of μέτρον measuring, nor of μήτηρ, τρὸς, mother, but of μήτρα, μήτρας, a matrice, that is to saie the place of concepcion and of issuying. And therof is Metropolis called the chief citee where the Archbishop of any prouince hath his See, and hath all the other diocesses of that prouince subject to him, as Canterbury and Yorke here in Englande.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 131.

METUSIAST, one who holds transubstantiation.

The *Metusiasts* and Papists . . believe the substance of bread and wine is so changed into the substance of Christ His Body, as nothing remaineth but the real Body of Christ, besides the accidents of bread and wine.—*Rogers on 39 Articles*, p. 289.

MICACIOUS, sparkling. L. has the word but only in a literal sense, as connected with mica.

There is the Cyclopean stile of which Johnson is the great example, the sparkling or *micacious* possessed by Hazlitt, and much affected in Reviews and Magazines.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xxii.

MICE-EYED, keen-eyed.

O for a legion of *mice-eyed* decipherers and calculators uppon characters now to augurate what I mean by this.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 177).

MICROCEPHALOUS, small-headed, and so, deficient.

When you have old oak chairs, a *microcephalous* idiot would know that you must have an old oak table. — *Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxv.

MICROLOGY, minuteness about words; hair-splitting.

I like Eichorn better than Paulus; there is less *micrology*, less tweezering at trifles, in his erudition.— *W. Taylor of Norwich*, 1806 (*Life by Robberds*, ii. 146).

MID, a midshipman.

I have written to Bedford to learn what *mids* of the Victory fell in that action. — *Southey, Letters*, 1812 (ii. 315).

MIDDLE, to balance or compromise.

And now to *middle* the matter between both, it is a pity that the man they favour has not that sort of merit which a person of a mind so delicate as that of Miss Harlowe might reasonably expect in a husband. — *Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 192.

This way of putting it is *middling* the matter between what I have learned of my mother's over-prudent and your enlarged notions.—*Ibid.* iii. 214.

MIDDLING GOSSIP, a go-between.

What do you say unto a *middling gossip*
To bring you ay together at her lodging?
Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 3.

MIDDLINGNESS, mediocrity.

"I make it a-virtue to be content with my *middlingness*," said Deronda smiling; "it is always pardonable, so that one does not ask others to take it for superiority."—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxv.

MIDLESS, without a middle. Sylvester speaks of the world as

An unbeginning, *midlesse*, endlesse Ball.— *First day, first week*, 343.

MIDSHIPMAN'S HALF-PAY. See extract.

You fellows worked like bricks, spent money, and got *midshipman's half-pay* (nothing a-day and find yourself) and monkey's allowance (more kicks than halfpence).—*C. Kingsley, Letter*, May 1856.

MIDTERRANEAN, Mediterranean.

Narrow-*Mid-terranean* Sea
Which from rich Europe parts poor Africa.
Sylvester, Colonies, 86.

MIFF, irritated. The Dicts. give it as a substantive = pet or quarrel.

You are right about Burnett, but being *miff* with him myself, I would not plead against him in the least particular.— *W. Taylor*, 1802 (*Robberds's Memoir*, i. 447).

MIGNARIZE, to soothe, treat gently.

Men that are sound in their morals, and in minutes imperfect in their intellectuals, are best reclaimed when they are *mignariz'd* and stroked gently.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 95.

MIGRANT, one who removes from one place to another.

Your Grace has thrown open (for those who are denied admittance into the palaces of Parnassus) a cottage on its borders where the unhappy *migrants* may be, if not magnificently, at least hospitably, entertained.— *Foote, Dedic. to The Minor.*

MILCHY, milkgiving.

There, *milchy* goats come freely to the Paile,
Nor doe glad flocks with dugs distended fail.
Heath's Odes of Horace, Epode 16.

MILD, pity.

Then Progne phy for thee,
Which kildst thine only child,
Phy on the cruel crabbed heart
Which was not movde with *milde*.
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene.

MILDER, to moulder.

Unthankfull wretch! God's gifts thus to reject,
And maken nought of Nature's goodly dower,
That *milders* still away through thy neglect.
H. More, Cupid's Conflict, st. 15.

MILDEW. Wedgwood thinks that it is owing to its white colour that mildew is connected with honey-dew.

Some will have it called *Mildew quasi* Maldew or Ill-dew; others Meldew or Honeydew, as being very sweet (oh how lushious and noxious is Flattery!) with the astringency thereof causing an atrophy on [or ?] consumption in the Grain. His etymology was peculiar to himself, who would have it termed *Mildew*, because it grindeth the Grain aforehand, making it to dwindle away almost to nothing. — *Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex* (ii. 47).

MILDEWY, belonging to mildew.

The damp *mildewy* smell which pervades the place does not conduce in any great degree to their comfortable appearance.— *Sketches by Boz* (*Private Theatres*).

MILEMARKE, a milestone.

London-stone, which I take to have been a milliary or *milemarke* such as was in the mercate place at Rome.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 423.

MILITIATE. In Walpole = to raise militia; in Sterne, *militiating* = military.

We continue to *militiate*, and to raise light troops, and when we have armed every apprentice in England, I suppose we shall transfer our fears to Germany.— *Walpole to Mann*, iii. 346 (1759).

In the story of my father and his christen-names, I had no thought of treading upon

Francis the first, nor in the affair of the nose upon Francis the ninth, nor in the character of my uncle Toby, of characterizing the *militiating* spirits of my country.—*Trist. Shandy*, iii. 177.

MILK-AND-WATER, feeble; insipid.

What slays a veteran may well lay a *milk-and-water* bourgeois low.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxvi.

MILKDAME, foster-nurse, wet-nurse.

Shee speaks too Barsen thee nurse of seallye Sichæus,
For then her owne *mylckdame* in byrth soyl was breathles abyding.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 681.

MILK-FULL, flowing with milk; fertile.

O hony-dropping hills we yerst frequented!
O *milk-full* vales with hundred brooks indented!
Delicious gardens of deer Israel!
Sylvester, The Decay, 1053.

MILKMADGE, milkmaid; Madge or Margery being a common female name. At l. 515, Stanyhurst uses *Margery* for a witch.

Shal I now lyke a castaway *milckmadge*
On mye woers formoure be fawning?
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 572.

MILK-MEATS, butter, cheese, &c.

Well then, compare . . . a Jew abstaining from swine's flesh, and a Christian abstaining from flesh and *milk-meats* (*lactariis*) on Friday.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 274.

MILK-WARM, of the temperature of new milk. Cf. extract *s. v.* BLOOD-WARM.

The water is but just *milk-warm*, so that it is no less pleasant to go into than sanative. *Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 80.

They had baths of cool water for the summer; but in general they used it *milk-warm*.—*Smollett, France and Italy*, Letter xxxii.

MILL, the treadmill. See quotation from Barham *s. v.* NUTS.

"Was you never on the *mill?*" "What *mill?*" enquired Oliver. "What *mill?* why *the mill*—the *mill* as takes up so little room that it 'll work inside a stone-jug.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. viii.

MILL, to heat up and froth.

They then got up, and having breakfasted on a pot of *milled* chocolate, they hurried to London.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 235.

MILL, to fight; also a substantive.

My lord related all his feats in London, how he had been to the watchhouse, how many bottles of champaign he had drunk, how he had *milled* a policeman, &c. &c.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. viii.

He had storm'd and treated her ill
Because she refus'd to go down to a *mill*,
She didn't know where, but remember'd still
That the *miller's* name was Mendoza.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

Now whether that word hath origin in a Greek term meaning a conflict, as the best-read boys asseverated, or whether it is nothing more than a figure of similitude from the beating arms of a *mill*, such as I have seen in counties where are no water-brooks, but folk made bread with wind, it is not for a man devoid of scholarship to determine. Enough that they who made the ring intituled the scene a *mill*, whilst we who must be thumped inside it tried to rejoice in their pleasantry, till it turned upon the stomach. —*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. ii.

MILL-BEN, a housebreaker (thieves' cant).

The same capacity which qualifies a *mill-ben*, a bridle-cull, or a buttock and file to arrive at any degrees of eminence in his profession, would likewise raise a man in what the world esteem a more honourable calling. —*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. I. ch. v.

MILLDOLL, to do work on the treadmill? (thieves' cant).

Marry come up, good woman! the lady's a —as well as myself, and though I am sent hither to *mill-doll*, I have money enough to buy it off as well as the lady herself.—*Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. I. ch. x.

MILLENARIAN, one who looks for the millennium.

Those who endeavour to revive the fable of the *Millenarians* are therein contrary to the Holy Scriptures, and cast themselves down headlong into the Jewish dotages.—*Articles of Religion*, 1552 (Art. xli.).

Your very costermonger trolls out his belief that "there's a good time coming," and the hearts of *gamins* as well as *millenarians*, answer, "True!"—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. xvii.

MILLIARY, a milestone.

London-stone, which I take to have been a *milliary* or milemarke, such as was in the mercate place at Rome.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 423.

MILLIFOLD, thousandfold.

Yet ere he parts his kisses *millifold*,
Bewray his loue and louing diligence.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 27.

MILLING, a thrashing.

Now Patrick, having fed his cattle,
Brush'd up his breakfast with a battle;
Not such as boxing heroes try,
To gain the well-paid victory;

Or where resentment's rage fulfilling,
One blood gives t'other blood a *milling*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. ii.

MILLIONIST, millionnaire.

His revenue is less than that of many a British peer, great commoner, or commercial *millionist*. — *Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxxxiii.

MILLIONIZED, accustomed to millions.

To our now *millionized* conceptions the foregoing accompts appear to be in a very moderate ratio.—*Arch.*, xxxiii. 201 (1849).

MILL-KEN, a housebreaker; mentioned among other names for thieves of various sorts in *The Nicker Nicked*, 1669 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 108).

MILL-LEAT, a stream that conveys water to a mill. Cf. LEAT.

The spot . . . is separated on the north-east from the high land by the *mill-leat* which feeds the town water-mill at Ware.—*Archæol.*, xxiv. 351 (1832).

MILLOCRAT, a mill-owner; a prominent manufacturer.

Millocrats . . . pile thousands upon thousands, and acres upon acres, by the secret mysteries of their wonderful compound of human and divine machinery.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. xiii.

Those manufacturing fellows . . . . . the true blood-suckers, the venomous *millocrats*. —*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

MILLOCRATISM, government by millocrats, *q. v.*

His errors arose from intense sympathy with the sufferings he had witnessed, amidst the misery which accompanies the reign of *millocratism*.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XIII. ch. iv.

MILL-TAIL. See extract.

The *Mill-tail*, or Floor for the water below the wheels, is wharfed up on either side with stone.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 386.

MILT, moult (?).

Let men's beards *milt*, and women's bosoms bleed;
Call forth my barbers.
Peele, Edward I., p. 400.

MILWELL. "*Myllewell*, a sort of fish, the same with what in Lincolnshire is called *millwyn*, which Spelman renders green fish; but it was certainly of a different kind." Kennett, *Paroch. Antiq. Gloss.* (1695).

The yellow ling, the *milwell* fair and white.
Dennys, Secrets of Angling (*Eng. Garner*, i. 166).

MIM, prim; retiring.

Wenches are brought up sa *mim* now-a-days; i' my time they'd ha' thought na' such great harm of a kiss.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. viii.

MIMM. The original is *minimos*, a humbler title than the minors. Fuller (see extract *s. v.* SUBTER-SUBTERLATIVE) wonders that none of the friars in their affected humility had founded an order of *Minor minimos*: according to Erasmus, but he is perhaps joking, there was some such title.

Some will be called cordeliers, and these subdivided into capuchines, minors, *mimms*, and mendicants.—*Kennet's Erasm., Praise of Folly*, p. 112.

MINDE-PARTS, senses.

He (thinking his daughter's little wits had quite left her great nowl) began to take her in his arms; thinking perchance her feeling sense might call her *minde parts* unto her.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 407.

MINELESS, without a mine.

There, without stroak, to conquer in the field,
And *mineless* make their tumbling wals to yield.—*Sylvester, Little Bartas*, 866.

MINERALOGIZE, to collect or study minerals.

He was botanizing or *mineralogizing* with O'Toole's chaplain.—*Miss Edgeworth, Ennui*, ch. xi.

MINERVAL, a gift from a scholar to a master.

The chief *Minerval* which he bestowed upon that Society was the structure of a most goodly library, the best in that kind in all Cambridge.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 96.

MING, to mention. N. gives the word in the sense of "to mix;" and then, giving the first quotation, adds, "Hall seems to use it for to mention, but it may mean, to mix in conversation." The second extract from the same writer, however, shows that he used it for "to mention;" and Mr. Singer states, "The word was in use in Northamptonshire in the times of Ray and Lye."

Could never man work thee a worser shame,
Than once to *minge* thy father's odious name.—*Hall, Sat.* IV. ii. 80.

Meanwhile the memory of his mighty name
Shall live as long as aged earth shall last:
Enrolled on the beryl walls of fame,
Aye *ming'd*, aye mourn'd.—*Ibid., Elegy on Dr. Whitaker.*

MINIFY, to make little.

Is man magnified or *minified* by considering himself as under the influence of the heavenly bodies?—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. 197.

MINIKIN, properly, a lute string. See H., *s. v.*

Sir Francis answered him with the old simile, that his Lordship was no good musician, for he would peg the *minikin* so high that it cracked.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 147.

This day Mr. Cæsar told me a pretty experiment of his, of angling with a *minnikin*, a gut-string varnished over, which keeps it from swelling, and is beyond any hair for strength and smallness.—*Pepys*, March 18, 1667.

MINIMIFICENCE, *little* doings; opposed to magnificence.

When all your magnificences and my *minimificences* are finished, then . . . . I fear we shall begin others.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 122 (1759).

MINIMINESS, extreme smallness. Andrewes, referring to what is said about Bethlehem in Micah v. 2, and St. Matthew ii. 6, says that the prophet's word *parvula* (*Vulgate*) is turned by the Evangelist into *minima;* from this he coins the term in the extract; for, after naming certain fitnesses in the selection of Bethlehem as the birthplace of our Lord, he adds,

But these, though they agree well, yet none of them so well as this, that it was *minima*—the very *miniminess*, as I may say, of it.—*Andrewes*, i. 160.

MINION, a small gun.

Then let us bring our light artillery,
Minions, falc'nets, and sakers to the trench.
Marlowe, II. Tamb. iii. 3.

MINIONETTE, delicate; effeminate.

Last night at Vauxhall his *minionette* face seemed to be sent to languish with Lord R. Bertie's.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 205 (1749).

MINIONISE, to favour; Davies is speaking of the Apostles as the minions of our Lord.

You did none other than His Minions did,
Whom, of base groomes, His grace did *minionize*,
Yet in His trouble all their heads they hid.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26.

MINISTELLO, a poor, petty minister.

What pitiful *Ministellos*, what pigmy Presbyters, what plebeian Preachers this nation in after-ages is like to have!—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 194.

MINISTRATOR, administrator.

Having a reverence for so much as is called the law, and the *ministrators* of it in that time, I thought it reasonable to bid defiance to this bold traducer, and turning him round shew his canvass back.—*North, Examen*, p. 74.

MINISTRY. See quotation. "That time" = time of Charles II.

To shew an instance of the author's tacking the terms used of late to the affairs of that time, . . . I must tell him that the word *Ministry* was not then in use, but Counsellors or Courtiers. For the King himself then took so much upon him, that the ministers had not that aggregate title, as if the Government had been but a Party, and the ministers swayed it as they were disposed to favour or to frown.—*North, Examen*, p. 69.

MINORATIVE. See quotation.

I let pass how for a *minorative* or gentle potion he took four hundred pound weight of colophoniac scammony.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. 33.

MINORITE, an inferior or subordinate.

For a better colour to make licentious invectives, the Respondent takes no notice that a Bishop wrote the letter: for why not rather some *minorite* among the clergy?—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 102.

MINSICAL, delicate.

A certain shee creature, which wee shepherds call a woman, of a *minsical* countenance.—*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

MINTH, mint.

The primrose, and the purple hyacinth,
The dainty violet, and the wholesome *minth*.
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, I. i.

MINUTARY, precise to a minute or tittle.

In such no mortal man can assign the *minutary* juncture of time, when preparing grace (which cleared the ground) ended, and saving grace (which finish'd the fabrick of conversion) did first begin.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. Dedication.

MINUTE-MEN. See quotation.

An account is come of the Bostonians having voted an army of sixteen thousand men, who are to be called *minute-men*, as they are to be ready at a minute's warning.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 2 (1775).

MINX, a lap-dog; now applied (like bitch) as a term of reproach to a woman. Sylvester (*The Captaines*, 386) has *Minks* as the proper name of a dog; in that case, however, it is a gray-bitch.

There are tye dogs or mastifes for keepinge of houses; there ben litle *minxes* or pupees that ladies keepe in their chaumbers for especial jewels to playe withal. . . . When

I am hungry I am a litle *mynxe* ful of playe, and when my bealy is full a mastife.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 143.

MIP. H. gives this as a nymph, but in the extract Furor and Phantasma, who are addressed, are of the masculine gender.

Come, brave *mips*, gather up your spirits, and let us march on like adventurous knights. — *Return from Parnassus*, iii. 4 (1606).

MIRE, to wonder.

Heere but alas he *myred* what course may be warelye taken.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 292.

MIRIFIC, marvel-making.

In the space of very few years you should be sure to see the sanets much thicker in the roll, more numerous, wonder-working, and *mirific.*— *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. iv.

MISACHIEVEMENT, wrong-doing.

Let them sink in obscurity that hope to swim in credit by such *mis-atchievements.*— *Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall* (i. 209).

MISACT, to act or represent badly.

The player that *misacts* an inferior and unnoted part carries it away without censure.—*Adams*, i. 391.

MISADVENTUROUS, unfortunate.

He was bent upon the search of his *misadventurous* adventures.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. i.

1 feared
The tidings of our *misadventurous* synod
Augured but ill for both of you.
Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iv. 1.

MISADVERTENCE, carelessness, want of attention.

And once by *misadvertence* Merlin sat
In his own chair, and so was lost.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

MISANTHROPOS. This word is used by Shakespeare (*Timon of Athens*, iv. 3), and the second extract would seem to show that in 1660 it had not then been Anglicised. The earliest instance of *misanthrope* given in the Dicts. is from Swift.

Defye them all. μισάνθρωποι
And sqynteyd monsters ryght
They are.
A. Nevyll, Verses prefixed to Googe's Eglogs.

Sir, I am grown a tru *misanthropos*, a hater of men.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 131.

MISAVER, to assert wrongly.

Job hath *mis-averr'd*,
And, wide of Wisdome, his discourse hath err'd.
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iv. 215.

MISCALL, to abuse: the distinction marked by Fuller is worth noting. Cf. Spenser, *F. Queene*, IV. iv. 24.

I admire much that Matthew of Westminster writeth him [Walter de Wenlock] William de Wenlock, and that a Monk of Westminster should (though not *miscall*) mis-name the Abbot thereof.—*Fuller, Worthies, Salop* (ii. 257).

MISCAPE, to let forth inadvertently.

Not one day of all my lyfe, no, not one houre I trow, was so truely expended to the pleasure of God, but many deeds, words, and thoughtes *miscaped* me in my lyfe.—*Bp. Fisher, Sermons*, i. 359.

MISCENSURE, misjudge: also, a substantive.

Pardon us, Antiquitie, if we *miscensure* your actions, which are ever (as those of men) according to the vogue and sway of times.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 101.

Therefore, my Friends, return, recant, recall
Your hard opinions, and *mis-Censures* all.
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, ii. 162.

MISCHANCY, unlucky.

If ever I should be so *mischancy* as to last so long as Ghysbrecht did . . . I'll thank and bless any young fellow who will knock me on the head.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xix.

MISCHIEFFUL, mischievous.

Ah! many's the merry freak we have had! for this I must say, though Mat was but bad at his book, for *mischiefful* matters there wasn't a more ingenious, cuterer lad in the school.—*Foote, The Nabob*, Act III.

MISCOLOURED, wrongly coloured, or represented.

There was a grand half-truth distorted and *miscoloured* in the words, that silenced me for the time.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxxiii.

MISCOMMIT, to do amiss.

Remit, o Lord, what I have ill omitted;
Remove (alas!) what I have *mis-committed.*
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, i. 518.

MISCOMPLAIN, to complain wrongly.

Therefore doth Job open his mouth in vain,
And voyd of knowledge yet, yet *mis-complain.*—*Sylvester, Job Triumphant*, iv. 256.

MISCONCEIT, to misconceive.

If you would not *misconceit* that I studiously intended your defamation, you shoulde have thicke haile-shot of these.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuff* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 180).

MISCONSTRUABLE, capable of misconstruction.

If he had been taken up as a presupposed prostitute out of the goal without any discovery leading to him, it had been *misconstruable*, but not when there was express proof that he was concerned.—*North, Examen*, p. 113.

MISCONTENTMENT, discontent.

I here no specialte of the Kinges Majestes *myscontentement* in this matter of landes, but confusely that my doinges should not be wel taken. — *Bp. Gardiner to Paget*, 1546 (*Maitland on Ref.*, p. 332).

MISCREATION, wrong or distorted making.

Great dirty warrens of houses, miscalled cities, peopled with savages and imps of our own *miscreation*.—*C. Kingsley*, 1871 (*Life*, ii. 277).

MISCREDIT, to disbelieve.

The *miscredited* Twelve hasten back to the chateau for an answer in writing.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. vii.

MISDAIN, to misdeem ; misrepresent.

None but papistes or traytors can justly accuse them of treason or disobedience ; of whom to be *misdained* or slandered is in the eyes of the godly no small commendation and prayse.—*Goodman*, 1555 (*Maitland on Reformation*, p, 122).

MISDOOM, to misjudge.

● Know, there shall Judgment com
To doom them right who others (rash) *misdoom*.—*Sylvester, Job Triumphant*, ii. 287.

MIS-EATING, wrongful eating.

So that th' old yeers renewed generations
Cannot asswage his venging indignations,
Which haue no other ground to prosecute
But the *miseating* of a certain fruit.
Sylvester, The Imposture, 497.

MISENROLL, to enroll wrongly.

To say thou wast the forme (that is the soule)
Of all this all, I should thee *misenroule*
In booke of life.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 64.

MISEPISCOPIST, a hater of bishops or of episcopacy. Cf. MISOCLERE.

Those *misepiscopists* . . . envied and denyed that honour to this or any other Bishops.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 640.

MISERABLE, a wretch.

His lordship, . . . where he saw reason, inclined to assist the *miserables*. — *North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 314.

'Tis a cruel journey to send a few *miserables*.—*Sterne, Sent. Journey, Montriul.*

Hundreds of orphans and widows, and other *miserables*, perish for want of the sustenance which one infernal appetite devours without remorse.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 371.

MISFAITH, mistrust.

A woman and not trusted, doubtless I
Might feel some sudden turn of anger born
Of your *misfaith*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivian.

MIS-FATE, misfortune.

Be mute that list and muzzle they their stile,
On whom his Bounty never daign'd to smile,
Were 't throw their own *misfate* in having none,
Or, having Vertues, not to have them known.
Sylvester, Panaretus, 1495.

MISFOND, foolishly fond. Sylvester (*Little Bartas*, 822) says that kings ought to protect their subjects "without *misfond* affection."

MISFORTUNATE, unfortunate.

We were the poorest of all, madam, and have been *misfortunate* from the beginning. —*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. I. ch. ix.

My master sware,
If he should lose the day, the cause should lie
In that *misfortunate* wasting of his strength
By sending aid to Ypres.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. II. iv. 4.

MISGESTURED, awkward or careless in outward bearing.

The God of spirits doth most respect the soule of our devotion, yet it is both vnmannerly and irreligious to be *misgestured* in our prayers.—*Hall, Contemplvtions* (*Foyle of Amalek*).

MIS-HEED, carelessness. See another example from Sylvester *s. v.* UNHALLOW-WASHED.

But I think better not be borne,
Or, born, hence quickly to return
To our Mother's dusty lap;
Than living, daily here to dye,
In cares, and feares, and miserie,
By *Mis-heed*, or by Mis-hap.
Sylvester, Map of Man, 312.

MISINTELLIGENCE, wrong information.

Mr. Lort was certainly misinformed . . . I showed one or two of them to a person since my recovery, who may have mentioned them, and occasioned Mr. Lort's *misintelligence*.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 151 (1779).

MIS-KEEP, to keep wrongly. Cf. *Eccles.* v. 13, "riches kept for the owners thereof to their hurt."

Goods are great Ils to those that cannot use them;
Misers *mis-keep*, and Prodigals mis-spend them.
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 75.

MISLIGHT, to light wrongly, to lead by a false light.

No Will o' th' Wispe *mislight* thee;
Nor snake or slow-worme bite thee.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 232.

MISLIKENESS, bad likeness.

This countenance, such as it is,
So oft by rascally *mislikeness* wrong'd.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

MISLIKE WITH, to dislike; disapprove of.

Wise and graue men doe naturally *mislike with* all sodaine innouations, specially of lawes.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. II. ch.. xiii.

MISLIVER, an evil liver.

Therefore as *mislyuers* obstinate,
They were destroyed nowe of late
With pestilence and dent of sworde.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wroth, p. 121.

MISLOCATION, misplacement. Fuller, inserting Sir W. Windsor among the Bucks *Worthies*, says, "I am confident herein is no *mislocation*" (i. 141).

MISLUCK, to meet with bad fortune; to miscarry.

They are to ride by two different roads towards Bohemia, that if one *misluck*, there may still be another to make terms.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 343.

MIS-MANNERS, ill breeding.

I hope your honour will excuse my *mis-manners* to whisper before you; it was only to give some orders about the family.—*Vanbrugh, The Relapse*, iv. 1.

MISMATE, to mismatch.

Be not too wise,
Seeing that ye are wedded to a man,
Not all *mismated* with a yawning clown.
Tennyson, Geraint and Enid.

MISOCLERE, clergy-hating. Cf. MISEPISCOPIST.

King Henry the sixth acted herein by some *misoclere* courtiers sent this Archbishop for a new year's gift a shred-pie indeed, as containing pieces of cloath and stuff of several sorts and colours, in jeer because his father was a taylor.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.* IV. iii. 11.

MISOGRAMMATIST, hater of letters or learning.

Wat Tyler . . being a *Misogrammatist* (if a good Greek word may be given to so barbarous a rebel) hated every man that could write or read.—*Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk* (ii. 341).

MISPAINT, to paint wrongly.

In the details, lucent often with fine colour, and dipt in beautiful sunshine, there are several things misseen, untrue, which is the worst species of mispainting.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. II. ch. v.

MISPATCH, having patches in wrong places.

Now and then flitted in, to the number of half-a-dozen or more by turns, subordinate sinners . . winking and pinking, *mispatched*, yawning, stretching.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 158.

MISPLEAD, to plead wrongly.

Perhaps the *mispleading* of a word shall forfeit all.—*Adams*, ii. 482.

MISPOLICY, wrong policy; in the extract it seems to mean disaffection.

Any man may graduate in the schools of Irreligion and *Mispolicy*, if he have a glib tongue and a brazen forehead.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xcvi.

MISPUNCTUATE, to stop wrongly.

The writer who neglects punctuation, or *mis-punctuates*, is liable to be misunderstood. —*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, V.

MISPURSUIT, a wrong or mistaken pursuit.

The constant gist of his discourse was lamentation over the sunk condition of the world, which he recognised to be given up to Atheism and Materialism, full of mere sordid misbeliefs, *mispursuits*, and misresults. —*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. viii.

MISREFER, to refer or report wrongly.

For how can humane wisdome chuse but erre,
When all hir science comes from th' outward senses,
Which oft misapprehend and *misserefer*re,
And so betrays our best intelligences.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 12.

MISREFLECT, to reflect wrongly; misrepresent.

To the censorious world who, like false glasses,
Mingling their own irregular figures,
Misreflect the object, I shall appear
Some sinful woman, sold to infamy.
Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours, Act IV.

MISREPORTER, one who reports wrongly.

We find you shameful liars and *misreporters*.—*Philpot*, p. 115.

I am glad to see you, Mr. Belford, said she; I must say so, let *misreporters* say what they will.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vii. 264.

MISRESEMBLANCE, bad likeness.

The gallery
Of the Dutch Poet's *misresemblances*.
Southey, To A. Cunningham.

MISRESULT, a wrong or mistaken result. See extract *s. v.* MISPURSUIT.

MISSAL, a missive.

As the Puritans were encouraged to this separation by the *Missals* and decretory Letters of Theodore Beza, . . so were the Papists animated to their defection by a Bull of Pope Pius the Fifth.—*Heylin's Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 261.

MISS-ANSWER, failure.

He that after the *misse-answer* of the one talent, would not trust the euill seruant with a second, because Hee saw a wilful neglect, will trust Moses with his second Law because Hee saw fidelitie in the worst errour of his zeale.—*Hall, Contemplations* (*Vayle of Moses*).

MISSATICAL, pertaining to the mass.

He profess'd open adherence to the Romish Church, and did not renounce the *missatical* corruption of their priesthood.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 101.

MISSER, to take a wrong view: see another example from the same author *s. v.* MISPAINT.

Herein he fundamentally mistook, *mis-saw*, and so miswent, poor Prince, in all manner of ways.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 236.

MIS-SENSE, misunderstand. Sylvester has the word as a substantive dedicating *Honour's Farewell* to certain noble persons "without Offence, without *Mis-sense*, or Blame."

The false prophets . . . caused the people not only to mislike the gospel of Christ that they had received at St. Paul's hand, but also to *mis-sense* the sacraments.—*Jewel*, i. 3.

MIS-SENTENCE, wrong sentence.

That *mis-sentence* which pronounced by a plain and understanding man would appear most gross and palpable, by their colours, quotations, and wrenches of the law would be made to pass for current and specious.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 72.

MISSION, to send or commission.

Me Allah and the Prophet *mission* here.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. V.

Lamia . . . . . .
. . . . . .
Mission'd her viewless servants.
Keats, Lamia, Pt. II.

General Belgrano with a force of a thousand men *missioned* by Buenos Ayres came up the river.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 274.

MISSISH, affected; sentimental. Cf. MISSY.

But, Lizzy, you look as if you did not enjoy it. You are not going to be *missish*, I hope, and pretend to be affronted at an idle report.—*Miss Austen, Pride and Prejudice*, ch. lvii.

How grieved I am you do not like my heroine's name; the prettiest in nature! I remember how many people did not like that of Evelina, and called it affected and *missish* till they read the book.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 47.

MISS-MAZE, a labyrinth. "I was all of a *mizmaze*" = I was all in bewilderment (Parish's *Sussex Glossary*).

Patterne of Vice, and Mould of Vanitie,
Made of the Molde that marres whatere it makes;
Error's *misse-maze*, where lost is Veritie,
Or blinded so, that still wrong course it takes.—*Davies, Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 10.

MISSPEAK, to blame or calumniate.

Æn . . Ah, shepherds, you bin full of wiles, and whet your wits on books,
And rape poor maids with pipes and songs and sweet alluring looks.
Dig . *Misspeak* not all for hir amiss; there bin that keepen flocks,
That never chose but once, nor yet beguiled love with mocks.
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, III. i.

Who but *mis-speaks* of Thee, hee spets at Heaven.—*Sylvester, The Decay*, 616.

MISSUCCEED, to turn out ill. R. has *missuccess*, with extract from Bp. Hall.

Miscarriages in his Government (many by mismanaging, more by the *missucceeding* of matters) exposed him [Richard II.] to just exception.—*Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln* (ii. 7).

MISSUIT, to suit ill.

That Robe of Power, which those doth much *mis-suit*,
Who have not on rare Vertue's richest Suit.
Sylvester, St. Lewis, 585.

He will not swagger nor boast
Of his country's meeds, in a tone
Missuiting a great man most
If such should speak of his own.
Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III. in Italy.

MISSUMMATION, misreckoning, mistake in adding up.

An inroad on the strongbox, or an erasure in the ledger, or a *mis-summation* in a fitted account, could hardly have surprised him more disagreeably.—*Scott, Rob Roy*, i. 24.

MISSURE, mission.

This current parts itself into two rivulets—a commission, a commixtion: the *missure*, "I send you," the mixture, "as lambs among wolves."—*Adams*, ii. 110.

MIS-SWAY, to misrule.

Omitting other Princes, to descend
To the first Edward, that did just refine

This Common-weale, and made the same ascend
When through *mis-swaying* it seem'd to decline.—*Davies, Microcosmos*, p. 60.

MISSY, sentimental; young-ladyish. Cf. MISSISH.

Her ladyship, I am convinced, has too much discrimination, and values herself too highly to make such a *missy* match.—*Miss Edgeworth, Vivian*, ch. xiii.

You cannot, I conceive, satisfy yourself with the common namby-pamby little *missy* phrase, "ladies have nothing to do with politics."—*Ibid., Helen*, ch. xxviii.

MISTELL, to miscount.

Their prayers are by the dozen, when if they *miss-tell* one, they thinke all the rest lost.—*Breton, Strange Newes*, p. 5.

And that Bizantian Prince that did *miss-tell*
A four-fould Essence in the onely One.
Sylvester, Triumph of Faith, c. i. st. xxxv.

MISTITLE, to describe wrongly.

Who then will venture to declare
That man's *mistitled* sorrow's heir?
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. xxi.

MISTLESS, free from mist.

How soft are the nights of the continent! How bland, balmy, safe! No sea-fog; no chilling damp; *mistless* as noon, and fresh as morning.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xiv.

MISTRADITION, wrongful tradition.

My faith would seem
Dead or half-drown'd, or else swam heavily
Against the huge corruptions of the Church,
Monsters of *mistradition*, old enough
To scare me into dreaming, "What am I,
Cranmer, against whole ages?"
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iv. 2.

MISTRAL, see extract.

Did you ever hear of a *mistral?* It is on this wise. The whole of the air between the Alps and Pyrenees rushes into the Mediterranean from north-west—a three or four days' gale, with a bright blue sky, cold wind, parching and burning, with not dust merely but gravel flying till the distances are as thick as in an English north-easter. It is a fearful wind, and often damages crops severely; but they say it is healthy and bracing.—*C. Kingsley*, 1864 (*Life*, ii. 178).

MISTREAT, to ill-treat.

A poor *mistreated* democratic beast.
Southey, Nondescripts, iv.

MISTRESS, to become mistress of. Cf. MASTER, which is in common use.

This one is a first-rate gilder, she *mistressed* it entirely in three days.—*Reade, Never too late to Mend*, ch. xlii.

MISTRESSLY, pertaining to the mistress of a household.

Will he take from me the *mistressly* management, which I had not faultily discharged?—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 298.

MISUSANCE, misusage.

The clients at the bar had studied the good nature of this Lord, and presaged that after he had chafed at their *misusance*, they might promise to themselves a good cast of his office long before the sun set.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 202.

MIS-WASTE, to lavish foolishly.

Their Health, Wealth, Wit, *mis-wasted*,
Are but as blossoms blasted.
Sylvester, Spectacles, st. viii.

MIS-WORD, a cross, wrong, or awkward word; still used in Sussex and Surrey.

That form of rule is a right comon-weal,
Where all the people haue an enter-deal:
Where (without aw or law) the tyrant's sword
Is not made drunk with bloud for a *miss-word*.—*Sylvester, The Captaines*, 1015.

I haue receiued your snappish letter, whereby I see you are more angry then I thought you would haue beene for a *mis-word* or two. — *Breton, Packet of Letters*, p. 23.

MITER, top (?); as mitre is a head-covering.

For like as in a limbeck th' heat of fire
Raiseth a vapour, which still mounteth higher
To the still's top; when th' odoriferous sweat
Above that *miter* can no further get,
It softly thickning falleth drop by drop.
Sylvester, third day, first weeke, 138.

MITIGATORY, extenuation.

Now he is grown milder, and with much moderation concerned for the poor sufferers; he talks of hard usages, and straining points of law in cases of life, and such *mitigatories*. —*North, Examen*, p. 316.

MIXIBLE, capable of mingling.

Mixion vnites things *mixible* by change,
Or intermingling of their substances:
Things *mixible* are they which, though they range,
Are yet contained in either's essences.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 9.

MIXTIFORM, of mixed shape; composed of miscellaneous elements.

The General . . . speaks vaguely some smooth words to the National President, glances, only with the eye, at that so *mixtiform* National Assembly; then fares forward towards the Chateau.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. ix.

MIZES. "The profits of lands; taxes or tollages: expences or costs." (*Bailey's Dict.*)

You threaten ... those that shall refuse to pay any of your illegal and (now that the war is ended) unnecessary impositions by way of excise, loan, *mizes*, weekly and monthly assessments. — *British Bellman*, 1648 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 628).

MOB. See quotation from North. Farquhar uses *mob* for clown. The club to which North refers was the Green Ribbon Club.

I may note that the rabble first changed their title, and were called the *mob*, in the assemblies of this club. — *North*, *Examen*, p. 574.

Enter Kite with a *mob* in each hand drunk. —*Farquhar*, *Recruiting Officer*, Act II.

Whenever this word [*mob*] occurs in our writings, it intends persons without virtue or sense in all stations; and many of the highest rank are often meant by it.—*Fielding*, *Tom Jones*, Bk. I. ch. ix. note.

MOBBIFY OUT, to drive out by a mob, to rabble.

This same High and Low shall ... serve for noise, and *mobbify out* at elections conformable loyal gentlemen, whom we will cry down for High Men, that is Adherents to Popery.—*North*, *Examen*, p. 345.

MOB-DRIVER, demagogue.

Colonel Mildmay an old Rumper, and late *mob-driver* in Essex.—*North*, *Examen*, p. 126.

Yet a sideling-writer in harness upon the road to a rebellion, without a single-faced instance, shall cry, O the Papists are set up! just as his *mob-drivers* did to their rabble.—*Ibid.*, p. 343.

MOBILE, mover, or principle of motion.

O Heaven crystalline,
Which by thy watry hue
Dost temper and refine
The rest in azur'd blue;
His glory sound,
Thou first *Mobile*,
Which mak'st all wheel
In circle round.
Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 11.

MOBMASTER, a demagogue.

Faction always sustains their project of destroying the Government by inflaming the rabble, or at least by making an appearance as if they were inflamed, which is done by a sort of military disposition of *mob-masters* about in corners, that upon the watch-word are to bring forward some hare-brained rout which they call the people.—*North*, *Examen*, p. 571.

MOBOCRACY, rule of the mob.

It is a good name that a Dr. Stevens has given to our present situation (for one cannot call it a Government), a *Mobocracy*.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 245 (1757).

I must tell you a good sort of quirk of Mr. Wilkes, who, when the power of the mob and their cruelty were first reciting, quarrelled with a gentleman for saying the French government was become a democracy, and asserted it was rather a *mobocracy*.—*Mad. D'Arblay*, *Diary*, v. 76.

MOCAYARE, mockado; a stuff made in imitation of velvet (Ital. *moccaiaro*).

There are also cotton wool; tanned hides; hides in the hair; wax; camlets; *mocayares*; grogerams. — *Campion*, *Trade to Scio*, 1570 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 52).

MOCCINIGO, a small Venetian coin, worth about ninepence.

You shall not give me six crowns, nor five, nor four, nor three, nor two, nor one, nor half a ducat; no, nor a *moccinigo*. Sixpence it will cost you.—*Jonson*, *Fox*, II. i.

MOCKADO, mockery: the word is usually applied to a stuff; a mock-velvet. See N.

Neither of them would sit, nor put their hats on: what *mockado* is this to such a poor soul as I.—*Richardson*, *Pamela*, ii. 37.

MOCK-GOD, a derider of God.

Think of this, you monsters, scorners, and *mock-gods*, that forget your consciences, lest they awake and tear you in pieces.— *Ward*, *Sermons*, p. 100.

But what shall I say to such *mock-god-like* Esaus?—*Ibid.*, p. 125.

MOCK-GUEST, one who seems to offer hospitality, but only in empty show, like the Barmecide in the Arabian Nights.

Though charity commands me to believe that some women which hang out signes, notwithstanding will not lodge strangers; yet those *mock-guests* are guilty in tempting others to tempt them. — *Fuller*, *Holy State*, I. i. 7.

MOCK-MOUTHS: "mouths have they and speak not."

Those idols with their hands were so far from defending themselves, that their *mock-mouths* could not afford one word to bemoan their finall destruction. — *Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 43.

MODE, to follow the mode; to be fashionable.

Here he was accounted ἀγροικότερος, somewhat clownish, by the Romish Court, because he could not *mode* it with the Italians.—*Fuller*, *Worthies*, *Sussex* (ii. 388).

He could not *mode* it, or comport either with French fickleness or Italian pride.—*Ibid.*, *Warwick*, ii. 407.

MODELIZE, to model. See MODULIZE.

Which . . some silly saints and devout bunglers will undertake to manage and *modelize* beyond their line and measure.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 426.

MODERATION-MONGER, professor of moderation, used contemptuously.

Would St. Paul have rebuked such new-fashion'd extraordinary Christians, or would he not? And if he would, do we imagine that he would have done it in the modern treacherous dialect, Touch not my rebels and do my fanaticks no harm? No *moderation-monger* under heaven shall ever persuade me that St. Paul would have took such a course with such persons.—*South*, vi. 83.

MODERATRESS, female moderator or President.

As there was something too little, so something too much for a canonicall councill; Hilda, a woman, being *Moderatresse* therein, which seemed irregular.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 90.

MODERATRIX, moderatress, *q. v.*

Wisedom from above
Is th' only *moderatrix*, spring, and guide,
Organ and honour of all gifts beside.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 348.

Make your demands,
I'll sit as *moderatrix*, if they press you
With over-hard conditions.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 2.

The Queen Mother, *moderatrix* of this and all other solemn negotiations in France at that time.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 210.

The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs. Shirley as *moderatrix*.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 387.

MODERNITY, a piece of modern work; modernness.

But here is a *modernity* which beats all antiquities for curiosity.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 313 (1753).

Now that the poems have been so much examined, nobody (that has an ear) can get over the *modernity* of the modulations, and the recent cast of the ideas and phraseology. *Ibid.*, iv. 297 (1782).

MODESTLESS, wanting in modesty.

Alas! how faithles and how *modest-les*
Are you that (in your Ephemerides)
Mark th' yeer, the month, the day, which euermore
Gainst yeers, months, days, shall dam-vp Saturnes dore.
Sylvester, First day, first weeke, 410.

MODESTY. To *modesty away* = to lose through modesty.

Twice already have you, my dear, if not oftener, *modesty'd away* such opportunities as you ought not to have slipped.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 88.

MODESTY-BIT, "a narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker." This is Addison's definition (in the *Guardian*) of the *modesty-piece* as given in L.

Smile if you will, young ladies! your great-grandmothers wore large hoops, peaked stomachers, and *modesty-bits*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lvi.

MODICUM, mannikin.

Marc. Where are you, you *modicum*, you dwarf?
Mari. Here, giantess, here.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, Act II.

MODULET, a little model, applied here to man as the microcosm.

But soft, my muse! what, wilt thou re-repeat
The little world's admired *modulet*?
Sylvester, Seventh day, first weeke, 747.

MODULIZE, to model. See MODELIZE.

While with the Duke, th' Eternall did devise,
And to his inward sight did *modulize*
His Tabernacle's admirable form.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 1115.

MODY, fashionable; modish.

Mr. Longman would have me accept of several yards of Holland, and a silver snuff-box, and a gold ring . . . . I said, "O, dear Mr. Longman, you make me too rich and too *mody*.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 128.

MOHOCK.

Bob Tench was never at a loss for expedients, and had always a little phial of Fryar's Balsam in his pocket, some gold-beater's skin, and court-plaister, as well as his cork-screw and *mohock*.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. X. ch. xxiv.

MOISTRY, moisture.

No Shire can shew finer ware, which hath so large measure; being generally fruitful, though little *moistry* be used thereon.—*Fuller, Worthies, Somerset* (ii. 275).

MOITED, moithered (?). The meaning seems to be "made a game of," "baited."

I would not willingly be present when
They interchange their hearts; she will shew too much
A tyrant, if she be not satisfied
With what was mine, but I must be *moited*
To be their triumph.
Shirley, The Gamester, Act V.

MOKE, a donkey: said to be a gipsy word.

Miss Chummey, when entreated by two young gentlemen of the order of costermongers, inclines to the one who rides from

market on a *moke*, rather than to the gentleman who sells his greens from a handbasket. —*Thackery, Newcomes*, ch. xxx.

MOLE-SPADE, a spade or spud used in prodding for moles (?).

Poore Menaphon neither asked his swaynes for his sheepe, nor tooke his *mole-spade* on his necke to see his pastures.—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 33.

MOLEST, trouble.

Thus clogg'd with love, with passions, and with grief,
I saw the country life had least *molest*.
Greene (from the Morning Garment), p. 309.

MOLITURE, multure, a fee paid in kind for the use of a mill. See MOULTURE.

This claim of universal power and authority doth bring more *moliture* to their mill.—*Bramhall*, ii. 159.

MOLOCHIZE, immolate as to Moloch.

The people are as thick as bees below,
They hum like bees—they cannot speak—for awe;
Look to the skies, then to the river, strike
Their hearts, and hold their babies up to it.
I think that they would *Molochize* them too,
To have the heavens clear.
Tennyson, Harold, I. i.

MOMENT, to arrange to a moment.

All accidents are minuted and *momented* by Divine Providence.—*Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk* (ii. 334).

MOMENTLY, each moment; moment by moment. The Dicts. have *momentally*; momentarily.

Her face grew *momently* darker, more dissatisfied, and more sourly expressive of disappointment.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xviii.

He contrived to impress me *momently* with the conviction that I was put beyond the pale of his favour.—*Ibid.*, ch. xxxv.

MOMISH, foolish. The verses from which the extract is taken are by Alexander Neuyll.

Right so thy Muse (o worthy Googe),
Thy pleasaunt framed style,
Discoverd lyes to *momish* mouthes,
Reprochfull tongs, and vyle
Diffaming minds.
Verses prefixed to Googe's Eglogs.

MONASTERIALLY, monastically.

It is not the habit that makes the monk, many being *monasterially* accoutred, who inwardly are nothing less than monachal.—*Urquhart, Rabelais*, bk. i., *Author's Prologue.*

MONDAY. Working men who are given to drink, very often make Monday a holiday; not being up to their work after the Sunday's dissipation; hence it is called *Saint Monday*. For *Black Monday* see *s. v.* BLACK.

I continued with him several years, working when he worked, and while he was keeping *Saint Monday*, I was with boys of my own age, fighting, cudgel-playing, wrestling, &c.—*Life of J. Lackington*, Letter iii.

MONDAY'S HANDSELL. H. says "*Hansel-Monday* is the first Monday in the year, when it is usual to make presents to children and servants." Patten relates how a Captain and twenty-one soldiers, "a bunch of beggars," gave themselves up to the English, and that the Captain and six of these were given into the custody of the Provost Marshall rather "to take *Monday's handsell* than for hope of advantage."—(*Exped. to Scotl.*, 1548. *Eng. Garner*, iii. 84).

MONEY. "*Money makes the mare to go*," a saying expressive of the power of money; but also frequently used to insinuate that a bribe has been taken.

As *money makes the mare to go*,
Even so it makes the lawyer too.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. ii.

I'm *making the mare go* here in Whitford, without *the money* too sometimes.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago, Introd.*

MONEY-DROPPER, a sharper who scrapes acquaintance with a dupe by asking him about a piece of money which he pretends to have just picked up; this begets confidence and companionship, which the cheat takes advantage of to fleece the other. Cf. RING-DROPPER.

He assured us . . . that this polite, honest, friendly, humane person who had treated us so civilly, was no other than a rascally *money-dropper*, who made it his business to decoy strangers in that manner to one of his own haunts, where an accomplice or two were always waiting to assist in pillaging the prey they had run down.—*Smollett, Rod. Random*, ch. xv.

MONEY-MONGER, a dealer in money; an usurer. See quotation from Massinger *s. v.* LIVERY.

Thievery needs no more than the name to prove it a water of stealth . . a sin which usurers and *money-mongers* do bitterly rail at.—*Adams*, i. 185.

The *money-monger* hath least need of all other men to say his prayers, bee it wet or

dry, bee it tempest or calme . . . he shall bee sure of his money, for time onely works for him.— *R. Turner, Usurer's Plea answered*, p. 10 (1633).

MONEY-MONGERING, dealing with money (in a grasping way).

The last place in which he will look for the cause of his misery is in that very *money-mongering* to which he now clings as frantically as ever.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. xv.

MONEY-SACK, purse.

The *Money-sacke* best kept the land from sack.—*Davies, Microcosmos*, p. 61.

MONGIBELL. *Mongibello* or *Monte Gibello* is the name given to M. Ætna by the Sicilians, and so is used for a volcano generally.

Within us we felt too often such flamings, such furnaces or *Mongibells* of fires.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 134.

MONIED. Chapman makes Nestor speak of cattle which had been taken as "*soon-monied* wares" (*Iliad*, xi. 590), that is, I suppose, easily exchanged for money. There is no corresponding word in the original.

MONKEY, to imitate, as a monkey does.

And many murmured, "From this source
What red blood must be poured!"
And some rejoined, "'Tis even worse;
What red tape is ignored!"
All cursed the Doer for an evil,
Called here, enlarging on the Devil—
There, *monkeying* the Lord.
Mrs. Browning, Tale of Villafranca.

MONKEY. *To suck the monkey* is, properly, to abstract wine or spirits from a cask by the insertion of a tube; in the second extract it is put for drinking generally: the first gives yet another meaning to it.

"Do you know what *sucking the monkey* means?" "No, sir." "Well then, I'll tell you; it's a term used among seamen for drinking rum out of cocoa nuts, the milk having been poured out, and the liquor substituted."—*Marryat, Peter Simple*, ch. xxx.

St. Foix never would drink now, unless he was dry;
Besides, what the vulgar call *sucking the monkey*
Has much less effect on a man when he's funky.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Black Mousquetaire*).

MONKEY'S ALLOWANCE. See extract.

You fellows worked like bricks, spent money, and got midshipman's half-pay (nothing a day, and find yourself) and *monkey's allowance* (more kicks than halfpence).—*C. Kingsley, Letter, May*, 1856.

MONK-MONGER, fosterer of monasticism.

Oswald (a great *monk-monger*, of whom hereafter) held York and Worcester.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. v. 24.

MONMOUTH, a flat cap. See extracts. In Defoe's *Tour thro' G. Britain* (ii. 339), Bewdley or Beaulieu in Worcestershire is spoken of as well supplied, among other things, with "Caps, which the Dutch Seamen buy, called *Monmouth Caps.*"

The best *Caps* were formerly made at *Monmouth* . . But, on the occasion of a great plague hapning in this Town, the trade was some years since removed hence to Beaudly in Worcestershire, yet so that they are called *Monmouth Caps* unto this day . . . If at this day the phrase of *wearing a Monmouth Cap* be taken in a bad acception, I hope the inhabitants of that Town will endeavour to disprove the occasion thereof. — *Fuller, Worthies, Monmouth* (ii. 116).

The Welsh his *Monmouth* use to wear,
And of the same will brag too.
Merrie Drollerie, p. 25.

MONOCULATE, one-eyed.

Philosophy unbaptized with grace is said to be *monoculate*, to have but one eye, and that is of natural reason; a left eye of the soul.—*Adams*, ii. 378.

MONOGRAPH, treatise on a single subject, or on a single branch of a wide subject. In 1843 Sir R. Murchison had used the term in an essay, but it was quite unfamiliar to Sydney Smith, who, rather curiously, seems to have no idea of what it might mean. L. has the word, but no example.

The only expression I quarrel with is *monograph:* either it has some conventional meaning among geologists, or it only means a pamphlet—a book.—*S. Smith, Letters*, 1843.

MONOPOLE, monopoly.

Some shuffled for some office; some to gaine
Some *monopole*, which then could not be got;
For Fortune did those *monopoles* restraine,
Because she thought 'twas in hir rule a blot
To pleasure one by all her subjects' paine.
Davies, Humour's Heaven on Earth, p. 35.

MONOPOLITE, monopolist.

You marchant mercers, and *monopolites*,
Gain-greedy chapmen, perjur'd hypocrites.
Sylvester, Third day, first weeke, 522.
Nor privie Theeves, nor proud *Monopolites*.
Ibid., Hymn of Alms, 300.

MONOTONIST, one who harps on one subject.

If I ruin such a virtue, sayest thou! Eternal *monotonist!*—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 136.

MONSTER-MAN, giant.

Which like the vaunting *monster-man* of Gath,
Haue stirr'd against vs little David's wrath.
Sylvester, The Imposture, 638.

MONSTER-MASTER, brute-tamer. The extract refers to Nimrod.

This *monster-master* stout,
This Hercules, this hammer-ill, they tender,
And call him (all) their Father and Defender.
Sylvester, Babylon, 85.

MONSTRICIDE, slaughter of a monster.

Andromeda had been a good deal exposed to the Dragon in the course of the last five or six days; and if Perseus had cut the latter's cruel head off, he would have committed not unjustifiable *monstricide.*—*Thackeray, The Virginians*, ch. xxv.

MONSTRIFEROUS, portentous.

This *monstriferouse* empire of women .... is most detestable and damnable.—*Knox, First Blast* (*Maitland's Reformation*, p. 129).

MONTHLING, a being of a month old: a word formed like *yearling*. The extract is from "Address to my Infant Daughter, on being reminded that she was a month old."

Yet hail to thee,
Frail, feeble *Monthling!*—by that name methinks
Thy scanty breathing time is portioned out
Not idly.—*Wordsworth.*

MOO, to low: an onomatopœous word.

I can mind now how I used to smell the grass, and see the dew shining, and hear the pretty sweet cows a *mooing.*—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. xxiv.

MOO-COW, a childish name for the cow; imitation of the lowing.

The sheeps all baa'd, the asses bray'd,
The *moo-cow* low'd, and Grizzle neigh'd.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. xiv.

MOOD, anger.

Romulus met them with an army, and in one small skirmish made proof how *Mood* (*iram*) without might is vain and bootless.—*Holland, Livy*, p. 7.

And now my father in his *mood* may slay this poor bondsman, but for his love and loyal service to me.—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, ii. 88.

MOODISHLY, sulkily.

He had thought himself of consequence enough to behave *moodishly.*—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 166.

MOON, to dawdle; to indulge in vague and idle dreams, like a person staring at the moon instead of attending to the world's business: in the second quotation from Kingsley it = enjoying the moon-light.

He neglected alike work and amusement for lazy *mooning* over books, and the dreams which books called up.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. i.

From 7 to 10 the whole population will be in the streets, not sunning but *mooning* themselves.—*Kingsley*, 1864 (*Life*, ii. 175).

Do you think Lavender and Sheila spend their time in *mooning* up in that island of theirs?—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xxvii.

MOON. A blue moon is a vulgar expression for the Greek Calends. The subjoined extract shows that a *blue moon* as meaning something impossible or absurd is an expression at least 350 years old.

Yf they saye the *mone is belewe*,
We must beleve that it is true,
Admittynge their interpretacion.
Roy and Barlowe, Rede me and be not wroth, p. 114.

MOON. To make a man believe that *the moon is made of green cheese* = to impose upon him completely. In the second extract *Orosian* = Welshman; in the third, the saying is varied though the sound is similar.

With this plesaunt mery toye he made his frendes beleue *the moone to be made of a grene chese.*—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 193.

To make a pure Orosian thirst for blisse,
And daily say his prayers on his knees,
Is to persuade him that most certain 'tis
The moon is made of nothing but green cheese:
And then he'd ask of God no greater boon
Then place in heven to feed upon the moon.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 120.

You may as well persuade me *the moon is made of a cream cheese*, as that any nobleman turned himself into a writing-master to obtain Miss Groves.—*Mrs. Lennox, Female Quixote*, Bk. IV. ch. i.

MOON-DRAKE. The extract is from some nonsense verses by Corbet.

Marke! how the lanterns clowd mine eyes,
See where a *moon-drake* 'gins to rise.
Bp. Corbet, A Non Sequitur.

MOON-FACE, an Oriental term for a beautiful woman.

He blandly received their caresses; took their coaxing and cajolery as matters of course, and surveyed the beauties of his time as the Caliph the *moon-faces* of his harem.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. lii.

MOON-RAKING, wool-gathering; spoken of one who is absent and distraught. Wiltshire people are sometimes called *moon-rakers*, from some story of a rustic who, mistaking the reflection of the moon in a stream for a cheese, tried to fish it up with his rake.

It irked me much that any one should take advantage of me; yet everybody did so as soon as ever it was known that my wits were gone *moon-raking*.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xvii.

MOON-SICK, crazy; lunatic.

If his itch proceed from a *moon-sick* head, the chief intention is to settle his brains.—*Adams*, i. 502.

MOONY, stupid; dawdling; given to mooning.

Heiresses vary, and persons interested in one of them beforehand are prepared to find that she is too yellow or too red, tall and toppling or short and square, violent and capricious or *moony* and insipid.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxii.

MOORERY, the Moorish quarter.

They arose and entered the *moorery*, and slew many moors, and plundered their houses.—*Southey, Chron. of the Cid*, p. 386 (1808).

MOOT UP, to dig up.

A huge portion of it on all sides had, to use the provincial term, been "*mooted up*," and carried away, for the sake of the stone for building purposes.—*Archæol.*, xxxvii. 428 (1855).

MOP, a fair at which servants are hired.

Many a rustic went to a statute fair or *mop*, and never came home to tell of his hiring.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. i.

MOPE, a spiritless person. This word is in the Dicts.; but an absurd derivation of it from Merops may be seen, *s. v.* DUMPS. Perhaps in that passage *mopes* does not mean spiritless persons, but dumps or vapours.

MOPPET, a grimace.

Albeit we see them sometimes counterfeit devotion, yet never did old ape make pretty *moppet* (*moue*).—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. (*Author's Prologue*).

MOPSY-EYED, the same, I suppose, as *mop-eyed*, short-sighted, though *mopsy* = a puppet, so it might mean vacant-eyed, like a doll.

"Pretty *mopsy-eyed* soul!" was her expression: "and was it willing to think it had still a brother and sister?"—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 335.

MORAT, a drink made of honey, flavoured with the juice of mulberries. See quotation *s. v.* PIGMENT.

There was grace after meat with a fist on the board,
And down went the *morat*, and out flew the sword.—*Taylor, Edwin the Fair*, ii. 6.

Six meals a day,
With *morat* and spiced ale is generous living.
Ibid., iii. 7.

MOREEN, a stout woollen stuff, used for curtains, &c.

Mr. Harding, however, thought the old reddish-brown much preferable to the gaudy buff-coloured trumpery *moreen* which Mrs. Proudie had deemed good enough for her husband's own room.—*Trollope, Barchester Towers*, ch. v.

MOREPORK, a bird, so called from its note. Cf. PORK-PORKING.

Somewhere, apparently at an immense distance, a *morepork* was chanting his monotonous cry.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxxi.

MORISH, insufficient, *i. e.* requiring a new supply; sometimes used in a good sense for nice, that of which one would like to have more. See Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S.).

Lady S. How do you like this tea, Colonel?
Col. Well enough, Madam, but methinks it is a little *morish*.
Lady S. Oh Colonel, I understand you; Betty, bring the canister.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

MORNING-STEAD, the place of the morning, and so, morning.

Toward *morning-sted*
To mighty Pharaoh the Almighty sent
A double dream.
Sylvester, Maiden's Blush, 1176.

MORNLY, in the morning.

All the winged quiers
Which *mornly* warble on green trembling briers
Ear-tickling tunes.
Sylvester, Babylon, 327.

MOROLOGICALLY, in the way of morology, *i. e.* the science that deals with fools.

Morologically speaking, the production is no richer or sillier than your prize-fool from Gloucestershire.—*Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers*, p. 164.

MOROSO, a surly person. Cf. FURIOSO, GRATIOSO, &c. Fuller is speaking of

those who would object to organs, even in private houses.

Such *Morosos* deserve not to be owners of an articulate voice sounding through the Organ of a Throat.—*Worthies, Denbigh* (ii. 588).

MORPHETIC, pertaining to sleep; slumberous.

I never can sleep when I try for it in the day-time; the moment I cease all employment my thoughts take such an ascendance over my *morphetic* faculty, that the attempt always ends in a deep and most wakeful meditation.—*Mad. D'Arblay's Diary*, iv. 195.

I am invulnerably asleep at this very moment; in the very centre of the *morphetic* domains.—*Ibid., Camilla*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

MORRICE, a slang word for move! be off! See quotation *s. v.* MAGPIE. Perhaps the allusion is to the morris-dance.

Tony. I don't value her resentment the bounce of a cracker; zounds, here they are! *Morrice!* Prance! (Exit Hastings).—*Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer*, Act III.

MORRICE, to dance as a morrice-dance.

However it's quite
As wild a night
As ever was known on that sinister height
Since the Demon-dance was *morriced.*
Hood, The Forge.

MORROWING, procrastination.

If he importune thee with borrowing,
Or careless line upon thy purse's spending;
Or daily put thee off with *morrowing,*
Till want do make thee wearie of thy lending.
Breton, Mother's Blessing, st. 66.

MORT. See extract.

The saddler he stuffs his pannels with straw or hay, and overglaseth them with haire, and makes the leather of them of *morts* or tan'd sheep's skins.—*Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 413).

MORTAR, a cap; the square college cap is sometimes called a *mortar-board.*

No more shall man with *mortar* on his head
Set forward towards Rome.
Bp. Corbet to T. Coryate.

Some of them wore a *mortar* on their heads, so ponderous that they could look neither upward, nor on either side, but only downward and forthright.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, IV. vi. 4.

MORTAR UP, to fasten up with mortar.

Electricity cannot be made fast, *mortared up*, and ended like London Monument.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. xiii.

MORT-CLOTH, funeral hangings.

The vast Champ-de-Mars wholly hung round with black *mort-cloth;* which *mort-cloth* and expenditure Marat thinks had better have been laid out in bread in these dear days, and given to the hungry living patriot.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. vi.

MORTER-MAN, a mason. Bp. Gauden in applying this term to the Babel-builders was probably thinking of Gen. xi. 3, "slime had they for morter."

They are likely to produce no better successors either to this Church or Nation than those *morter-men* did, whose work deserved the nick-name of Babel or Confusion.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 513.

MORTSTONE. In a note Sir H. Taylor says, "This was a large stone by the way-side between a distant village and the parish church, on which the bearers of a dead body rested the coffin."

'Tis here,
Six furlongs from the chapel. What is this?
Oh me! the *mortstone!*
Taylor, Edwin the Fair, v. 7.

MOSCOVITER, a Russian. Rabelais simply has Sarmates; the explanation is Urquhart's.

The falconry . . . was yearly supplied and furnished by the Candianes, Venetians, Sarmates, now called *Moscoviters*, with all sorts of most excellent hawks.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. lv.

MOTELINGS, little motes, applied in the extract to bees. See quotation *s. v.* DROPLING.

A crowd of *moatlings* hums
Above our heads, who with their cipres wings
Decide the quarrel of their little kings.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 335.

MOTHER. A *fit of the mother* = hysteria, but in the extract the expression is used by a sort of pun for pregnancy.

If after all the sin quickens in her womb, and that within nine months she be in danger to fall into *fits of the mother*, what pangs, what throws, what convulsions tear this poor creature's breast! — *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 80.

MOTHER-IN-LAW, step-mother. The word in this sense is now little used except by the uneducated, *e. g.* Mr. Sam. Weller, *passim*, but the meaning is not a new one. In the fifth series of *N. and Q.*, vii. 519, an instance is given from a will dated 1553; while in viii. 137, a modern example is supplied from Lord Lytton's *Parisians.* In the vestry of my church hangs a copy of

verses, undated, but belonging to the earlier half of the 17th century, entituled "Smith's mournfull peale of bells on the late decease of his most vertuous and piouslie disposed *mother-in-law*, Mrs. Sarah Smith of Pear Tree." Instances will also be found in Richardson's *Grandison*, iv. 261, and in Miss Austen's *Sense and Sensibility*, ch. i. Cf. FATHER-IN-LAW.

MOTHER-NAKED, completely naked, as when born of his mother.

Young Harry on the other hand had every member as well as feature exposed to all weathers; would run about *mother-naked* for near an hour in a frosty morning. — *H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 3.

A square blanket, twelve feet in diagonal, is provided . . . in the centre a slit is effected eighteen inches long; through this the *mother-naked* trooper introduces his head and neck.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. vii.

MOTHER'S DAUGHTER. H. illustrates "*every mother's son*" = every man. Gauden (*Tears of the Church*, p. 407) has, "*every mother's child.*"

Ladies! thou, Paris, mov'st my laughter,
They're deities *ev'ry mother's daughter.*
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 258.

MOTHERSOME, maternally anxious.

I hope excuse, miss, if I seem over *mothersome* and foolish about him.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. xv.

MOTIVELESS, without motive or reason.

What but the accident of birth or education had made us to differ from those we loathed or despised? And had not this accident given us rather a *motiveless* contempt and abhorrence for others, than any real advantage over them?—*Godwin, Mandeville*, ii. 75.

MOTIVELESSNESS, aimlessness, absence of motive.

That calm which Gwendolen had promised herself to maintain had changed into sick *motivelessness.—G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxiv.

MOTLEY, a fool; perhaps in the first quotation it may rather mean, vagabond.

Alas! 'tis true I have gone here and there,
And made myself a *motley* to the view.
Shakespeare, Sonnet cx.

Jaques (to Touchstone). Will you be married, *motley?—As you like it*, iii. 3.

MOTLEY, to variegate.

With thousand dies Hee *motleys* all the meads.—*Sylvester, Eden*, 89.

MOTTOCRAT, motto-king; one who has mottoes at command.

You with your errabund guesses, veering to all points of the literary compass, amused the many-humoured, yet single-minded Pantagruelist, the quotationipotent *mottocrat.—Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xiii.

MOULT, to change or get rid of; properly applied to birds shedding their feathers, but by way of jest to other things.

Our hero gave him such a sudden fist in the mouth as dashed in two of his teeth that then happened to be *moulting.* — *H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 104.

I do not aim yet at such preferment as walking upstairs; but having *moulted* my stick, I flatter myself I shall come forth again without being lame.— *Walpole, Letters*, iii. 349 (1770).

I every day intended to thank you for the copy of Nell Gwyn's letter, till it was too late; the gout came, and made me *moult* my quill.—*Ibid.*, iii. 506 (1775).

Our men of rank . . . are not the only persons who go by different appellations in different parts of their lives. We all *moult* our names in the natural course of life.— *Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxxx.

MOULT AND MOULT, a great number?

On the eve we went to the Franciscans' Church to hear the academical exercises; there were *moult and moult* clergy.— *Walpole, Letters*, i. 39 (1739).

MOULTURE. See quotation and cf. MOLITURE.

Out of one sack he would take two *moultures* or fees for grinding.— *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xi.

MOUNDLESS, without a mound. Sylvester (*Second day, first week*, 59) calls Chaos "that great *moundlesse* Mound." I suppose his meaning to be that Chaos was a great heap of matter without form or shape, and so while in one sense a mound, yet unlike it as being without any set arrangement.

MOUNTAIN DEW, whiskey.

His nose it is a coral to the view,
Well nourish'd with Pierian potheen;
For much he loves his native *mountain dew:*
But to depict this dye would lack, I ween,
A bottle-red in terms as well as bottle-green.
Hood, Irish Schoolmaster.

MOUNTEBANK, to play the fool. Shakespeare (*Coriol.* iii. 2) has the verb = to cheat.

This Jack,
This paltry *mountebanking* quack.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 221.

Doubtless she is most holy—but for wisdom
Say if 'tis wise to spurn all rules, all censures,
And *mountebank* it in the public ways
Till she becomes a jest.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 4.

Do not suppose I am going, *sicut meus est mos*, to indulge in moralities about buffoons, paint, motley and *mountebanking*.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, VIII.

MOUNTEBANKISH, juggling.

I espy a fox near that hedge who was a Saturnian merchant born in Rugilia, whom for his cunningness in negotiating, and for som Hocos-pocos and *mountebankish* tricks I transformed to a fox.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 87.

MOUNTED ANDREW, a merry andrew or mountebank.

While *mounted Andrews*, bawdy, bold, and loud,
Like cocks, alarum all the drowsy crowd.
Verses prefixed to Kennet's Erasm. Pr. of Folly.

MOUNTENANCE, value. N. says, "a word belonging to the age of Chaucer, Gower, &c., but retained by Spenser." It is also used by Jonson.

Man can not get the *mount'nance* of an egg-shell
To stay his stomach.—*Tale of a Tub*, iii. 5.

MOURN, sorrow.

Hold, take her at the hands of Radagon,
A pretty peat to drive your *mourn* away.
Greene, Looking-Glass for London, p. 124.

Happy in sleep; waking, content to languish.
Embracing clouds by night; in day time *mourn*;
All things I loathe.
Daniel, Sonnet, xix. (*Eng. Garner*, i. 590).

MOURNERESS, female mourner.

The principal *mourneress* apparelled as an esquieresse.—*Fosbrooke, Smith's Lives of the Berkeleys*, p. 211 (1596).

MOURNSOME, mournful.

Then there came a mellow noise, very low and *mournsome*.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. iii.

MOUSE. *A man or a mouse* = something or nothing.

He was vtterly mynded to put all in hasarde to make or marre, and to bee *man or mous*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 298.

The lawyer makes his clyent either a *man or a mouse*.—*Breton, Fantasticks* (*Ten o'clock*).

MOUSEKIN, little mouse.

"Frisk about, pretty little *mousekin*," says grey Grimalkin, purring in the corner and keeping watch with her green eyes.—*Thackeray, The Virginians*, ch. xxxviii.

MOUSLE, to pull about; the word is still in use in Sussex. In Wycherley's *Country Wife*, II. i. we have "toused and *moused*."

He... so *mousled* me.—*Wycherley, Country Wife*, iv. 3.

Ben's a brisk boy; he has got her into a corner; Father's own son, 'faith he'll touzle her and *mouzle* her.—*Congreve, Love for Love*, Act III.

MOUTH-ORGAN, "a gew-gaw or Jew's (jaw's) harp" (*Holderness Glossary, E. D. S.*).

The instrumental accompaniments rarely extended beyond the shovels and a set of Pan pipes better known to the many as a *mouth-organ*.—*Sketches by Boz* (*First of May*).

MOUTHY, full of talk.

Another said to a *mouthy* advocate, Why barkest thou at me so sore?—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xvii.

MOVEABLED, furnished.

They entered into that straw-thatched cottage, scurvily built, naughtily *moveabled*, and all besmoked.—*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xvii.

MOVE-ALL, the name of a game, apparently like My Lady's Toilet.

Come, Morrice, you that love Christmas sports, what say you to the game of *move-all*?—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. I. ch. ii.

MOW, to make mouths or faces; the Dicts. give no later example of this verb than from the *Tempest*.

I heard at my back a noise like that of a baboon when he *mows* and chatters.—*Smollett, Rod. Random*, ch. lviii.

While Lenny was present to be *mowed* and jeered at, there had been no pity for him... Not that those who had *mowed* and jeered repented them of their mockery.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv.

MOWERS. *No morsel for mowyers* = not to be obtained by a poor man.

Lais, an harlot of Corinthe of excellent beautie, but so dere and costly that she was *no morsell for mowyers*. She was for none but lordes and gentlemen that might well paie for it.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 379.

MOW-YARD, place where the corn is stacked.

We've been reaping all the day, and we never will be beat,
Bet fetch it all to *mow-yard*, and then we'll thank the Lord.
Exmoor Harvest Song (*Lorna Doone*, ch. xxix.).

MOWL, same as *mow*, q. v. (?) or = *mewl* (?).

Like mimes they mope and *mowl*, and utter false sounds for hire.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Bk. I. ch. iv.

MUCHNESS. *Much of a muchness* = much the same.

"But you mustn't go to show me the very wicked ones." "Why they are all pretty *much of a muchness* for that."—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xviii.

"Some of our fellow countrymen," said Halbert, "are, it seems to me, more detestably ferocious than savages, when they once get loose." "*Much of a muchness*, no better, and perhaps no worse," said Sam.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxviii.

Oh! child, men's men; gentle or simple, they're *much of a muchness*.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxi.

MUCKER, to fail, or make a mess of a business; also a substantive. In extract from C. Kingsley it = heavy fall.

He . . . earned great honour by leaping in and out of the Loddon; only four more doing it, and one receiving a *mucker*.—*C. Kingsley*, 1852 (*Life*, i. 275).

By-the-bye Welter has *muckered;* you know that by this time.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xiv.

MUCKIBUS, tipsy.

At a great supper t' other night at Lord Hertford's, if she [Lady Coventry] was not the best humoured creature in the world I should have made her angry; she said in a very vulgar accent, if she drank any more, she should be *muckibus*. "Lord!" said Lady Mary Coke, "What is that?" "Oh! it is Irish for sentimental."—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 498 (1756).

MUCKINGTOGS, corruption of Macintosh; although referring to the togs which people wear when mucking about in rain and mud. See quotation from *Ingoldsby Legends* s. v. CARPET-SWAB.

MUCKSY. See quotation. *Mucky* is in the Dicts., and Lye has *muxy* as a Devonshire word. Cf. MUX.

Mary runs in, combs her hair, slips a pair of stockings and her best gown over her dirt, and awaits the coming guests, who make a few long faces at the "*mucksy* sort of a place," but prefer to spend the night there than to bivouac close to the enemy's camp.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xiv.

When the ground appeared through the crust of bubbled snow . . . it was all so soaked and sodden, and, as we call it, *mucksy*, that to meddle with it in any way was to do more harm than good.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xlvi.

MUCKY, to dirty.

She even brought me a clean towel to spread over my dress, "lest," as she said, "I should *mucky* it."—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxix.

MUDDIFY, to dirty.

Don't *muddify* your charming simplicity with controversial distinctions that will sour your sweet piety.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 491 (1789).

MUDDLE-HEAD, a confused person.

Mankind are not wanting in intelligence; but, as a body, they have one intellectual defect; — they are *muddle-heads*.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. vi.

MUDLARK. L., who gives no example, says, "Colloquial or slang for a dirty boy who dabbles along the mud of canals or rivers;" and this, I think, is its usual meaning, but see extract.

He . . became what is called a *mud-lark;* that is, a plunderer of the ship's cargoes that unload in the Thames.—*Miss Edgeworth, Lame Jervas*, ch. iii.

MUFFIN-CAP, flat cap worn by charity school boys, &c.

His jealousy was roused by seeing the new boy promoted to the black stick and hat-band, while he, the old one, remained stationary in the *muffin-cap* and leathers.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. vi.

Mr. Peters, though now a wealthy man, had received a liberal education at a charity school, and was apt to recur to the days of his *muffin-cap* and leathers.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Spectre of Tappington*).

MUFFE MAFFE, a reproachful epithet, though I cannot define its meaning more exactly, as there is no expression corresponding to it in the original. Stanyhurst, however, makes Æneas speak of the sleeping Polyphemus as "the *muffe maffe* loller" (*Æn.* III. 647). Stanyhurst is fond of such jingles as ruffe raffe, swish swash, &c.; and muff = a fool was in use in his time. See N. *Miff maff* is given by H. as a North country word for nonsense.

MUFFLE. "Among chymists is the cover of a test or coppel which is put over it in the fire" (*Bailey's Dict.*).

Both which (as a most noble knight Sir K. D. hath it) may be illustrated in some mesure by what we find passeth in the coppilling of a fixed metall, which as long as any lead or drosse or any allay remains with it, continueth still melting, flowing, and in motion under the *muffle*.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 148.

MUFFLED, blinded.

Muffled pagans know there is a God, but not what this God is.—*Adams*, iii. 160.

MUFTI, an officer, &c. not wearing his uniform is said to be in *mufti*. *Mufti* being the high-priest among Mahomedans, the term may have been adopted by our troops in India to signify a peaceful garb.

He has no *mufti*-coat, except one sent him out by Messrs. Stultz to India in the year 1821.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. viii.

MUG, face or mouth (slang).

Egad, Tom, they used to call you the Knight of the woful countenance, and Clive has just inherited the paternal *mug*. — *Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lvi.

I fought the best man of the lot, and thrashed him so that his whole *mug* was like a ball of beet-root.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. lxxxii.

MUGGET, explained by Wolcot in a note, "part of the entrails of certain cattle." H. gives the word in the plural = chitterlings.

I'm a poor botching tailor for a court,
Low bred on liver, and what clowns call *mugget*.—*P. Pindar*, p. 192.

MUGLE, confuse, muddle?

You must no more look to force or *mugle* men with the name of a Parliament.—*British Bellman*, 1648 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 634).

MULE. *One mule doth scrub another* = one fool flatters another.

I need not flatter these, they'll do 't themselves,
And cross the proverb that was wont to say *One mule doth scrub another*, here each ass
Has learn'd to clean himself.
Randolph, Muses' Looking Glass, iii. 4.

MULIEROSE, fond of women. L. gives *mulierosity*, with quotation from Henry More.

Well then, dame, *mulierose*—that means wrapped up body and soul in women; so prithee tell me, how did you ever detect the noodle's mulierosity? — *Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxxiii.

MULL, a thick kind of muslin.

It would be mortifying to the feelings of many ladies could they be made to understand how little the heart of man is affected by what is costly or new in their attire; how little it is biassed by the texture of their muslin, and how unsusceptible of peculiar tendencies towards the spotted, the sprigged, the *mull* or the jackonet.—*Miss Austen, Northanger Abbey*, ch. x.

MULLEY, a common name for a cow in Suffolk.

Leave milking and drie vp old *mulley* thy cow,
The crooked and aged to fatting put now.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 135.

MULLIEGRUMS, bad temper, the blues. *Mulligrubs* is more usual.

Peter's successour was so in his *mulliegrums* that he had thought to have buffeted him.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 172).

MULSACK. The first extract is from some nonsense verses by Bp. Corbet; whether there is any reference to the "famous chimney-sweeper," I do not know: but it is unlikely, unless there had been two generations of chimney-sweeps of this name.

The putrid skyes
Eat *mulsacke* pyes,
Backed up in logicke breeches.
Bp. Corbet, A Non Sequitur.

Machæra, A man then as famous for a Cryer as *Mulsack* is now for a Chimney-sweeper.—*Stapylton, Juvenal*, vii. 8, note.

MULTIFORMOUS, varied.

His *multiformous* places compell'd such a swarm of suitors to hum about him.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 204.

MULTIPLEX, manifold.

In favour of which unspeakable benefits of the reality, what can we do but cheerfully pardon the *multiplex* ineptitudes of the semblance?—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 137.

Trade everywhere, in spite of *multiplex* confusions, has increased, is increasing—*Ibid.*, iv. 255.

MULTIRAMIFIED, divided into many branches.

The Headlongs claim to be not less genuine derivatives from the antique branch of Cadwallader, than any of the last named *multiramified* families.—*Peacock, Headlong Hall*, ch. i.

MULTUPLE, manifold.

It introduced two reports instead of one, and *multuple* attendances. — *North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 78.

MUMBLE-MATINS, a contemptuous name for an ignorant priest, as was also *Sir John*. See N. s. v. *sir*.

How can they be learned having none to teach them but *Sir John Mumble-matins*?—*Pilkington*, p. 26.

MUMBLEMENT, mumble; an indistinct sound.

Lasource answered with some vague painful *mumblement*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. viii.

The sound of them is not a voice conveying knowledge or memorial of any earthly or heavenly thing; it is a wide-spread inarticulate slumberous *mumblement*, issuing as if from the lake of eternal sleep.—*Ibid., Cromwell*, i. 2.

MUMCHANCE, originally a game at which silence was imperative (see N.), then for silence or a silent person. In the extract *Mumchance* is personified, and even a biographical incident mentioned concerning him.

Why, Miss, you are in a brown study; what's the matter? methinks you look like *Mumchance* that was hang'd for saying nonothing.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

MUMMANIZE, to embalm as a mummy.

Deere Vault, that veil'st him, *mummanize* his corse,
Till it arise in Heauen to be crown'd.
Davies, Muse's Teares, p. 9.

MUMPS, dumps.

The Sunne was so in his *mumps* uppon it that it was almost noone before hee could goe to cart that day.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 168).

MUMS, lips (slang).

Why, you jade, you look so rosy this morning, I must have a smack at your *mums*.—*Foote, The Minor*, Act I.

MUNERAL, official? Adams is arguing that though there is an indelible character of priesthood in both bishop and priest, the former has a superiority in jurisdiction. I suppose the meaning to be that a bishop is not merely *primus inter pares*, but that certain offices pertain to him alone.

To be a bishop then is not a numeral but a *muneral* function; a priority in order, a superiority in degree.—*Adams*, ii. 266.

MURINE, belonging to mice.

The superabundance of the *murine* race must have been owing to their immense fecundity, and to the comparatively tardy reproduction of the feline species.—*Poetry of Antijacobin* (note), p. 131.

MURPHY, a potato, from the fondness of the Irish for the vegetable. See extract *s. v.* TUCK-SHOP. There seems, however, to have been a special kind of potato called "murphies." See Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S).

There I watch a puss
Playing with two kittens;
Playing round the fire,
Which of blazing turf is,
Roaring to the pot
Which bubbles with the *murphies*.
Thackeray, Peg of Limavaddy.

MURRAIN, plaguy (used adjectively).

It is a *murrion* crafty drab.—*Gammer Gurton's Needle* (*Hawkins' Eng. Dr.*, i. 198).

Thar's not within this land
A *muriner* cat than Gib is betwixt the Tems and Tine,
Shafe as much wit in her head almost as chave in mine.—*Ibid.* (*Ibid.*, i. 209).

My Lady was in such a *murrain* haste to be here, that set out she would, thof I told her it was Childermass Day.—*Cibber, Provoked Husband*, Act I.

MURRAINLY, excessively; plaguily.

And ye 'ad bene there, cham sure you'ld *murrenly* ha wondred.—*Gammer Gurton's Needle* (*Hawkins' Eng. Dr.*, i. 202).

MUSCIPULAR, mousy; connected with or pertaining to mice. The word is coined in imitation of Johnson's Latinisms. *Parturient* is used by H. More. *Muscipula* is Latin for "mouse-trap."

Parturient mountains have ere now produced *muscipular* abortions.—*J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses*, p. 92.

MUSE-MAN, poet.

Each driueling Lozel now
That hath but seene a Colledge, and knows how
To put a number to John Seton's prose,
Starts vp a sudden *Muse-man*, and streight throws
A packe of Epigrams into the light.
Whose vndigested mish-mash would affright
The very ghost of Martiall.
A. Holland (*Davies, Scourge of Folly*, p. 80).

MUSHED, shattered; depressed.

You're a young man, eh, for all you look so *mushed*.—*G. Eliot, Silas Marner*, ch. x.

MUSHROOMED, promoted from low origin: the substantive = upstart, and the adjectival use (e. g. "*mushroom* nobility") is common. The verb is said in the extract to be a peculiar expression of Lovelace's, to whom it is attributed.

None but the prosperous upstart, *mushroomed* into rank (another of his peculiars), was arrogantly proud of it.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 297.

MUSHY, in several dialects = soft; crumbling. Perhaps it means in the extract, She is not foolishly or demonstratively soft, but, &c.

A child-bearing tender-hearted thing is the woman of our people; her children are

mostly stout, as I think you'll say Addy's are, and she's not *mushy*, but her heart is tender.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xlvi.

MUSIC, to play music.

A man must put a mean valuation upon Christ to leave him for a touch upon an instrument, and a faint idea of future torments to be fiddled and *musick'd* into hell.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 135.

MUSICLESS, unmusical; inharmonious.

Their *musicklesse* instruments are frames of brasse hung about with rings, which they jingle in shops according to their marchings.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 172.

MUSK-COD, an abusive term, applied to a scented courtier.

Hor. Deliver this letter to the young gallant Druso, he that fell so strongly in love with me yesternight.

Asin. It's a sweet *musk-cod*, a pure spic'd gull.—*Dekker, Satiromastix* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 130).

I've breath enough at all times, Lucifer's *musk-cod*,
To give your perfumed worship three venues.
Massinger, Old Law, iii. 2.

MUSMILION, musk melon.

There is a musk milion ground trenched, manured, and very well ordered for the groweth of *musmilions*, which borders, herbes, flowers, and *musmilion* ground, wee valew to bee worth £3.—*Survey of Manor of Wimbledon*, 1649 (*Archæol.* x. 432).

MUSON, seems to mean a horn.

If I suffer this, we shall have that damn'd courtier pluck on his shoes with the parson's *musons*. Fine i' faith! none but the small Levite's brow to plant your shoeing horn-seed in.—*Killigrew, Parson's Wedding*, v. 4.

MUSROLL, nose-band of bridle.

Their bridles have not bits, but a kind of *musroll* of two pieces of wood.—*Modern Account of Scotland*, 1670 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 137).

MUST, mouldiness; mustiness.

A smell as of unwholesome sheep, blending with the smell of *must* and dust, is referable to the nightly (and often daily) consumption of mutton fat in candles, and to the fretting of parchment forms and skins in greasy drawers.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xxxviii.

MUSTACHOES, applied to ears of corn; we speak of bearded grain.

Heer for our food millions of flowrie grains,
With long *mustachoes*, waue vpon the plains.
Sylvester, Third day, first weeke, 811.

MUSTARD-TOKEN, something very minute.

A piece of silver! I never had but two calves in my life, and those my mother left me; I will rather part from the fat of them than from a *mustard-token's* worth of argent.—*Massinger, Virgin Martyr*, ii. 2.

MUSTER, the technical term for a company of peacocks.

Master Simon . . told me that according to the most ancient and approved treatise on hunting I must say a *muster* of peacocks.—*Irving, Sketch Book* (*Christmas Day*).

MUSTY, to grow musty. In the first extract a gambler tells a friend he shall not allow a hundred pounds which he has received to grow musty, *i. e.* hoarded, instead of being staked.

Wil. But hark thee, hark thee, Will, did'st win it?

Ha. No, but I may lose it ere I go to bed; Dost think 't shall *musty*? what's a hundred pound?—*Shirley, The Gamester*, Act II.

You . . keep your reputation *mustying* upon an old foundation, which is ready to sink for want of being repair'd by some notable atchievements.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 180.

MUSTY, moping. Cf. FUSTY.

On her birthday
We were forced to be merry, and, now she's *musty*,
We must be sad on pain of her displeasure.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

Apollo, what's the matter, pray,
You look so *mustily* to-day?
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 225.

MUTABILATE, to change.

Fye, Doctor, fye! you know it is a folly
Thus to submit and yield to melancholy;
For 'twill *mutabilate* poor nature's light,
And turn its day into a gloomy night.
T. Brown, Works, iv. 243.

MUTATION, post-house.

Neere or upon these Causeys were seated . . . . *mutations;* for so they called in that age the places where strangers, as they journied, did change their post horses, draught-beasts, or wagons.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 65.

MUTILE, to mutilate.

Hee sees high Arches, huge shining heaps of stone
Maim'd, *mutil'd*, murder'd by years wasteful teen.—*Sylvester, Spectacles*, st. 32.

MUTINER, a mutineer.

Murmurers are like to *mutiners*, where one cursed villaine may be the ruine of a whole camp.—*Breton, A Murmurer*, p. 8.

MUTINISE, to mutiny.

Or if they must be thoughts, and a multi-

tude, yet . . . that they had not presumed unto so bold approaches as to *mutinise apud me*, within my heart.—*Adams*, iii. 281.

MUTISM, silence.

Paulina was awed by the savants, but not quite to *mutism;* she conversed modestly, diffidently.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxvii.

MUTTERATION, subdued grumbling: a word coined by Miss Grandison.

So the night passed off with prayings, hopings, and a little *mutteration.* (Allow me that word, or find me a better.)—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 282.

MUTTEROUS, muttering; buzzing.

Lyke bees in summer season, through rusticall hamlets,
That flirt in soonbeams, and toyle with *mutterus* humbling.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 414.

MUTTON, "a French gold coin, so called from its being impressed with the image of a lamb" (*Note by Scott* in loc.).

He will pay you gallantly; a French *mutton* for every hide I have spoiled, and a fat cow or bullock for each day I have been absent.—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, i. 112.

MUTUALITY, exchange of good offices.

His kindnesses seldome exceed courtesies. Hee loues not deeper *mutualities*, because he would not take sides, nor hazard himselfe on displeasures, which he principally avoids. —*Earle, Microcosmographie* (*Plausible Man*).

MUTUATION, exchange.

O blessed mutation, blessed *mutuation!* What we had ill, (and what had we but ill?) we changed it away for His good.—*Adams*, i. 396.

MUX, to make a mess of. Cf. MUCKSY.

My mother and Nicholas Snowe . . had thoroughly *muxed* up everything, being too quick-headed.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. lxii.

MUZZING, stupidly loitering (?). The speaker in the extract is the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, sister of Peg Woffington.

If you but knew, cried I, to whom I am going to-night, and who I shall see to-night, you would not dare keep me *muzzing* here.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 158.

MUZZY, muddled with drink; also, stupid, confused.

Lord Frederick Foretop and I were carelessly sliding the Ranelagh round, picking our teeth, after a damned *muzzy* dinner at Boodle's.—*Foote, Lame Lover*, Act I.

Mr. L. a sensible man of eighty-two, strong, healthy, and conversable as he could have been at thirty-two; his wife a dull *muzzy* old creature; his sister a ditto.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 305 (1780).

A few of the more indefatigable were continuing their labours, receiving reports from scouts, giving orders, laying wagers, and very *muzzy* with British principles and spirits.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. XII. ch. xxxi.

MYALL-BOUGH.

"There's some folks don't believe in witches and the like," he continued, "but a man that's seen a naked old hag of a gin ride away on a *myall-bough*, knows better."—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. v.

MYONER, miner.

The *myoners* . . . fully wrought the mine through the castle wall.—*Sir T. Fairfax to Lenthall*, Aug. 15, 1645.

MYRRHY, redolent of myrrh, perfumed.

As pours some pigeon from the *myrrhy* lands,
Rapt by the whirlblast to fierce Scythian strands
Where breed the swallows.
Browning, Waring.

MYTHOLOGIST, a writer of fables; usually one who investigates or explains myths. L'Estrange put forth an edition in English of the "Fables of Æsop, and other eminent *Mythologists;* 3rd edit., 1669."

N

NAB. H. says, "a cant term for the head," but in the extracts it means a hat.

Kite. Off with your hats! 'Ounds, off with your hats: this is the Captain, the Captain.

1*st Mob.* We have seen Captains afore now, mun.

2*nd Mob.* Ay, and Lieutenant-Captains too: s'flesh, I'll keep on my *nab.*

1*st Mob.* And I'se scarcely d'off mine for any Captain in England.
Farquhar, Recruiting Officer, Act II.

There were particularly two parties, viz., those who wore hats fiercely cocked, and

those who preferr'd the *nab*, or trencher hat with the brim flapping over their eyes.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. II. ch. vi.

NAB, a rising ground.

Will you just turn this *nab* of heath, and walk into my house?—*E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. xxi.

NABALITICK, churlish, like Nabal (1 Sam. xxv. 3).

It is then a sin arguing a *Nabalitick* and vile heart to meditate nothing but vile and illiberal things for God.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 353.

NABOBBERY, the nabob class.

"How particularly great he is to-night; he reminds me of a nabob." "*Nabobbery* itself," said Hyacinth.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. II. ch. x.

NABOBESS, female nabob; wife of a rich man, especially of one who had made his fortune in India.

There are few nabobs and *nabobesses* in this country.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 375 (1771).

I must alter the disposition of my acres once more; I will have no nabobs nor *nabobesses* in my family.—*Burgoyne, Maid of the Oaks*, Act IV.

Mrs. Major Waddell played the Nabob's lady as though she had been born a *Nabobess*.—*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, Vol. II. ch. xiv.

NADS, adze. So *nawl* or *nall* for awl.

An ax and a *nads* to make troffe for thy hogs.—*Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 36.

NAG, to keep on with complaints or reproaches.

Forgive me for *nagging;* I am but a woman.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xcvii.

NAIL. To *hit the nail on the head* = to speak to the point; to touch the matter exactly. The proverb is illustrated in N., but the following are earlier by more than 70 years than the earliest example there.

Thou *hyttest the nayle vpon the heed*,
For that is the thinge that they dreed,
Least Scripture shuld come vnto light.
Dyalogue betweene a Gentillman and Husbandman, p. 142.

Did she not (think you) *hit the nail on the head* in thus taunting this bishop?—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 202.

NAIVETY, piquant simplicity. The French *naïveté* is naturalized among us, but this English form is peculiar.

His apologies and the like, when in a fit of repentance he felt commanded to apologise, were full of *naivety*, and very pretty and ingenious.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. II. ch. iii.

NAMBY-PAMBY, to talk mincingly; to flatter: the word is usually an adjective.

A lady of quality . . . sends me Irish cheese and Iceland moss for my breakfast, and her waiting gentlewoman to *namby-pamby* me.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. xvi.

NAME-FATHER, inventor of names.

I have changed his name by virtue of my own single authority. Knowest thou not that I am a great *name-father?*—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 45.

NAME-SON, godson, or perhaps only namesake.

God for ever bless your honour! I am your *name-son* sure enough.—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. xii.

The Major was . . . highly flattered by the interest expressed for his little *name-son*.—*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi.

NAN-BOYS, effeminate men (?).

The gittarn and the lute, the pipe and the flute,
Are the new alamode for the *nan-boys;*
With pistol and dagger the women outswagger
The blades with the muff and fan, boys.
Merry Drollerie, p. 12.

NANNICOCK, a silly, affected person. See H. s. v. *nanny hen*.

Hee that doth wonder at a weathercocke,
And plaies with euery feather in the winde,
And is in loue with euery *nannicocke*.
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 23.

NAP. Grose says, "to cheat at dice by securing one chance." The term referred to by Defoe was in use at Halifax, and is applied to stealing.

Assisting the frail square die with high and low fullums, and other *napping* tricks.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 60.

Hand Napping, that is, when the criminal was taken in the very act [of stealing cloth].—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 143.

NAPELL, *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*, called in Scotland *gnapperts* or *knapperts*, and in Ireland *napperty*.

Hot *napell* making lips and tongue to swell.
Sylvester, The Furies, 179.

NAPKIN, to wrap in a napkin.

Let every man beware of *napkining* up the talent which was delivered him to trade withal.—*Sanderson*, iii. 97.

NAPPED, having a soft or woolly nap.

He had come on foot without attendants, was dressed in a plain *napped* coat, and had the mien and appearance of an honest country grazier.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 282.

NAPPY, soft. The Dicts. only give the word as applied to ale = strong.

The lint or *nappie* downe which linnen cloth beareth in manner of a soft cotton . . is of great vse in Physicke.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. i.

NARCOTISM, condition produced by narcotics; coma.

From what I see of the case . . *narcotism* is the only thing I should be much afraid of.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. lxx.

NARRATE, to relate. This verb is not in R., and L. only cites for it Buckle's *Hist. of Civilization*. In the extract it is italicized as a Scotticism.

Thou tellest me that when I have least to *narrate*, to speak in the Scottish phrase, I am most diverting.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 223.

NARROW, ne'er a. Cf. ARROW.

I warrants me there is *narrow* a one of all those officer fellows but looks upon himself to be as good as arrow a squire of 500*l.* a year.—*Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. ii.

As for master and the young squire, they have as yet had *narro* glimpse of the true light.—*Humphrey Clinker*, i. 181.

NARROW-BREATHED, short of breath.

He that is asthmatical, *narrow-breathed* in his faith, cannot but be lumpish and melancholy.—*Adams*, iii. 96.

NASOLOGY, the science of noses.

Mr. Dickens is as deep in *nasology* as the learned Slawkenbergius; his people are perpetually wagging their noses, or flattening them against windows, or rubbing them, or evincing some restlessness or other in connection with them.—*Phillips, Essays from the Times*, ii. 336.

NATION, a body or company: we use *tribe* in the same way. The word is sometimes used as an adverb = very, but in that case it is an abbreviation of tarnation or damnation.

A public defamer of the whole *nation* of dissenters.—*North, Examen*, p. 416.

Nothing was difficult but his attendance upon and dealing with the court; . . . that captious *nation*.—*Ibid., Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 172.

The whole *nation* of the law were at that time apprised of all the arguments pro and con.—*Ibid.*, ii. 257.

The French had such a *nation* of hedges, and copses, and ditches. — *Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iv. 85.

What a *nation* of herbs he had procured. —*Ibid.*, v. 117.

NATITIAL, nativity.

Scarce fourteen times had hee beheld the birth
Of th' happy Planet (which presag'd his Worth)
Predominant in his *Natitiall*.
Sylvester, Henrie the Great, 39.

NATIVE, an English oyster.

What different lots our stars accord!
This babe to be hail'd and woo'd as a lord,
And that to be shunn'd like a leper!
One to the world's wine, honey, and corn,
Another, like Colchester *native*, born
To its vinegar only and pepper.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

His eyes rested on a newly-opened oyster-shop on a magnificent scale, with *natives* laid one deep in circular marble basins in the windows. —*Sketches by Boz (Mr. John Dounce)*.

NATTER, to nag; to find fault.

"Ha' a drop o' warm broth?" said Lisbeth, whose motherly feeling now got the better of her *natteriug* habit.—*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. iv.

NATTERED, querulous; impatient.

As she said of herself, she believed she grew more "*nattered*" as she grew older; but that she was conscious of her "*natteredness*" was a new thing.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth*, ch. xxix.

NATURALNESS, absence of affectation. Thackeray did not coin this word, or at least was not the first to use it; it occurs in South, Dryden, and Addison. See L.

Gentility is the death and destruction of social happiness amongst the middle classes in England. It destroys *naturalness* (if I may coin such a word) and kindly sympathies.—*Thackeray, Misc.*, ii. 293.

He seems to have risen above himself, by a sudden inspiration, into that true *naturalness* which is the highest expression of the spiritual.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. vi.

NATURAL WRITER, a naturalist.

A lapwing, which bird our *natural writers* name *Vannellus*.—*Sir T. Brown*, Tract iv.

NATURIZE. To *naturize all* = to refer everything to Nature.

Who is a Nature supernaturall?
So say Diuines, so sayes Phylosophy:
Which call God Nature, *naturizing all*
That was, or is, or shal in Nature be.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 6.

NAUGHT OF, TO BE, to be regardless of.

For this their nurcelings sake, both man and wife abstaine from carnall company together; . . . . and to have the suckling of the little child they count a sufficient reward for *being naught of* their bodies.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 143.

NAUSEATION, disgust.

It caused not onely a *nauseation* in the people of England of Danish kings, but also an appetite, yea a longing, after their true and due Sovereign.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. vi. 10.

NAUSITY, aversion; nausea.

It has in truth given me a kind of *nausity* to meaner conversations.—*Cotton's Montaigne*, ch. lxxvi.

NAVEL. *The man without a navel* = Adam; for, says the Annotator, "the navel being only of use to attract the aliment *in utero materno*, and Adam having no mother, he had no use of a navel, and therefore it is not to be conceived he had any."

'Tis I that do infect myself; *the man without a navel* yet lives in me.—*Sir T. Brown, Religio Medici*, Pt. II. sect. x.

NAVEL-STEAD, place of the navel.

Full in the *navel-stead*
He ripp'd his belly up.
Chapman, Iliad, xxi. 173.

NAVICULAR, belonging to a ship. The "*navicular* spokesman" in the extract is a Thames waterman.

"Rare game, master!" cries our *navicular* spokesman.—*Tom Brown, Works*, iii. 138.

NAVIGATOR, a labourer employed in cutting or digging trenches, sluices, &c.: usually abbreviated to NAVVY, *q. v.*

There's enough of me, sir, to make a good *navigator*, if all trades fail.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. xi.

I dare say you could drop down into a *naviyator*, or a shoeblack, or something in that way to-morrow, and think it pleasant.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xli.

NAVVY, a labourer engaged in digging or cutting trenches, sluices, &c.: an abbreviation of NAVIGATOR, *q. v.*

That Tim Goddard stole all my clothes, and no good may they do him; last time as I went to gaol I gave them him to kep, and he went off for a *navvy* meantimes.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. viii.

NAY-LESS, persistent; one who will not take No for an answer.

Like a *nay-lesse* Wooer,
Holding his cloak, shee puls him hard unto her.—*Sylvester, Maiden's Blush*, 991.

NAZARDLY, mean; foolish.

What! such a *nazardly* Pigwiggen,
A little Hang-strings in a Biggin.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 201.

NEAR, miserly. The expression in Bp. Andrewes is similar.

This is that which makes the devil so good a husband and thrifty, and to *go near hand*; what need he give more when so little will serve?—*Andrewes*, v. 546.

Then came up Solmes's great estate; his good management of it. "A little too *near* indeed," was the word (Oh how money-lovers, thought I, will palliate! Yet my mother is a princess in spirit to this Solmes).—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 194.

"This is not my doctrine," cried Hobson; "I am not a *near* man neither; but as to giving at that rate, it's quite out of character."—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. IX. ch. i.

Mr. Barkis, being now a little *nearer* than he used to be, always resorted to this same device before producing a single coin from his store.—*Dickens, David Copperfield*, ch. xxi.

NEATHERDESS, woman who looks after cattle. The Dicts. give *neatress*.

But hark how I can now expresse
My love unto my *neatherdesse*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 261.

What doth cause this pensiveness,
Thou most lovely *neatheardesse*?
Ibid., p. 327.

NECK, to decapitate or strangle. Sylvester and Breton use *neck* and *give the neck* in relation to the pieces at chess, in which case "neck" seems to mean "take." See next entry but one.

This leaps, that limps, this checks, that *necks*, that mates,
Their Names are diverse, but their Wood is one.
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. viii.

The plot had a fatal *necking* stroke at that execution.—*North, Examen*, p. 220.

Throw in a hint that if he should neglect
One hour, the next shall see him in my grasp,
And the next after that shall see him *neck'd*.
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 22.

NECK. *To break the neck* = to strike at the root of. A man who has got through the hardest part of a task is said to have *broken the neck* of it.

The last instance of his lordship's care of the suitors was to quicken the dispatch at the register's office and (if possible) to *break the neck* of those wicked delays used there.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 80.

His Knighthood, dating from the very year of Cromwell's invasion (1649), indicates a man expected to do his best on the occasion; as in all probability he did, had not Tredah Storm proved ruinous, and the *neck* of this Irish war been *broken* at once.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. ii.

NECK. *To give the neck* = to give the necking-stroke, to finish off?

The king himself is haughtie Care,
Which ouerlooketh all his men,
And when he seeth how they fare,
He steps among them now and then,
Whom when his foe presumes to checke,
His seruants stand to *give the necke*.
Breton, Daffodils and Primroses, p. 5.
And when you plaie beware of checke,
Know how to saue and *give a necke*.
Ibid.

NECK AND CROP, head over heels, or completely. See extract *s. v.* SQUAD.

NECK AND HEELS, violently; in an irregular manner.

The liberty of the subject is brought in *neck and heels* as they say, that the Earl might be popular.—*North, Examen*, p. 72.

Sir John. Can nobody tell me how he was seized?
Contrast. Seized! why by that ruffian, *neck and heels*.
Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor, iii. 4.

NECKHANDKERCHIEF, a cravat. Kerchief is a covering for the head; so *neckhandkerchief* is a very peculiar word.

Open the top drawer of the wardrobe, and take out a clean shirt and *neckhandkerchief*.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xx.

NECKLACE, a band for the neck; usually of gold or silver or precious stones; not so in the extract.

A plain muslin tucker I put on, and my black silk *necklace* instead of the French *necklace* my lady gave me.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 64.

NECK OR NOTHING, ready to run all hazards.

The world is stock'd with *neck or nothing*; with men that will make over by retail an estate of a thousand pound per annum to a lawyer in expectation of being pleaded into another of two hundred.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 526.

NECK-QUESTION, question affecting the life.

The Sacrament of the Altar was the main touchstone to discover the poor Protestants. . . . This *neck-question*, as I may terme it, the most dull and duncicall Commissioner was able to aske.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VIII. ii. 26.

NECROLATRY, worship of the dead.

Egypt the native land of *necrolatry*.—*Ewald, Hist. of Israel* (*Eng. trans.*), iii. 50.

NECROMANCING, exercising necromancy.

The dead soldier in Lucan whom the mighty *necromancing* witch tortures back into a momentary life.—*De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches*, i. 173.

NECTARELL, sweet as nectar. Crashaw has *nectareal; nectareous* is also in use.

Put on your silks; and piece by piece
Give them the scent of amber-greece;
And for your breaths too, let them smell
Ambrosia-like or *nectarell*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 17.

NEDDY, a donkey. L., who gives no example, thinks it a corruption of an heady (animal); but more than one Christian name is bestowed on this animal; e. g. *Cuddy, Dicky, Jack*. See extract *s. v.* DONKEY.

Her donkeys wandering at their own sweet will answered the bay of the bloodhound with a burst of harmony. "They 'm laughing at us, Keper, they *neddies*; we 'm lost our labour here."—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xv.

NEED-BE, necessity.

Princess de Lamballe has lain down on bed; "Madame, you are to be removed to the Abbaye." "I do not wish to remove; I am well enough here." There is a *need-be* for removing.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. I. ch. iv.

NEEDFIRE, fire produced by rubbing two pieces of wood together. See Wedgwood *s. v.* In the extract it = beacon.

The ready page with hurried hand
Awaked the *needfire's* slumbering brand,
And ruddy blushed the heaven.
Scott, Lay of Last Minstrel, c. iii.

NEEDFUL, used substantivally for that which is necessary or essential; "*the needful*" is a common expression for money.

Mrs. Air. You have the *needful*?
Mr. Air. All but five hundred pounds which you may have in the evening.
Foote, The Cozeners, Act III.

"He does not say how much his share will come to, do he, Edward?" "No, ma'am, you see he writes in a great hurry, and he has only time, as he says, to mention the *needful*." "And is not the money the *needful?*" said Sir John Hunter.—*Miss Edgeworth, Manœuvring*, ch. viii.

For particulars Isabella could afford to wait; the *needful* was comprised in Morland's promise.—*Miss Austen, Northanger Abbey*, ch. xv.

NEEDLE. See extract for a jocose derivation.

This industrious Instrument, *Needle, quasi Ne idle*, as some will have it, maintaineth

many millions.—*Fuller, Worthies, London*, ii. 50.

NEEDLING, one in want.

S're a good turn shall never guerdon want,
A gift to *needlings* is not given but lent.
Sylvester, The Schisme, 467.

NEEDLY, prickly, bristling.

As I looked down on his stiff bright head-piece, small quick eyes, and black *needly* beard, he seemed to despise me (too much as I thought) for a mere ignoramus and country bumpkin.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xxiii.

NEEDDOM, the domain of want or need.

Idleness is the coach to bring a man to *Needdom*, prodigality the post-horse.—*Adams*, i. 496.

NEEDMENTS, necessaries. R. and L. give the word, each with a single, though different, quotation from the *F. Queene*, to which may be added one from *Colin Clout's come home againe*, line 193; it is not however confined to Spenser.

The scrip with *needments* for the mountain air.—*Keats, Endymion*, Bk. I.

NEEDNOT, a superfluity: still in use, says Abp. Trench, among Quakers.

Whosoever shall observe the abundance of gold and silver in Solomon's time in the city of Jerusalem, will conclude this country not to be the cistern, but fountain, of those metals. As if Divine Providence had so divided it, that other lands should be at the care and cost to bear, dig o[illegible], and refine, and Judæa have the honour and credit to use, expend, yea neglect such glittering *need-nots* to humane happinesse.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, Bk. I. ch. iii.

NEEDSLY, of necessity. The Dicts. have *needly*.

Upon a vow who spouseth me must *needsly* take in hand
The flying serpent for to slay which in the forest is.—*Peele, Sir Clyomon*, I. i.

NEEDY-HOOD, state of want.

Floure of fuz-balls, that's too good
For a man in *needy-hood*;
But the meal of mill-dust can
Well content a craving man.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 239.

NE'ER-BE-GOOD, a worthless fellow; a *ne'er-do-well*, which is the commoner word.

Why, 'tis that *ne'er-be-good*, thy Son,
Has made me do what I have done.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 214.

NE'ER-DO-WELL, wild; also, as a substantive, a worthless person. See quotation *s. v.* LIE-A-BED.

The one, Ebsworthy, was a plain, honest, happy-go-lucky sailor, and as good a hand as there was in the crew; and the other was that same *ne'er-do-weel* Will Parracombe, his old school-fellow who had been tempted by the gipsy-Jesuit.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxiv.

NEEVIE-NEEVIE-NICK-NACK, a street-boy's gambling game: one holds up marbles or the like in his clenched fist, while another guesses at the number. "*Nivinivinack*" is mentioned among the games played at by Gargantua (Urquhart's *Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxii.). In the original it is *à la nique noque*.

"He gave me half-a-crown yince, and forbade me to play it awa at pitch and toss." "And you disobeyed him, of course?" "Na, I didna disobeyed him; I played it awa at *neevie-neevie-nick-nack*."—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 197.

NEFAST, wicked.

"They don't please you; no accounting for tastes." "I beg your pardon; I account for yours, if you really take for truth and life monsters so *nefast* and flagitious."—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. X. ch. i.

NEG, nag.

They [Northumbrians] were a comical sort of people, riding upon *negs*, as they call their small horses.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 272.

NEGANT, one who denies. The extract is quoted by Strype from W. Kingsmill's *Defence of Priests' Marriage*, p. 352.

The affirmants of this proposition were almost treble so many as were the *negants*.—*Strype, Cranmer*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

NEGATORY, denying.

As yet no gilt autograph invites him, permits him; the few gilt autographs are all *negatory*, procrastinating.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. xi.

On Friday the 15th of July, 1791, the National Assembly decides, in what *negatory* manner we know.—*Ibid., Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. ix.

NEGOTIATRIX, female manager or negotiator.

Our fair *negotiatrix* prepared to show the usual degree of gratitude towards those who had been the principal instruments of her success.—*Miss Edgeworth, Manœuvring*, ch. xv.

NEGROFY, to turn into a negro.

And if no kindly cloud will parasol me,
My very cellular membrane will be changed,
I shall be *negrofied.*
Southey, Nondescripts, iii.

NEMO SCIT, an unknown quantity. In the first quotation a large amount is meant; in the second, where Gauden is speaking of the inward illuminations, &c. which some put forward as evidences of their acceptance with God, the reverse is implied.

Licences to marry within degrees forbidden; for Priests' base Sonnes to succeed their fathers in a benefice, and a hundred other particulars, brought yearly a *Nemo scit* into the Papal treasury.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. iii. 41.

These are (a *nemo scit*) as easily denied as they are rashly affirmed, being indiscoverable and incommunicable to any but God's and a man's own spirit.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 214.

NEOTERISM, novelty; innovation: used by Dr. Hall in reference to new words, as a term not exciting prejudice, like neologism or innovation. See quotation *s. v.* HERETICATE.

Neoterisms we must have, however, to the end of time, and—such are human imitativeness and ignorance—the bad are likely to be patronized by the thoughtless quite as readily as the good.—*Hall, Modern English*, p. 19.

NEPOTIOUS, addicted to nepotism; over-fond of nephews.

It may be questioned whether fond uncles are not as numerous as unkind ones, notwithstanding our recollections of King Richard and the Children in the Wood. We may use the epithet *nepotious* for those who carry this fondness to the extent of doting, and, as expressing that degree of fondness, it may be applied to William Dove; he was a *nepotious* uncle.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. x.

With such a chapter, therefore, will I brighten the countenance of many a dear child, and gladden the heart of many a happy father, and tender mother, and *nepotious* uncle or aunt.—*Ibid.* ch. cxxix.

NEPOTIST, one guilty of nepotism.

Were they to submit . . to be accused of Nepotism by *Nepotists?*—*Sydney Smith*, 1*st Letter to Archd. Singleton.*

NERVELET, small nerve.

I dream'd this mortal part of mine
Was metamorphoz'd to a vine;
Which crawling one and every way,
Enthrall'd my dainty Lucia.
Methought her long small legs and thighs
I with my tendrils did surprize;
Her belly, buttocks, and her waste
By my soft *nerv'lits* were embrac'd.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 13.

NERVY, strong; sinewy. R. and L. have the word, and the latter marks it as obsolete, which no doubt it is, although a modern instance of its use may be adduced.

Between
His *nervy* knees there lay a boar-spear keen
Keats, Endymion, Bk. I.

NESCIO, a proverbial phrase to express the difficulty which an unknown man finds in getting preferment.

The man . . . seemed very fit to make a Governour; but, as our Cambridge term is, he was staid with *Nescios:* he was not kuown in court nor city.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 97.

NESCIOUS, ignorant.

He that understands our thoughts long before they are born cannot be *nescious* of our works when they are done.—*Adams*, ii. 171.

NEST, to relieve nature.

The most mannerly step but to the door, and *nest* upon the stairs.—*Modern Account of Scotland*, 1670 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 137).

NESTLE-COCK, a foundling. N. has *nescock*, with quotation from Dunton's *Ladies' Dict.*, who refers also to *cockney;* of which Fuller says some take it for "One coaks'd or cocker'd, made a wanton or a *nestle-cock* of."—*Worthies, London* (ii. 55).

NET, to cover with a net.

It would have grieved him sorely, he said, to leave his favourite tree to strangers, after all the pains he had been at in *netting* it to keep off the birds.—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. xxi.

NETTIE, natty.

Though danger be mickle,
And fauour so fickle,
Yet dutie doth tickle
My fansie to wright,
Concerning how prettie,
How fine and how *nettie*,
Good huswife should jettie
From morning to night.
Tusser, p. 159.

NEVER-STRIKE, a man who never yields.

So off went Yeo to Plymouth, and returned with Drew and a score of old *never-strikes.*—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xvi.

NEVER THE NEAR, never the nearer; to no purpose.

I will not dispute the matter with them, saith God, from day to day, and *never the near.*—*Latimer*, i. 245.

Poor men put up bills every day, and *never the near.*—*Ibid.*, p. 275.

Boh. I kept a great house with small cheer, but all was *ne'er the near.*

Ober. And why?

Boh. Because in seeking friends I found table-guests to eat me and my meat.—*Greene, James the Fourth*, Induction.

Men may search for a thing, and be *never the near*, because they cannot search it out.—*Sanderson*, ii. 328.

NEW-FASHION, to rearrange or to modernize.

Had I a place to *new-fashion*, I should not put myself into the hands of an improver.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. vi.

NEWGATED, imprisoned. Cf. BRIDEWELLING.

Soon after this he was taken up and *Newgated.*—*North, Examen*, p. 258.

NEWS, a messenger with news.

In the mean time there cometh a *News* thither with his horse to go over, and told us he did come from Islington this morning.—*Pepys*, July 31, 1665.

NEWS. A *house where they took in the news* seems to have been once a euphemism for a brothel.

During the election at Taunton, a gentleman, . . seeing the hostler, asked him if he could inform him where they *took in the news.* The hostler, understanding him in a literal sense, directed him to a bookseller's shop on the opposite side of the way. . . . "The gentleman never asked me for a bad house; he only asked me for a *house where they took in the news.*"—*Life of J. Lackington*, pp. 84, 86.

NEWSLESS, without news.

We are in such a *news-less* situation, that I have been some time too without writing to you.—*Walpole to Mann*, ii. 191 (1746).

NEXT DOOR, approach; nearness.

The *next doore* of death sads him not, but hee expects it calmely as his turne in nature.—*Earle, Microcosmography* (*Good old man*).

NEXTER, next.

And in the *nexter* night
Ful many times do crie,
Remembring yet the ruthful plight
Wherein they late did lie.
Gascoigne, Complaint of Philomene, p. 111.

NIB, to nibble.

When the fish begin to *nib* and bite,
The moving of the float doth them bewray.
Dennis, Secrets of Angling (*Eng. Garner*, i. 151).

NICHER. to chuckle in a quiet way. In the north of England the word also means to neigh.

The old crone "*nichered*" a laugh under her bonnet and bandage.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xix.

NICHIL. See extract.

There is an Officer in the Exchequer, called *Clericus Nihilorum*, or the Clerk of the *Nichills*, who maketh a Roll of all such sums as are *nichill'd* by the Sheriff upon their estreats of the Green Wax, when such sums are set on persons, either not found, or not found solvible.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. xxv.

NICIFINITY, finicalness. The 198th Epigram in Davies's *Scourge of Folly* is "Against Rontae's base pride, light waight, and too much affected *nicifinity.*"

NICK, to break windows. Those who amused themselves by breaking windows in their frolics were called *nickers.* See L., *s. v.*, who does not, however, give the verb.

So through the street at midnight scours,
Breaks watchmen's heads, and chairmen's glasses,
And thence proceeds to *nicking* sashes.
Prior, Alma, 1306.

NICK-EARED, crop-eared.

Hold thy peace,
Thou *nick-ear'd* lubber; what have we to do
With whys and wherefores?
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. II. iii. 1.

NICKERS. H., who gives no example, says, "Nicker, a little ball of clay or earth baked hard and oiled over for boys to play at *nickers.*"

You find one, out of a wonderfull condescension and exemplary point of humility, playing at *Nickers* and Marbles, or Cherry-pit, or some such imperial recreation.—*Cotton, Scarronides*, Preface.

NICK-NACK, a feast where all contribute; a picnic.

Janus. I am afraid I can't come to cards, but shall be sure to attend the repast. A *nick-nack*, I suppose?

Cons. Yes, yes, we all contribute as usual: the substantials from Alderman Surloin's; Lord Frippery's cook finds fricasees and ragouts; Sir Robert Bumper's butler is to send in the wine, and I shall supply the desert.—*Foote, The Nabob*, Act I.

NICK-NACKY, full of knick-knacks. Cf. KNICK-KNACKATORY.

His dressing-room is a perfect show, so neat and *nick-nacky.*—*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, i. 86.

NICOR. See extract.

"Did you ever see a *nicor?*" "My brother saw one in the northern sea, three fathoms long, with the body of a bison-bull, and the head of a cat, and the beard of a man, and tusks an ell long lying down on its breast, watching for the fishermen; and he struck it with an arrow, so that it fled to the bottom of the sea, and never came up again." "What is a *nicor*, Agilmund?" asked one of the girls. "A sea-devil who eats sailors."—*Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. xii.

NIDDIPOL, foolish.

What *niddipol* hare brayne
Would scorne this couenant?
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 110.

NIDDLE-NODDLE, vacillating, or perhaps head-shaking, and so affecting wisdom after the manner of Lord Burleigh in *The Critic*. See also extract *s. v.* JOSS. It is also used as a verb, to shake or wag.

State-physicians,
And *niddle-noddle* politicians.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. i.

Her head *niddle-noddled* at every word.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

NIDGING, trifling; insignificant.

If I was Mr. Mandlebert, I'd sooner have her than any of 'em, for all she's such a *nidging* little thing.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. V. ch. iii.

NID-NOD, to shake or wag.

That odd little *nid-nodding* face is too good to be kept all to ourselves; and 'tis so comical, all its nods and grimaces seem as if directed to our box.—*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, iii. 104.

And Lady K. *nid-nodded* her head,
Lapped in a turban fancy-bred.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

NIECESHIP, the relationship of a niece.

She was a descendant of Noah, and of his eldest son Japhet; she was allied to Ham, however, in another way besides this remote *nieceship*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxxii.

NIG, to be stingy.

Is it not better to healpe the mother and mistres of thy country with thy goods and body, than by withholding thy hande, and *nigging*, to make her not hable to kepe out thine ennemy?—*Aylmer, Harborough*, &c., 1559 (*Maitland on Ref.*, p. 218).

NIGGERLING, a little nigger.

Black Venus rises from the soapy surge,
And all the little *Niggerlings* emerge
As lily-white as mussels.
Hood, A Black Job.

Tom Macaulay beheld the flight
Of these three little dusky sons of night,
And his heart swell'd with joy and elation;
"Oh see," quoth he, "those *niggerlings* three,
Who have just got emancipation."
Ingoldsby Legends (The Truants).

NIGHT-CAT. See extract. The trial referred to is that of Hardy, Thelwall, &c. in 1794.

The prisoners were charged with having provided arms, and instruments called *night-cats*, for impeding the action of cavalry in the streets. . . . Although a model of the *night-cat* had been exhibited at a meeting, it did not appear that any had been ordered.—*Massey, Hist. of Eng.*, iii. 381.

NIGHT-EATER, a flea.

The innes now begin to prouide for ghests, and the *night-eaters* in the stable pinch the trauailer in his bed.—*Breton, Fantastickes (September).*

NIGHTED, benighted. Shakespeare uses the word (*Lear*, IV. v.; *Hamlet*, I. ii.), but in a figurative sense.

Now to horse!
I shall be *nighted;* but an hour or two
Never breaks square in love.
Jonson, Fletcher and Middleton, The Widow, Act II.

NIGHTINGALIZE, to sing like a nightingale.

He sings like a lark when at morn he arises,
And when evening comes he *nightingalizes.*
Southey, Nondescripts, viii.

NIGHTMAN, a man who empties privies, &c. at night.

In another is . . an advertisement of a milch-ass, to be sold at the *Nightman's* in Whitechapel.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 29.

Farriers should write on farcys and the glanders,
Bug-doctors only upon bed-disorders;
Farmers on land, ploughs, pigs, ducks, geese, and ganders,
Nightmen alone on aromatic odours.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 149.

NIGHT-SUNS, entertainments which brighten the night seem to be so called.

I will not speake of every dayes delight,
They are so various, full of Rarities.
But are there not sweet pleasures for the night?
Maskes, Revels, Banquets, Mirthfull Comedies,
Night-Sunnes, (kind Nature's dearest Prodigies)
Which work in men with powerfull Influence,
As having their first life, best motion thence.
Hubert, Hist. of Edward II., 1629, p. 18.

NIGHTY, pertaining to night.

Wee keepe thee midpath with darcknesse
nightye beueyled.
Stanyhurst, Æn., ii. 369.

NIGRITUDE, blackness.

I like to meet a sweep, . . . one of those tender novices blooming through their first *nigritude*, the maternal washings not quite effaced from the cheek. — *Essays of Elia, Chimney Sweepers.*

We've scrubbed the negroes till we've nearly killed 'em,
And finding that we cannot wash them white,
But still their *nigritude* offends the sight,
We mean to gild 'em.
Hood, A Black Job.

NIHILHOOD, nullity.

For Ill being but a meere defect of Good,
It followes then its but a meere Defect;
Which is no more but a meere *Nihilhood*,
For Want can be no more in no respect,
And not to bee is nothing in effect.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 23.

NILL, unwillingness.

It shall be their misery *semper velle quod nunquam erit, semper nolle quod nunquam non erit*—to have a will never satisfied, a *nill* never gratified.—*Adams*, i. 239.

NILLY-WILLY, *nolens volens:* usually written WILLY-NILLY, *q. v.*

A priest you shall be before the year is out, *nilly-willy.—Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. ix.

NILOTIC, belonging to the Nile.

I . . laid, confounded with all unutterable slimy things, amongst reeds and *Nilotic* mud.—*De Quincey, Opium Eater*, p. 151.

NIMIOUS, excessive.

They ought . . . to account their very feet beautiful for their Lord's and embassage's sake, only with this proviso, that divine and *nimious* adoration be not given.— *Ward, Sermons*, p. 8.

NIMSHITE. Jehu, the son of Nimshi, drove furiously; hence Jehu is often applied to a coachman. *Nimshite* I have not found elsewhere.

Those *Nimshites* who with furious zeal drive on,
And build up Rome to pull down Babylon.
Defoe, Hymn to the Pillory.

NINE-EYED. H. says, "a term of reproach," but gives neither explanation nor example. I suppose it means squinting. See NINE WAYS.

Out of doors, I say: come out. I'll fetch ye out with a horse-pox for a damnable, prying, *nine-ey'd* witch.—*Plautus, made English*, Preface (1694).

You son of a *nine-eyed* whore, d'ye come to abuse me?— *Farquhar, The Inconstant*, Act II.

NINE-PEGS, nine-pins.

Playing at *nine-pegs* with such heat
That mighty Jupiter did sweat.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 192.

NINES. *To the nines* = to perfection. In the second extract the word is in the singular, which, I think, is less usual.

He's such a funny man, and touches off the Londoners *to the nines.—Galt, Ayrshire Legatees*, ch. viii.

He then . . . put his hand in his pockets, and produced four beautiful sets of handcuffs bran new, polished *to the nine.—Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. lxv.

NINE WAYS. To *look nine ways* is a strong expression for squinting. The extract is supposed to be from a free translation of *Iliad*, ii. 212—219, containing the description of Thersites. The line subjoined is the translation of a single word in the original, φολκὸς, which used to be rendered "squinting," though it probably has a different etymology from that formerly assigned to it, and means bandy-legged. Mr. Roberts, in his note on the extract, observes, "Modern roughs say, 'He *looks nine ways* for Sunday.'" Cf. NINE-EYED.

Squyntyied he was, and *looked nyne waies. —Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 203.

NINNY-WHOOP, a fool.

Do they think to have to do with a *ninny-whoop*, to feed you then with cakes?— *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxxii.

NIP, a small dram (slang).

He sat down instantly, and asked for a little drop of comfort out of the Dutch bottle; Mrs. Yolland sat down opposite to him, and gave him his *nip.— Wilkie Collins, The Moonstone*, Pt. I. ch. xv.

Young Eyre took a *nip* of whisky, and settled himself so as to hear Lavender's story.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xxiii.

NIPLET, little nipple.

He with his pretty finger prest
The rubie *niplet* of her breast.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 77.

So like to this, nay all the rest,
Is each neate *niplet* of her breast.
Ibid., p. 175.

NOBBLE, to secure or get hold of.

The only friend she ever had was that old woman with the stick—old Kew; the old witch whom they buried four months ago

after *nobbling* her money for the beauty of the family.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lvii.

NOBBY, good; capital.

I'll come back in the course of the evening, if agreeable to you, and endeavour to meet your wishes respecting this unfortunate family matter, and the *nobbiest* way of keeping it quiet.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. liv.

NOBLE, used curiously in extract for great, prodigious. It recalls the *splendidè mendax* of Horace, though really the two phrases have from their context quite different meanings.

That Saturnus should geld his father Cœlius, to th' intent to make him vnable to get any moe children, and other such matters as are reported by them, it seemeth to be some wittie deuise and fiction made for a purpose, or a very *noble* and impudent lye.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. I. ch. xii.

NOBLE. To *turn* or *bring a noble to ninepence* was a proverbial expression, signifying decay or degeneracy. The Latin proverb for which Bailey offers this equivalent is "*ab equis ad asinos*."

Many of you [women] are so lavish that you make the poor husband oftentimes to *turn a noble to ninepence*.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 59.

En. Have you given over study then?

Po. Altogether; I have *brought a noble to ninepence*, and of a master of seven arts I am become a workman of but one art.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 180.

NOBLER, a go or glass (slang).

And I has two *noblers* of brandy, and one of Old Tom; no, two Old Toms it was and a brandy.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxxi.

NOCENCE, guilt.

I would iniquity was not bolder than honesty, or that innocence might speed no worse than *nocence*.—*Adams*, i. 212.

NOCHELL. To *cry nochell* in the extract seems to mean the same as a word which was added to our language towards the end of 1880, to 'Boycott,' though probably Gaffer Block only said that he would not be responsible for debts contracted by his wife. The word seems the same as NICHILL, *q. v.*

Will. The first I think on is the king's majesty (God bless him!), him they cried *nochell*.

Sam. What, as Gaffer Block of our town cried his wife?

Will. I do not know what he did; but they voted that nobody should either borrow or lend, nor sell nor buy with him, under pain of their displeasure.—*Dialogue on Oxford Parliament*, 1681 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 114).

NOCTIVAGANT, wandering by night.

The lustful sparrows, *noctivagant* adulterers, sit chirping about our houses.—*Adams*, i. 347.

NOD. *Land of Nod* = sleep. See BEDFORDSHIRE.

Oh bed, oh bed, delicious bed! . . .
To the happy, a first-class carriage of ease
To the *land of Nod*, or where you please;
But alas! for the watchers and weepers.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

NODCOCK, simpleton: used in extract adjectivally. N. has *nodgecock*.

So *nodcoke* I that long
Haue serued thee like a slaue,
For my reward, by dew desart,
Repentance gainèd haue.
Breton, Floorish upon Fancie, p. 22.

NODDIE-PEAK, silly; blockheaded.

Woodcock slangams, ninnie-hammer fly-catchers, *noddie-peak* simpletons.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxv.

NODDLE, to shake.

He used at the Temple to be described by his hatchet face and shoulder of mutton hand, and he walked splay, stooping and *noddling*.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 134.

She *noddled* her head, was saucy, and said rude things to one's face.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. V. ch. x.

NODDLE-CASE, a wig.

Next time you have occasion for a new *noddle-case*, if you please, I'll recommend you to the honestest perriwig-maker in Christendom.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 197.

NODDY, foolish. The word is not common as an adjective, except in composition, as *noddy-poll*, *noddy-peak*.

You present us with an *inane nihil*, a new directory of a *noddy* synod.—*British Bellman*, 1648 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 627).

NODDY, to make a fool of.

If such an asse be *noddied* for the nonce,
I say but this to helpe his idle fit,
Let him but thanke himselfe for lacke of wit.
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 24.

NODDY. The extract is from Canning's *Rovers*, II. i., where the characters are introduced playing ALL-FOURS, *q. v.* Several other terms of the game are mentioned. In a note it is stated, "A *noddy*, the reader will observe, has two significations—the one a

knave at all-fours; the other a fool or booby." There was also a game at cards called *noddy*. See N.

Beef. I beg.

Pudd. (deals three cards to Beefington). Are you satisfied?

Beef. Enough. What have you?

Pudd. High, Low, and the Game.

Beef. Damnation! 'tis my deal (deals; turns up a knave). One for his heels! (triumphantly).

Pudd. Is king highest?

Beef. No! (sternly). The Game is mine. The knave gives it me.

Pudd. Are knaves so prosperous? Ay, marry are they in this world: they have the game in their hands; your kings are but *noddies* to them.—*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 199.

NODE, a botch. L. (who quotes from *Wiseman's Surgery*) says, "rarely used except in a scientific sense." The *nodes* of a watch are, I suppose, the figures, or perhaps the keyholes, which in old-fashioned watches are often in the face.

Whilst beauty fit to charm the Gods,
Was studded, like a watch, with *nodes*.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. 4.

NOGGIN. "Partition framed of timber scantlings, with the interstices filled up by brick" (L., s. v. *nogging*, but no example is given).

Many of them [Cinque-Port court-houses] seem to have undergone little alteration, and are in general of a composite order of architecture, a fanciful arrangement of brick and timber, with what Johnson would have styled "interstices reticulated and decussated between intersections" of lath and plaster. Its less euphonious designation in the Weald is a *noggin*.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Jarvis's Wig*).

NOGGIN-STAVES. To *go to noggin-staves* = to go to pieces, or to be all in confusion. Cf. STICKS AND STAVES.

Silence, or my allegory will go to *noggin-staves*.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. v.

NOHOW. To *look nohow* = to be out of countenance, or embarrassed.

I could not speak a word; I dare say I *looked no-how*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 161.

NOINTER, an anointer. Stapylton always uses the forms *noint, nointer*, &c., even in the notes, where, of course, there is no metre to require it.

Tell me what's he in whom comes every man?
A Rhetorician, a Grammarian,
A Painter, *Nointer*, Augur, Geometrician.
Stapylton, Juvenal, iii. 91.

NOISANCE, annoyance.

There is no snake in this countrey, nor any venemous thing whatsoever; howbeit much *noisance* they have every where by wolves.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 63.

NONCHALANCE, carelessness.

He sat there pursuing
His suit, weighing out with *nonchalance*
Fine speeches like gold from a balance.
Browning, The Glove.

NONCHALANT, careless: a French word almost naturalized.

The chief of the Turky Company were also the demagogues or heads of the faction in the city, and were most hearkened to by the *nonchalant* merchants that went with faction scarce knowing why.—*North, Examen*, p. 463.

NONCHALANTLY, coolly; carelessly.

I said *nonchalantly*, "Mr. Rochester is not likely to return soon, I suppose."—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

NONCON, a nonconformist; also as an adjective.

The very *Noncons* and the Church, we see,
Tho' when they pray to God, they disagree,
Yet fight with uniformity for thee.
T. Brown, Works, i. 128.

The king extended his mercy to diverse, as, for instance, to one Rosewell, a *Non-Con* teacher convict of high treason.—*North, Examen*, p. 645.

Nothing, however, in former times excited so great a sensation in the small world of *Noncons* as the death of one of their divines.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxxiii.

NON-CONFORMITANCY, nonconformity.

Officers ecclesiastical did prosecute presentments, rather against *non-conformitancy* of ministers and people than for debaucheries of an evil life.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 44.

NON-CONFORMITANT, a nonconformist. Cf. CONFORMITAN.

They were of the old stock of *non-conformitants*, and among the seniors of his college, who look'd sour upon him, because he was an adherent to and stickler for the discipline and ceremonies of the Church of England.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 9.

This Bishop being not indiligent to preach the Gospel, for which St. Paul and our own canons had provided, was deciphered to the king for an upholder of *non-conformitants*.—*Ibid.* ii. 39.

NONE-CHILD, own child; a darling.

An effemminate foole is the figure of a baby, . . . his father's loue, and his mother's *none-child*.—*Breton, Good and Bad*, p. 13.

NONEST, nonce.

For the *nonest* I forbare to allege the learneder sort, lest the unlearned should say

they could no skill on such books.—*Pilkington*, p. 644.

NONJURABLE, incapable of being sworn. North (*Examen*, p. 264) calls Dangerfield, who on account of his notorious perjuries was incapacitated from being a witness, "a *nonjurable* rogue."

NONPLUSH, to discomfit. To *be at a nonplush* = to be at a loss. This pronunciation of *nonplus* is very common in my Hampshire parish—it gives the point to Hood's pun in the extract.

Below he wears the nether garb of males,
Of crimson plush, but *non-plushed* at the knee.
Hood, Irish Schoolmaster.

NONRESIDENCE, digression.

I might here infer to your observation without any *nonresidence* from the text that the Church is called *filia Jerusalem*, the daughter of the people, for her beauty, for her purity.—*Adams*, i. 398.

NONRESIDENT, diverging.

But by the leave of his gravity, he was herein *non-resident* from the truth itself, in denying a work so useful in the kind thereof for honest and civil delectation.—*Life of Sir P. Sidney*, prefixed to the *Arcadia*.

He himself is more *non-resident* from his theme than a discontinuer is from his charge. —*Adams*, i. 473.

NONSCIENCE, the reverse of science; unscientific error.

The doctor talked mere science or *nonscience* about humours, complexions, and animal spirits.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxi.

NONSUCH, an unequalled person or thing. Sylvester applies it to Plato's ideal Republic, and is himself addressed as "Rare Muses' *Non-such*" in some commendatory verses by R. N. Gent.

Therefore did Plato from his *None-Such* banish
Base Poetasters.—*Sylvester, Urania*, st. 42.

The Scripture . . . presenteth Solomon's [temple] as a *none-such* or peerless structure, admitting no equall, much less a superiour. —*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, III. (Pt. II.) viii. 1.

You are, as indeed I have always thought you, a *nonsuch* of a woman. — *Richardson, Grandison*, i. 166.

NOODLEDOM, a word formed like *rascaldom* and *scoundreldom*, and expressing noodles collectively.

Lord So-and-so, his coat bedropt with wax,
All Peter's chains about his waist, his back
Brave with the needlework of *Noodledom*,
Believes.
Browning, Bp. Blougram's Apology.

NOSE, an informer (thieves' cant).

Now Bill—so the story, as told to me, goes—
And who, as his last speech sufficiently shows,
Was a regular trump, did not like to turn *Nose*.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*The Drummer*).

NOSE. *As plain as the nose on one's face*, i. e. very obvious.

Those fears and jealousies appeared afterwards to every common man *as plain as the nose on his face* to be but meer forgeries and suppositious things.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 35.

As witness my hand, Valentine Legend, in great letters; why 'tis *as plain as the nose in one's face*.—*Congreve, Love for Love*, iv. 8.

The gentleman talks main well, and has made it *as plain as the nose in one's face*, if one did but understand him. — *Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. V. ch. xviii.

NOSE. To *cast in the nose* = to twit. We say more usually, to cast in the teeth.

A feloe had *cast him in the nose* that he gaue so large monie to soche a naughtie drabbe.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 65.

NOSE. To *follow one's nose* = to go straight on. The saying, as appears from the quotations, was sometimes expanded not very delicately.

He that *follows his nose* always will very often be led into a stink. — *Congreve, Love for Love*, iv. 10.

Footman. Madam, I don't know the house.
Lady Sm. Well, that's not for want of ignorance: *follow your nose*, go, enquire among the servants.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

Tugwell very civilly inquired which was the Bristol Road. "*Follow your nose*, and your a-se will tag after," says a taylor's prentice. — *Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. VI. ch. i.

NOSE. To *hold a man's nose to the grindstone* = to be hard on him, or triumph over him.

It wil be a shame and to great a vilanie for you which in al ages have been hable to *hold their nose to the grindstone*, nowe either for sparing of your goodes, which is niggardie, or feare of your liues, which is cowardise, to be their pezantes, whose lordes your auncettors were.—*Aylmer, Harborough*, &c., 1559 (*Maitland on Ref.*, p. 220).

Covetous hands and sacrilegious hearts *hold the nose* of Religion so long *to the grindstone* of their Reformations, till they have utterly defaced the Justice and Charity, the Order and Beauty of Christian Religion. —*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 321.

I shall not neglect bringing the *grindstone* to bear, nor yet bringing Dusty Boffin's *nose*

to it. His *nose* once brought to it shall be *held* to it by these hands, Mr. Venus, till the sparks flies out in showers.—*Dickens, Our Mutual Friend*, Bk. III. ch. xiv.

NOSE. To *be bored through the nose* = to be cheated.

I have known divers Dutch gentlemen grosly guld by this cheat, and som English *bor'd also through the nose* this way.—*Howell, Forraine Travell*, sect. 8.

NOSEBAG, bag containing a horse's provender: fastened on to his nose when he feeds.

Calm as a hackney coach-horse on the Strand,
Tossing about his *nose-bag* and his oats.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 265.

There was Bell at his head, talking in an endearing fashion to him as the Lieutenant pulled the strap of the *nosebag* up; and one horse was safe. — *Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xiii.

NOSECLOTH, pocket-handkerchief: it may, however, in the extract refer to the can in which Silenus buried his nose or face.

That proverbial *fœcundi calices* that might wel haue been doore keeper to the Kanne of Silenus, when nodding on his Asse trapt with iuie, hee made his moist *nosecloth* the pausing intermedium twixt euerie nappe. — *Nashe, Introd. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 15.

NOSES. To *tell* or *count noses* = to take the numbers present. The expression is usually somewhat contemptuous, as where votes *numerantur non ponderantur*.

The polle and number of the names . . . I think to be but the number of the Beast, if we onely *tell noses*, and not consider reasons. —*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 105.

The other catch of the pincers was their lordships' legislative vote, and their odds in number above the bishops, if you *counted men by noses*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 168.

Nor think yourself secure in doing wrong,
By *telling noses* with a party strong.
Swift to Gay.

They would have had it in their power to say they gave their opinions without any reasons, as if their had been none better than number or *telling noses*.—*North, Examen*, p. 523.

NOSEY. See extract. The expression is not in Grose, nor in Hotten's *Slang Dict.*

An admirable caricatura of a musician, what the vulgar of this day would call a *nosey*, playing on a violin.—*Archæol.*, ix. 148 (1789).

NOSOCOME. See quotation. The word is taken from the original French, and that from the Greek (*νόσος κομέω*).

He . . gave order that the wounded should be dressed and had care of in his great hospital or *nosocome*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. li.

NOSTRUMMONGERSHIP, ability to provide expedients or remedies: an absurd word coined by Lovelace.

Should I be outwitted with all my sententious boasting conceit of my own *nostrum-mongership* (I love to plague thee, who art a pretender to accuracy, and a surface-skimmer in learning, with out-of-the-way words and phrases), I should certainly hang, drown, or shoot myself.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 134.

NOSY, with a prominent nose.

The history leaves them, to give an account who the knight of the looking-glasses and his *nosy* squire were.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. xiv.

NOTABILITY, notableness; capability of managing well.

But she was, I cannot deny,
The soul of *notability;*
She struggled hard to save the pelf.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. xxvi.

NOTCHED, a term applied to the Roundheads on account of their closely-cut hair; also to any persons with cropped hair.

She had no resemblance to the rest of the *notch'd* rascals.—*The Committee*, Act I.

Some of the most eminent citizens who can afford it have two religions going at once, and will march you gravely at the head of six *notch'd* apprentices to church in the morning, and a meeting in the afternoon.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 210.

NOTELESS, unmusical. Both R. and L. have the word = not attracting notice.

The Bagpipe with its squeak and drone,
Or Parish-Clerk with *noteless* tone,
Are Owls to us sweet singers.
D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, Act I.

NOTHING-DO, an idler. Cf. DO-NOTHING.

What innumerable swarms of *nothing-does* beleaguer this city!—*Adams*, ii. 182.

NOTIONLESS. Davies means to say that God knows essentially (*i. e.* because He is God) everything, even thing that never have existed or will exist, but man can only form notions of existent things. God then is called *notionless*, as not deriving His knowledge in this way.

And though of That which is not nor shal be
Can be no Notion, so no knowledge right,
Yet Creatures only knowe in that degree,
But God knowes (*Notionlesse*) essentially.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 23.

NOTORY, notorious.

Wat. Did they eny grevaunce to hym?
Jef. Out of this lyfe they did hym trymme,
Because he was Goddis servaunte.
Wat. He did some faulte gretly *notory*.
Jef. No thynge but for a mortuary
The prestes agaynst hym did aryse.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wrothe, p. 104.

NOURCE-GARDEN, nursery.

A Colledge, the *nource-garden* (as it were) or plant plot of good letters.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 393.

NOURCE-SON, foster-son.

Sir Thomas Bodley, a right worshipfull knight, and a most worthy *nource-son* of this Vniversity.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 382.

NOURICE, to nurse.

The Siren Venus *nouriced* in her lap
Fair Adon.
Greene, Sonnet from Perimedes, p. 293.

NOUS, sense. This Greek word has become quite naturalized. In Peter Pindar, p. 236, the word is in Greek characters.

But soon her superannuated *nous*
Explain'd the horrid mystery.
Hood, A Fairy Tale.

Don't give people nicknames, don't even in fun
Call any one "snuff-coloured son of a gun;"
Nor fancy, because a man *nous* seems to lack,
That, whenever you please, you can give him the sack.—*Ingoldsby Legends (St. Medard)*.

NOVICE, used adjectivally; inexperienced.

A *novice* theef that in a closet spies
A heap of gold that on the table lies;
Pale, fearfull, shiuering, twice or thrice extends,
And twice or thrice retires his fingers' ends.
Sylvester, The Imposture, 338.

These *nouice* lovers at their first arrive
Are bashfull both.
Ibid., The Magnificence, 836.

The wisest, unexperienced, will be ever
Timorous and loath with *novice* modesty.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 241.

NOVICIATE, inexperienced: the word is usually a substantive meaning the period which a novice has to pass through before taking vows.

I discipline my young *noviciate* thought
In ministeries of heart-stirring song.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

NOVILANT, a recorder of new or modern events.

For things past he was a perfect Historian; for things present a judicious *Novilant*; and for things to come a prudentiall (not to say propheticall) Conjecturer.—*Fuller, Worthies, Essex* (i. 355).

Both *Novelants* and Antiquaries must be content with many falsehoods; the one taking Reports at the first rebound before come to; the other raking them out of the dust, when past their perfection.—*Ibid., Monmouth* (ii. 119).

NUB, to hang (thieves' cant). See quotation *s. v.* FILING-LAY.

All the comfort I shall have when you are *nubbed* is that I gave you good advice.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. IV. ch. ii.

NUBBING-CHEAT, thieves' term for gallows. Cf. CHEAT.

I will show you a way to empty the pocket of a queer cull without any danger of the *nubbing-cheat*.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. xii.

NUDIFIDIAN, one who has a bare faith.

A Christian must work; for no *nudifidian*, as well as no nullifidian, shall be admitted into heaven.—*Adams*, ii. 280.

NUKE. Bailey defines this "the hinder part of the head, the noddle," but this does not seem the meaning in the extract.

So Jove himself, as poets tell us,
Bred in his head his daughter Pallas,
Whom Vulcan midwiv'd at a hole,
With hatchet *nuke*, clove in his poll.
Ward, England's Reformation, cant. i. p. 2.

NULLAH. See extract (an Indian word).

Do you know what a *nullah* is? Well, it's a great gap, like a huge dry canal, fifteen or twenty feet deep.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xliv.

NULLIZE, to make nothing; to waste away.

A lowly Fortune is of all despised,
A lofty one oft, of itselfe, *nullized*.
Sylvester, Honour's Farewell, 82.

NUMBERY, melodious.

No time lost Jubal; th' unfull harmony
Of vneven hammers beating diversly
Wakens the tunes that his sweet *numbery* soule
Yer birth (some think) learn'd of the warling Pole.
Sylvester, Handie-Crafts, 1320.

This is the noble, sweet, voice-ord'ring Art
Breath's measurer, the guide of supplest fingers
On living-dumb, dead-speaking, sinnew-singers,
Th' accord of discords, sacred Harmony
And *numb'rie* Law.
Ibid., *The Columnes*, 25.

NUMBERY, numerous.

Thy *numbry* Flocks in part shall barren be.
Sylvester, *The Lawe*, 1320.
So many and so *numb'ry* armies scatter'd.
Ibid., *Battle of Ivry*, 25.

NUMBROUS, capable of scansion.

The greatest part of Poets have aparelled their poetical inventions in that *numbrous* kind of writing which is called Verse.—*Sidney*, *Defence of Poesie*, p. 548.

NUM-CUMPUS, a fool; one *non compos*.

Sa like a gräät *num-cumpus* I blubber'd awääy o' the bed.—*Tennyson*, *Northern Cobbler*.

NUMMET. See quotation.

This nonemete, which seems to have been a meal in lieu of a nap, is still the word by which luncheon was called at Bristol in my childhood, but corrupted into *nummet*.—*Southey*, *Common Pl. Book*, i. 477.

NUN, to cloister up as a nun.

If you are so very heavenly-minded . . I will have you to town, and *nun* you up with Aunt Nell.—*Richardson*, *Grandison*, v. 50.

NUNCHEON, luncheon. Originally the mid-day drink; from Middle English *schenche*, a drink; A. S. *scencan*, to pour out drink. See *N. and Q.*, 5th S., iv. 366. The latest example in the Dicts. is from *Hudibras;* two more recent are subjoined.

Tugwell, by a kind of instinct, began to rummage his wallet for something to eat, . . . and they took a comfortable *nooncheine* together.—*Graves*, *Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. IX. ch. v.

I left London this morning at eight o'clock, and the only ten minutes I have spent out of my chaise since that time procured me a *nunchion* at Marlborough.—*Miss Austen*, *Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xliv.

NUNNERY, the institution of conventual life for women, not the building in which they live. Cf. FRIARY. Fuller observes that some suppose Jephthah's daughter to have made a vow of perpetual virginity, and gives as his authority in the margin,

Nicolas Lyra *in locum*, with most Roman commentators since his time, in hope to found *nunnery* thereupon.—*Pisgah Sight*, II. iii. 11.

NURSE-FATHER, nursing-father, fosterer.

K. Edward, . . . knowing himself to be a maintainer and *Nurse-father* of the Church, ordained three new Bishopricks.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 232.

NURSE-MOTHER, foster-mother.

And thus much briefly of my deare *Nurse-mother* Oxford.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 383.

NURSERY, a nurse-child.

Bethshan was afterwards called Nysa by humane writers (and at last Scythopolis), from Nysa, Bacchus his nurse, whom he is said there solemnly to have buried. A jolly dame no doubt, as appears by the well battling of the plump boy, her *nursery*.—*Fuller*, *Pisgah Sight*, II. viii. 21.

NURT, to push with the horns. *Wennel* in extract = a calf just weaned.

Curst cattle that *nurteth*
Poore wennel soon hurteth.
Tusser, *Husbandrie*, p. 55.

NUTRIENT, nourishing.

How does the young reality, young Sansculottism, thrive? The attentive observer can answer. It thrives bravely; putting forth new buds, expanding the old buds into leaves, into boughs. Is not French existence, as before, most prurient, all loosened, most *nutrient* for it?—*Carlyle*, *Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. ii.

NUTS, that which pleases one greatly. To *be nuts on* = to be very fond of. The first extract is a travesty of "*Hoc Ithacus velit, hoc magno mercentur Atridæ.*"

It will be *nuts*, if my case this is,
Both for Atrides and Ulysses.
Cotton, *Scarronides*, p. 15.

This was *nuts* to the old Lord, who thought he had outwitted Frank.—*North*, *Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 37.

My aunt is awful *nuts on* Marcus Aurelius; I beg your pardon, you don't know the phrase; my aunt makes Marcus Aurelius her Bible.—*Black*, *Princess of Thule*, ch. xi.

NYMPH-HAY.

Old Jaques . . could see from his house the nuns of the priory of St. Mary's (juxta Kington) come forth into the *nymph-hay* with their rocks and wheels to spin, and with their sewing work.—*Aubrey*, *Misc.*, p. 219.

NYMPHOLEPTIC, nymph-catching; endeavouring to seize nymphs. Mrs. Browning uses the word again in *The Lost Bower*.

Nymphs of mountain, not of valley, we are
wont to call the Muses;
And in *nympholeptic* climbing poets pass
from mount to star.
Mrs. Browning, *Lady Geraldine's Courtship*.

O

OADE, woad.

Somewhat of *oade*, wines, wainscot, and salt were found in the town.—*Patten, Exped. to Scotl.*, 1548 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 134).

OARLESS, without oars. Sylvester (*2nd day*, 1283) speaks of a ship as "mast-less, *oar-less*, and from harbour far."

OASE, osiers.

Som make their roofs with fearn, or reeds, or rushes,
And som with hides, with *oase*, with boughs, and bushes.
Sylvester, Handie-Crafts, 367.

But then hee sinks; and, wretched, rould along
The sands, and *Oase*, and rocks, and mud among.—*Ibid., Schisme*, 1003.

OATMEAL. To *think all the world oatmeal* = (perhaps) to consider all the world capable of being devoured or subdued.

Leosthenes had perswaded the citee of Athenes to make warre, beeyng set agog to *thinke all the worlde otemele*, and to imagin the recouering of an high name of freedome and of principalitee or soueraintee.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 329.

OATMEAL.

As I hope to live and breathe, I'll, I'll, I'll blow you all up without gunpowder or *oatmeal*, if an honest gentleman is thus to be fooled with.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 156.

OATS. To *sow wild oats* = to have had one's fling; and so, to reform. See L., but this is an earlier example of the whole phrase than is given in the Dicts.

We meane that wilfull and unruly age, which lacketh rypeness and discretion, and (as wee saye) hath not *sowed all theyr wyeld Oates*. — *Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 99 (1576).

OB. See second extract.

They peep and mutter like *Obs* and Pythons, whispering as out of the earth and their bellies, not from their hearts, more dubiously than the Oracles of Apollo, and more obscurely than the Sybil's leaves.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 336.

It seems worthy of notice that this magical fascination is generally called *Obi*, and the magicians Obeah men, throughout Guinea, Negroland, &c.; whilst the Hebrew or Syriac word for the rites of necromancy was *Ob* or *Obh*, at least when ventriloquism was concerned.—*De Quincey, Modern Superstition.*

OBAMBULATE, to walk about.

They do not *obambulate* and wander up and down, but remain in certain places and receptacles of happiness or unhappiness. — *Adams*, iii. 148.

OBBRAID, reproach. Patten, relating how Hen. VIII. not only released some Scotch prisoners, but gave them presents, says that he repeats not this to fling such good turns in their teeth, but the subject may "without *obbraid* of benefits recount the bounty of his Prince's largesse."—*Exped. to Scotl.*, 1548 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 66).

OBIIT-SONG, funeral song; dirge.

They spice him sweetly, with salt teares among,
And of sad sighes they make their *Obiit-song*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 27.

OBITUAL DAY, anniversary of death.

Edw. Wells, M.A., student of Ch. Ch., spoke a speech in praise of Dr. John Fell, being his *obitual* day .... This speech was founded by John Cross, apothecary, one of the executors of the said Dr. Fell.—*Life of A. Wood*, July 10, 1694.

OBITUARIST, the recorder of a death; the writer of a notice *in memoriam*.

He it was who composed the whole peal of Stedman's triples, 5040 changes, which his *obituarist* says had till then been deemed impracticable.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xxxi.

OBJECT, obstacle.

To him that putteth not an *object* or let (I use the schoolmen's words), that is to say, to him that hath no actual purpose of deadly sin [the sacraments] give grace, righteousness, forgiveness of sins.—*Becon*, iii. 380.

OBJECTLESS, purposeless; without aim or object.

Strangers would wonder what I am doing, lingering here at the sign-post, evidently *objectless* and lost. — *C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxviii.

OBJECTUAL, eternal; visible.

A circular thing implies a perpetuity of motion. It begins from all parts alike, *et in seipso desinit*, ends absolutely in itself without any point or scope *objectual* to move it. —*Adams*, i. 6.

Thus far . . concerning the material temple, external or *objectual* idols.—*Ibid.*, ii. 296.

OBJURE, to swear.

As the people only laughed at him, he cried the louder and more vehemently; nay,

at last began *objuring*, foaming, imprecating. —*Carlyle, Misc.*, i. 353.

OBLIGATE, to oblige: a vulgarism. It is also a technical term among Freemasons.

A lady in them cases is much to be pitied, for she is *obligated* to take a man upon his own credit, which is tantamount to no credit at all.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. X. ch. vi.

The Royal Princes, according to ancient custom, were introduced as Knights of the Temple, and having been properly *obligated*, were invested as Knights of the Temple and Malta.—*Standard*, Dec. 15, 1879.

OBLIGEANT, obliging: one of several French words used by North as though they were English. Cf. BRAVEUR, ORAGE, &c.

It is prodigious that a parcel of monstrous incredible lyes exalted by solemn perjury, shall be thus tenderly treated in the soft and *obligeant* style of superstructures, and subsequent additions.—*North, Examen*, p. 193.

OBLIQUE, to slant or incline.

He sat upon the edge of his chair, placed at three feet distance from the table, and achieved a communication with his plate by projecting his person towards it in a line which *obliqued* from the bottom of his spine. —*Scott, Waverley*, i. 101.

OBLITE, dim; smeared over (*oblitus*).

Surely the water of them is more clear than the place alleadged out of the Canticles to prove Solomon the author thereof, where but obscure and *oblite* mention is made of those water-works.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, II. v. 21.

OBLIVIONISE, to sink in oblivion.

I now see him so seldom, so precariously, and with such difficulty to himself, that I am perpetually preparing myself for perceiving his thoughts about me *oblivionised*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, v. 129.

OBMURMURING, objection.

Thus, maugre all th' *obmurmurings* of sense,
We have found an essence incorporeall.
H. More, Immortality of the Soul, II. ii. 10.

OBNIXELY, earnestly (Lat. *obnixe*). The extract is from a letter from E. Codrington to Sir E. Dering, May 24, 1641.

Most humbly and most *obnixely* I must beseech both them and you.—*Proceedings in Kent (Camden Soc.)*.

OBSCURANTISM, moral darkness.

No wonder then that these gifted dames had soon to complain of Elsley Vavasour as a traitor to the cause of progress and civilization; a renegade who had fled to the camp of aristocracy, flunkeydom, *obscurantism*, frivolity, and dissipation. — *Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xi.

OBSCURANTIST, promoting moral darkness.

You working men complain of the clergy for being bigoted and *obscurantist*, and hating the cause of the people.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xvii.

OBSECRATE, to beseech. Richardson writes, "The verb to *obsecrate* is given by Dr. Nott in his *Glossary* to *Sir Thomas Wyat:* it has not occurred to us in the poems."

It was, however, in vain that Andrew Fairservice employed his lungs in *obsecrating* a share of Dougal's protection.—*Scott, Rob Roy*, ii. 223.

OBSERVABLES, notable things. Fuller is fond of these substantival adjectives. Cf. CONSIDERABLES, MEMORABLES, OCCASIONALS, ORNAMENTALS, REMARKABLES.

Thus satisfied for the main that Herod rebuilt Zorobabel's temple, come we to some memorable *observables* therein. — *Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, III. (Pt. II.) vii. 1.

Know most of the rooms of thy native countrey before thou goest over the threshhold thereof; especially seeing England presents thee with so many *observables*.—*Ibid., Holy State*, III. iv. 4.

Some *observables* on the method and manner of their meeting.—*Ibid., Ch. Hist.*, II. iv. 3, margin.

OBSERVAL, observation.

The full force of the libel will not appear without a previous *observal* of what has been said of them.—*North, Examen*, p. 659.

OBSERVER, flatterer.

His just contempt of jesters, parasites,
Servile *observers*, and polluted tongues.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, Act IV.

OBSIDIOUS, besetting (from without).

Lock up this vessel with the key of faith, bar it with resolution against sin, guard it with supervisiting diligence, and repose it in the bosom of thy Saviour. There it is safe from all *obsidious* or insidious oppugnations, from the reach of fraud or violence.—*Adams*, i. 261.

OBSIGN, to seal.

The sacrament of His Body and Blood, whereby He doth represent, and unto our faith give and *obsign* unto us Himself wholly, with all the merits and glory of His Body and Blood.—*Bradford*, p. 395.

OBSOLETED, out of date.

Those [books] that as to authority are *obsoleted*, go rounder off-hand, because they

require little common-placing.—*North, Examen*, p. 24.

The defendant appeared, and pleaded to issue in battle, which law was then and is yet in force, though *obsoleted*.—*Ibid.*, *Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 130.

OBSOLETISM, an archaism.

Does then the warrant of a single person validate a neoterism, or, what is scarcely distinguishable therefrom, a resuscitated *obsoletism?*—*Hall, Modern Enylish*, p. 35.

OBSTINATION, obstinacy.

There was false lawe with oryble vengeaunce,
Frowarde *obstynacyon* with myschevous governaunce.
Hycke-Scorner (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 90).

The stone of *obstination* must be taken away from our hearts, ere we can hear thy reviving voice.—*Bp. Hall, Cont.* (*Lazarus raised*).

OBSTINED, hardened; made obstinate.

You that doo shut your eyes against the rayes
Of glorious light, which shineth in our dayes;
Whose spirits self-*obstin'd* in old musty error
Repulse the Truth.
Sylvester, The Maynificence, 1274.

OBSTREPERATE, to make a loud noise.

Thump, thump, thump, *obstreperated* the abbess of Andouillets with the end of her gold-headed cane against the bottom of the calesh.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, v. 120.

OBSTROPULOUS, vulgar corruption of obstreperous.

I'll be hanged, said she, if Sawny Waddle the pedlar has not got up in a dream and done it, for I heard him very *obstropulous* in his sleep.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. viii.

I'm sure you did not treat Miss Hardcastle, that was here a while ago, in this *obstropalous* manner.—*Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer*, Act III.

OBSTUPEFACTION, the state of being stunned or stupefied, as with grief, amazement, &c.

I leave also Sophronio preparing for his journey, and inexpressible it is what a black kind of *obstupefaction* and regret all the world was possessed withal in Elaiana's court.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 109.

OBTEMPER, to obey.

The feruent desire which I had to *obtemper* vnto your Majestie's commandement . . . encouraged mee.—*Hudson's Judith* (*Ep. Dedic.*).

OBTENTION, procurement: a word coined by Mad. D'Arblay to signify that which is obtained.

There was no possibility of granting a pension to a foreigner, who resided in his own country, while that country was at open war with the land whence he aspired at its *obtention*, a word I make for my passing convenience.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vii. 140.

OBTORTION, twisting.

Whereupon have issued those strange *obtortions* of some particular prophecies to private interests.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, viii. 509.

OBTRECTATOR, a slanderer.

Some were of a very strict life, and a great deal more laborious in their cure than their *obtrectators*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 95.

The blast that help'd to blow down this cedar was the breath of *obtrectators* and talebearers.—*Ibid.*, ii. 19.

OBTURATION, stopping up anything by smearing something over it.

Some are deaf by an outward *obturation*, whether by the prejudice of the Teacher, or by secular occasions and distractions.—*Bp. Hall, Cont.* (*Deaf and Dumb*).

OBVIATE, to meet: seldom found in the literal meaning. The first extract is quoted in Dr. Hall's *Modern English*, p. 111. It is put in the mouth of "Signieur Worde-monger, the ape of eloquence," and is a skit on pedantic and affected expressions.

As on the way I itenerated [sic]
A rurall person I *obviated*.
S. Rowlands, Knave of Clubbs, 1600.

Our reconciliation with Rome is clogged with the same impossibilities; she may be gone to, but will never be met with; such her pride or peevishness not to stir a step to *obviate* any of a different religion.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. ix. 74.

OCCASIONALS, impromptus. For similar instances of substantive-adjectives, see OBSERVABLES.

Hereat Mr. Dod (the flame of whose zeal turned all accidents into fuel) fell into a pertinent and seasonable discourse (as none better at *occasionals*) of what power men have more than they know of themselves to refrain from sin.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. ix. 82.

OCHIDORE, shore-crab.

"O! the *ochidore!* look to the blue *ochidore*. Who've put *ochidore* to maister's pole?" It was too true; neatly inserted, as he stooped forward, between his neck and his collar, was a large live shore-crab, holding on tight with both hands.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. ii.

OCHRE, money, from the colour of gold (slang).

If you want to cheek us, pay your *ochre* at the doors and take it out.—*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. vi.

OCIVITY, sloth.

We owe to ourselves the eschewing and avoiding of idleness and *ocivity*.—*Hooper*, ii. 92.

OCTASTIC, a stanza of eight lines.

They found out their sentence as it is metrified in this *octastic*.— *Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xvii.

OCTAVE, a stanza of eight lines.

With mournful melodie it continued this *octave*.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 351.

OCTOBER, ale, from the month in which it was brewed. See quotation *s. v.* STIRE. Emerson, who is speaking of England in the seventeenth century, seems to be unaware that it was simply ale.

Ld. Sm. Tom Neverout, will you taste a glass of the *October?*

Nev. No, faith, my lord, I like your wine; and I won't put a churl upon a gentleman. —*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

We sat over a tankard of *October*.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 77.

The country gentlemen had a posset or drink they called *October*.—*Emerson, English Traits*, ch. xiv.

ODD, different.

How ferre *odde* those persones are from the nature of this prince whiche neuer thinken theim selfes to be praysed enough. —*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 185.

ODD-COME-SHORTLY, a chance or indefinite time.

Col. Miss, when will you be married?

Miss. One of these *odd-come-shortlies*, Colonel.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

They say she is to be married and off to England ane of thae *odd-come-shortlies* wi' some of the gowks about the Waal down-by. —*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 303.

ODDMENTS, trifles; remnants.

I have still so many book *oddments* of accounts, examinations, directions, and little household affairs to arrange.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 54.

ODEMAN, writer of an ode.

Edward and Harry were much braver men
Than this new-christened hero of thy pen;
Yes, laurelled *Odeman*, braver far by half.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 18.

ODIST, writer of an ode.

We hardly know which to consider as the greater object of compassion in this case—the original *odist* thus parodied by his friend, or the mortified Parodist thus mutilated by his printer.—*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 24.

ODORABLE, capable of being smelt.

The Philosopher gathers a triple proportion, to wit, the arithmeticall, the geometricall, and the musicall. And by one of these three is euery other proportion guided of the things that haue conueniencie by relation, as the visible by light, colour, and shadow; the audible by stirres times and accents; the *odorable* by smelles of sundry temperaments; the tastible by sauours to the rate, the tangible by his objects in this or that regard.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. II. ch. i.

ODORLESS, without smell.

It is tasteless, but not *odorless*.—*E. A. Poe, Hans Pfaal* (i. 8).

ODOURED, perfumed: *ill-odoured* = unsavoury.

His eyes and his very thoughts are not his own, and are wholly directed to a gilded, nauseous, ill-*odoured* idol.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, i. 250.

OEILLET. See extract.

The parapet often had the merlons pierced with long chinks ending in round holes called *oeillets*.—*Arch.*, xii. 147 (1796).

ŒNOMEL, mixture of wine and honey.

So to come back to the drinking
Of this Cyprus—it is well,
But those memories, to my thinking,
Make a better *œnomel*.
Mrs. Browning, Wine of Cyprus.

OFFCAST, rubbish; something rejected.

The *offcasts* of all the professions—doctors without patients, lawyers without briefs.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. III. ch. vi.

OFF-CHOP, to chop off.

Her head shee felt with whiffing steel *off-chopt*.
Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie, st. 41.

OFF-CUTTING, cutting off: *offcut* (substantive) is a technical term in printing. See L.

Besides th' *off-cutting* of all passages,
As well of succours as of forrages.
Sylvester, Panaretus, 779.

OFFENCE, to offend.

All the world, by thee *offenced*,
With such a present may be recompenced.
Hudson, Judith, vi. 323.

OFFENDANT, offender.

If the *offendant* did consider the griefe and shame of punishment, he would containe himselfe within the compasse of a better course. —*Breton, Packet of Letters*, p. 43.

OFFENDICLE, a stumbling-block. The

second extract is quoted in Pilkington's works, but is part of a Romish tract, published 1561.

What is a slander to offend or to be *offendicle* to any man?—*Becon*, iii. 610.

As the prophet Jeremy says, "They have put *offendicles* in the house of God and polluted it."—*Pilkington*, p. 484.

OFFENSIBLE. In the extract Breton is speaking of the Incarnation, and seems to mean that the Divine glory without such vail of flesh would have been too much for man.

This essence all incomprehensible,
Yet willing in His mercies to be knowne,
That glorie might not be *offensible*,
That in a shadowe onely should be showne.
Breton, Rauisht Soule, p. 7.

OFFENSIVE, usually = giving offence, but in the extract = taking it.

I still feared to dare so haute an attempt to so braue a personage; lest she *offensiue* at my presumption, I perish in the height of my thoughts.—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 53.

OFFICE. To *give the office* = to help, or hint, or play into the hands of.

I'll *give you the office;* I'll mark you down for a good claim.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. lix.

"You're not a deceiving imp? you brought no one with you?" "No, sir, no!" "Nor *giv' no one the office* to follow you?" "No." —*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. iii.

OFFICIARY, subordinate.

The City and Signiory of Geneva . . was governed by *officiary* and titular Earls.—*Heylin, Hist. of Presbyterianism*, p. 3.

OFFICINE, office-room. A section in Fuller's *Ch. Hist.*, Bk. VI. p. 284, is headed, "Of the prime officers and *officines* of Abbeys."

OFFICIOUS is now always used in a bad sense, of one who is fussy or too forward in proffering services. The subjoined is an example of the better meaning, of a later date by nearly a century than any given in the Dicts.

They were tolerably well-bred; very *officious*, humane, and hospitable; in their conversation frank and open.—*Burke, on French Revolution*, p. 111.

OFFSCUMS, contemptible people. L. has *offscum* as an adjective.

I see the drift. These *offscums* all at once,
Too idlely pampred, plot rebellions.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 328.

OFF-SHAKE, to shake off.

His fruit, yer ripe, shall be *off-shaken* all.
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, ii. 76.

OGDOASTIC, a stanza of eight lines.

It will not be much out of the byas to insert (in this *Ogdoastique*) a few verses of the Latine which was spoken in that age.—*Howell, Forraine Travell*, sect. xi.

OGIVE, having a Gothic arch.

The large *ogive* window that lighted the hall.
Ingoldsby Legends (*St. Romwold*).

OGRILLON, a little ogre.

What treatment of his wife, what abuse and brutal behaviour to his children, who, though *ogrillons*, are children!—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xv.

OIL, study, as at night by lamplight. Pytheas told Demosthenes (Plutarch's *Life of Demosthenes*, ch. viii.) that all his arguments smelt of the lamp (ἀλλυχνίων ὄζειν). In Udal's *Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 370, this is rendered "*smell of the candle.*"

In reason whereof, I am perswaded, that none of indifferent judgemente, shall think his *oyle* and labour lost.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, Preface, p. vii.

In our first gamesome age our doting sires,
Carked and cared to have us lettered,
Sent us to Cambridge, where our *oyl* is spent.
Return from Parnassus, iii. 5.

OIL OF ANGELS, a gift or bribe of money, the reference being of course to the coin, *angel*.

Lawyers are troubled with the heat of the liver, which makes the palms of their hands so hot, that they cannot be cool'd, unlesse they be rub'd with the *oile of angels.—Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 407).

I have seen him
Cap a pie gallant, and his stripes wash'd off
With *oil of angels.*
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 2.

OIL OF HOLLY, a beating. N. has *oil of baston* and *oil of whip* with the same meaning.

The *oil of holly* shall prove a present remedy for a shrewd housewife.—*Pennyless Parliament*, 1608 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 183).

OIL OF SWALLOWS. See quotation. Southey says in a note that he has known it applied in the present century.

For broken bones, bones out of joint, or any grief in the bones or sinews, *oil of swallows* was pronounced exceeding sovereign, and this was to be procured by pounding twenty live swallows in a mortar with about as many different herbs.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xxiv.

OILWAY, a hole made for the purpose of receiving oil to lubricate hinges, &c.

A curious illustration of the portcullis is seen over the entrance of Goodrich Castle; a circular aperture in the wall on either side shows where its roller worked; an oblique perforation in the stone served as an *oilway* to render its revolutions easier.—*Arch.*, xxix. 62 (1841).

OIMEE, alas! This Anglicized form of the Greek οἴμοι seems to have puzzled a former reader of Howell, for in my copy *obscene* is suggested in a marginal annotation in an apparently contemporary handwriting. The speaker in the extract is an otter who was once a man.

How is this? I not only hear, but I understand the voice of a man. *Oimee!* I am afraid that Morphandra hath a purpose to retransform me, and make me put on human shape again.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 5.

OLD-CATTISH, old-maidish.

Don't I begin to talk in an *old-cattish* manner of cards?—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 303.

OLDEN, to age.

He looked very much *oldened*, and it seemed as if the contest and defeat had quite broken him.—*Thackeray, Pendennis*, ch. lxx.

He looks terribly ill, pale, and *oldened*.—*Ibid., Newcomes*, ch. lxviii.

OLD GENTLEMAN, a euphemism for the devil.

I know not who'll take 'em for saints, but the *old gentleman in black*.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 102.

We have a genuine witch in the house, who is in close alliance with the *old gentleman*.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xviii.

OLD GOOSEBERRY, like Old Scratch, or Old Harry, a familiar name for the devil.

In your tower there's a pretty to-do;
All the people of Shrewsbury playing *Old Gooseberry*
With your choice bits of taste and vertu.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Bloudie Jack*).

I'll play *Old Gooseberry* with the office, and make you glad to buy me out at a good high figure.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxviii.

He ran in his breeches and slippers down the lawn, and began blowing up like *Old Gooseberry*.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lxiv.

OLDGREY, an ancient; a greybeard.

Hee rested wylful lyk a wayward obstinat *oldgrey*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 679.

OLD-MAIDISH, like an old maid; and so, particular, fidgety.

Her cousin Miss Dorothy, who lives with her, and began, you know, to grow rather *old-maidish*, as we say, ma'am, made a sudden conquest of Mr. Bumper.—*Colman, The Deuce is in him*, ii. 1.

Lord, child, don't be so precise and *old-maidish*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. V. ch. viii.

It is really pitiable to see such feelings in a woman of her age, with those *old-maidish* little ringlets.—*G. Eliot, Janet's Repentance*, ch. iii.

OLD-MAIDISM, state of being an old maid; advanced spinsterhood.

The Miss Linnets were in that temperate zone of *old-maidism*, when a woman will not say but that if a man of suitable years and character were to offer himself, she might be induced to tread the remainder of life's vale in company with him.—*G. Eliot, Janet's Repentance*, ch. iii.

OLD MAN, southern wood; also called LAD'S LOVE, *q. v.*

A few berry bushes, a black currant tree or two, . . . a cabbage bed, a bush of sage, and balm, and thyme, and marjoram, with possibly a rose-tree and *old man* growing in the midst, . . . such plants made up a well-furnished garden to a farm-house.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. i.

OLDSTER, an elderly or grown-up person.

I became the William Tell of the party, as having been the first to resist the tyranny of the *oldsters*.—*Marryat, Frank Mildmay*, ch. ii.

I know *oldsters* who have a savage pleasure in making boys drunk.—*Thackeray, Misc.*, ii. 343.

A more ill-mannered fellow I never saw in my life; to go away and hide yourself with that lovely young wife of yours, and leave all us *oldsters* to bore one another to death.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xlvi.

OLD TOM, a name for a strong sort of gin. See quotation, *s. vv.* BLUE-RUIN; NOBLER. According to *Jon Bee's Slang Dict.*, 1823, the term is properly applicable to the cask containing the liquor.

There are two side-aisles of great casks, painted green and gold, enclosed within a light brass rail, and bearing such inscriptions as "*Old Tom*, 549," "Young Tom, 360," "Samson, 1421"; the figures agreeing, we presume, with gallons understood.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Gin-shops*).

OLIVADER, of an olive hue.

The Queene ariv'd with a traine of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous fardingals or guard-infantas, their complexions *olivader* and sufficiently unagreeable.—*Evelyn, Diary*, May 30, 1662.

OLIVARIAN, Cromwellian.

Monday a terrible raging wind hapned,

which did much hurt. Dennis Bond, a great *Olivarian* and antimonarchist, died on that day, and then the Devil took Bond for Oliver's appearance.—*Life of A. Wood*, Aug. 30, 1658.

It would have been somewhat difficult to have inspired Mrs. Willis with a cordial sentiment for an *Olivarian* or a republican. —*Godwin, Mandeville*, iii. 285.

OLIVER. *Sweet Oliver* seems = good fellow.

One boone you must not refuse mee in (if you be *boni socii*, and *sweete Olivers*).—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 180).

OLOGIES. The sciences are sometimes spoken of under this name, *ology* being the termination of the name of several of them. Cf. ISMS.

She had attended a world of fashionable lectures, and was therefore supposed to understand Chemistry, Geology, Philology, and a hundred other *ologies*.—*Nares, Thinks-I-to-myself*, i. 68.

OMISSIBLE, capable of being omitted or dispensed with.

He brings to light things new and old; now precious illustrative private documents, now the poorest public heaps of mere pamphleteer and parliamentary matter, so attainable elsewhere, often so *omissible* were it not to be attained.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 71.

OMNI-ERUDITE, universally learned.

If, however, he followed the example of Peiresc without choosing to mention his name, that *omni-erudite* man himself is likely to have seen the books from whence Gaffarel derived his knowledge.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xcv.

OMNIFY, to make everything of.

He affects nothing more, nothing else in a manner than . . . to cry down and nullify all other excellencies whatsoever, that he might . . . magnify or rather, as you see (Col. iii. 11) *omnify* his Lord and Master Christ.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 3.

OMNIPARENT, parent of all.

O Thou all powreful-kind *Omniparent*,
What holds Thy hands that should defend
Thy head?
Is sinne so strong or so omnivalent
That by her pow'r Thy pow'r is vanquished?—*Davies, Holy Roode*, p. 12.

OMNI-PREVALENT, having entire influence.

Being Chaplain to the Earl of Dunbar, then *omni-prevalent* with King James, he was unexpectedly preferred Archbishop of Canterbury.—*Fuller, Worthies, Surrey* (ii. 360).

OMNIREGENCY, universal rule.

The *Omniregency* of Divine Providence is the Tree of Life in the midst of the garden of the world.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 38.

OMNI-SIGNIFICANCE, universal meaning.

The conspicuous and capacious, &c., which in its *omni-significance* may promise anything, and yet pledges the writer to nothing.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xciii.

OMNISUFFICIENT, all-sufficient.

These staffs princes must lean upon, being such Gods as die like men, and such masters as are neither *omnisufficient* nor independent. —*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 103.

OMNIVALENCE, omnipotence.

This shewes the Sire's compleat omnipotence,
That still begets a Sonne as great as He;
Which Sonne is but the Sire's Intelligence,
Making another one *Omnivalence*.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 17.

OMNIVALENT, all-powerful. See extract *s. v.* OMNIPARENT.

OMNIVIDENCY, universal inspection.

It is well they had so much modesty as not to pretend inspection into the Book of Life, seeing all other books have come under their *Omnividencie*.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. x.

OMOPLATOSCOPY. See extract.

The principal art of this kind is divination by a shoulder-blade, technically called scapulimancy or *omoplatoscopy*. — *E. Tylor, Primitive Culture*, i. 124.

ONBETHINK, think on.

Now for my cousins John and Jeremiah; they are rich i' world's gear, but they'll prize what I leave 'em if I could only *onbethink* me what they would like.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. vii.

ONCOMING, approach.

We are angered . . . by hearing in hard distinct syllables from the lips of a near observer, those confused murmurs which we try to call morbid, and strive against as if they were the *oncoming* of madness.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xx.

ONE AND TWENTY, a youth.

The young Squire first took the pet, then clouds began to rise, which made me expect a tempest, nor was I deceived in my conjecture . . . you would have thought this *one and twenty* came in a direct line from Hercules, he played the *Furioso* so lively.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 19.

ONEIROCRITE, a judge or interpreter of dreams. See second extract *s. v.* ONEIROLOGIST.

It is requisite for the better reading, explaining, and unfolding of these somniatory

vaticinations and predictions of that nature, that a dexterous, learned, skilful, wise, industrious, expert, rational, and peremptory expounder or interpreter be pitched upon, such a one as by the Greeks is called *Oniro-crit* or Oniropolist.—*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xiii.

ONEIROLOGIST. See second quotation. There is a book still extant on the interpretation of dreams by Artemidorus.

Hear how Artemidorus, not the *oneirologist*, but the great philosopher at the court of the Emperor Sferamond, describes the appearances which he had observed in dissecting some of those unfortunate persons who had died of love.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxxvi.

The oneirocrites or *oneirologists*, as they who pretended to lay down rules for the interpretation of dreams call themselves, say that if any one dreams he has the head of a horse on his shoulders instead of his own, it betokens poverty and servitude.—*Ibid.*, ch. cxxviii.

ONEIROPOLIST, an interpreter of dreams. See quotation *s. v.* ONEIRO-CRITE.

ONE OR OTHER, altogether; beyond comparison.

My dear, you are positively, *one or other*, the most censorious creature in the world.—*Cibber, Careless Husband*, Act V.

I declare 'twas a design, *one or other*, the best carry'd on that ever I knew in my life. —*Ibid.*

Indiana has, *one or other*, the prettiest face I ever saw.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. I. ch. ii.

ONERATE, to load.

I will not *onerate* and overcharge your stomachs with too much meat at once.—*Becon*, i. 67.

Kilvert *onerated* the Bishop with ten charges together.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, II. 122.

ONE-SIDED, partial; taking in only one side. De Quincey in a note to the extract says, "It marks the rapidity with which new phrases float themselves into currency under our present omnipresence of the press, that this word, *now* (viz., *in* 1853) familiarly used in every newspaper, *then* (viz., in 1833) required a sort of apology to warrant its introduction."

Those features of your town will illustrate what the Germans mean by a *one-sided* (*einseitiger*) judgment.—*Autob. Sketches*, i. 290.

ONFALL, attack. See quotation *s. v.* HOUSE-MOTHER.

Nay, look: green uniforms faced with red; black cockades, the colour of night! Are we to have military *onfall*, and death also by starvation?—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. iii.

ONIONED, flavoured with an onion. In the extract it is applied to a tear not genuine, but produced by smelling an onion.

Master Broadbrim, like a hopeful heir,
Pored o'er his father's will, and dropped the
onioned tear.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 58.

ONLOOKER, a spectator or looker-on.

You may rely upon me for knowing the times and the seasons adapted to the different stages of a work which is not to be measured by the facile conjectures of ignorant *onlookers*.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xx.

ONLY, except. In the sense of "except that" it is common in the Bible and elsewhere (see *Macaulay's Hist.*, Vol. III. p. 32, note).

Here, take all the trinkets, *only* the bait that I'll use.—*The Committee*, Act V.

This morning Captain Cocke comes, and tells me that he is now assured that it is true what he told me the other day, that our whole office will be turned out, *only* me, which whether he says true or not, I know not.—*Pepys*, Aug. 22, 1668.

I have written day and night, I may say, ever since Sunday morning, *only* church-time or the like of that.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 248.

ONOMATOLOGIST, student of names.

What would our *onomatologist* have said if he had learned to read these words?—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. clxxvi.

ONTOLOGIC, having to do with ontology, or the science of being.

My father and my uncle Toby's discourse upon Time and Eternity was a discourse devoutly to be wished for; and the petulancy of my father's humour in putting a stop to it as he did, was a robbery of the *Ontologic* Treasury of . . . . a jewel.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, ii. 181.

ONUS, burden. This Latin word is naturalized.

I again move the introduction of a new topic, . . . on me be the *onus* of bringing it forward.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

ONYGOPHAGIST, one who bites his nails.

I was sitting at my desk, pen in hand and in mouth at the same time (a substitute for biting the nails which I recommend to all *onygophagists*).—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. iii. A i.

OORALI, curare: both of which names are forms of a South American word applied by the Indians of Spanish Guiana and North Brazil to a poisonous extract in which they dip their arrows. It is obtained from some plant, perhaps the *Paullinia Cururu* of the soapwort family. The object of its administration in cases of vivisection would be to produce a sedative action upon the muscles, so as to prevent struggling, whilst the vital functions remained unaffected. This poison is excluded from the anæsthetics allowed under the Vivisection Act.

I could think he was one of those who would
break their jests on the dead,
And mangle the living dog that had loved
him and fawn'd at his knee,
Drench'd with the hellish *oorali*.
Tennyson, In the Children's Hospital.

OPACULAR, opaque.

The main good these things do is only to clarify the understanding, previous to the application of the argument itself, in order to free it from any little motes or specks of *opacular* matter.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, ii. 185.

OPEN, used substantivally for open country.

Then should we make a burst to get clear of the trees, and should soon find ourselves in the *open*.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xi.

Between the dark green lines of the hedges we met maidens in white with scarlet opera-cloaks, coming home through the narrow lane: then we got into the *open*, and found the shores of the silver lake.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxvi.

OPEN-BATTOCKING, knouting (?)

A Russian judge . . fears the boiling cauldron or *open-battocking*.— *Ward, Sermons*, p. 124.

OPEN-DOORED, very receptive; hospitable.

Some,
Whose ears are *open-doored* to phantoms, swear
When they would sleep o' nights they hear the voice
That was, they're pleased to say, ne'er born of man,
And scared the synod.
Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iv. 1.

Enter, therefore, and partake
The slender entertainment of a house
Once rich, now poor, but ever *open-door'd*.
Tennyson, Geraint and Eneid.

OPEN-HANDEDNESS, liberality: open-handed being opposed to close-fisted.

The banker had given him a hundred pounds. Various motives urged Bulstrode to this *open-handedness*.— *G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. lxviii.

OPEN-TAIL, a name given to the medlar, as being a laxative; also a light woman.

Kate still exclaimes against great medlers,
A busie-body hardly she abides. . .
I muse her stomacke now so much should faile
To loathe a medlar, being an *open-taile*.
Davies, Scourye of Folly, p. 10.

OPERANT, a workman.

No Egyptian taskmaster ever devised a slavery like to that, our slavery. No fractious *operants* ever turned out for half the tyranny which this necessity exercised upon us.—*Last Essays of Elia* (*Newspapers thirty-five years ago*).

OPHIOLATRY, serpent-worship.

For a single description of negro *ophiolatry* may be cited Bosman's description from Whydah in the Bight of Benin.—*E. Tylor, Primitive Culture*, ii. 233.

OPHITE, green porphyry: the spelling in the first extract may be a misprint.

At the head of the former stands a column of *opite*, on which is a statue of Justice.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Oct. 22, 1644.

Towards the left are the statues of Romulus and Remus with the Wolf, all of brasse, plac'd on a column of *ophite* stone which they report was brought from the renowned Ephesian temple.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 25, 1644.

OPIATED, drugged with a narcotic.

The *opiated* milk glews up the brain.
Verses prefixed to Kennet's Erasmus, Praise of Folly.

OPILESTONE, perhaps the same as *ophite*, q. v.

It is placed, as I remember, on a pillar of *opilestone*, with divers other antiq urnes.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Oct. 19, 1644.

OPINANT, one who forms an opinion.

The opinions differ pretty much according to the nature of the *opinants*.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, iv.

OPINIASTER, an obstinate, self-willed person.

As for lesser projects, and those *opiniasters* which make up plebeian parties, I know my lines to be diametrall against them.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 12 (Preface).

OPINIASTRETY, obstinacy. R. and L.

have *opiniatrety;* the latter says, "This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted."

But though these Protestants were worthy of this contumely, yet surely the Romanists are no fit persons to object it, whose *opiniastrety* did hinder an uniform Reformation of the Western Church.—*Bramhall*, ii. 71.

And little thinks Heretick madness, she
At God Himself lifts up her desperate heels,
Whene'er her proud *Opiniastrete*
Against Ecclesiastick Sanctions swells.
Beaumont, Psyche, xvi. st. 203.

OPINIATRE seems in extract to be used as a verb = to follow one's own opinion obstinately. The Dicts. give it as substantive and adjective.

It is common in consults for doctors to differ; and Dr. Short might differ from what opinion prevailed, but, in the case of a king, must not *opiniatre*, when the cause was regularly by consult law carried against him.—*North, Examen*, p. 649.

OPISOMETER, an instrument for measuring curved lines in a map.

The contents of Mr. Stanford's shop seemed to have been scattered about the room, and Bell had armed herself with an *opisometer*, which gave her quite an air of importance.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. iii.

OPOROPOLIST. See quotation.

A certain man stood at a fruiterer's stall, or *oporopolist's*, if you would have it in Greek. —*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 219.

OPPIGNORATION, a pledge.

The form and manner of swearing . . . by *oppignoration*, or engaging of some good which we would not lose; as, Our rejoicing in Christ, our salvation, God's help, &c.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, v. 74.

OPPLETION, fulness: *repletion* is the more common word.

Health of the body is not recovered without pain; an imposthume calls for a lance, and *oppletion* for unpalatable evacuatories.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309.

OPPORTUNEFUL, propitious.

If we let slip this *opportuneful* hour,
Take leave of fortune.
Middleton, Mayor of Quinborough, Act IV.

OPPOSE, to offer or propose.

Let his true picture through your land be sent,
Opposing great rewardes to him that findes him.
Chapman, Blinde Begger of Alexandria, i. 1.

OPPOSITIONIST, member of the Opposition.

This fairness from an *oppositionist* professed brought me at once to easy terms with him.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 70.

OPPOSITIONLESS, without an Opposition party.

The parliament is met, but empty and totally *oppositionless*.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 82 (1758).

OPPOSIVE, contradictory; cantankerous.

They might have observed, even in his cunicular days, in this Lodowick Muggleton, an obstinate, dissentious, and *opposive* spirit. —*Account of L. Muggleton*, 1676 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 610).

OPPRESSURE, oppression; injury.

The *oppressures* that in three and twenty years without intermission exercis'd the defence and patience of one man, made him stand the stronger.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 222.

ORACLE, a cant term for a watch.

Out of the right fob hung a great silver chain, with a wonderful kind of engine at the bottom. . . . He called it his *oracle*, and said it pointed out the time for every action of his life.—*Swift, Voyage to Lilliput*, ch. ii.

Col. Pray, my lord, what's a clock by your *oracle?*

Lord Sp. Faith, I can't tell; I think my watch runs upon wheels.—*Ibid., Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

ORACLER, giver of an oracle.

Pyrrhus, whom the Delphian *oracler*
Deluded by his double-meaning measures.
Sylvester, Sixth day, first weeke, 823.

ORAGE, a storm. A French word, not naturalized among us, though North does not seem to use it as a foreign word.

Though his gains by his office were great, they were much greater by his practice; for that flowed in upon him like an *orage*, enough to overset one that had not an extraordinary readiness in business.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 170.

There was then enough of the Church and loyal party in full credit at that time, especially citisens, to stem that *orage* of faction. —*Ibid., Examen*, p. 632.

ORAGIOUS, stormy.

M. D'Ivry, whose early life may have been rather *oragious*, was yet a gentleman perfectly well conversed.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxxi.

ORANGERY, a species of snuff. "Mockmode, . . taking snush, sneezes," on which his dancing-master exclaims,

O Lord, sir, you must never sneeze; 'tis as unbecoming after *orangery* as grace after meat.—*Farquhar, Love and a Bottle*, ii. 2.

ORATORIAN, rhetorical.

Here is a reverend person who relates the fact of a conspiracy in a good method, exact style, and beautiful English; in a word, in an *oratorian* way.—*North, Examen*, p. 420.

ORBE, bereaved.

No father adopts unless he be *orbe*, have no child; or if he have one, for some deep dislike have cast him off.—*Andrewes*, i. 59.

ORBICAL, circular.

Thee moone three seasons her passadge *orbical* eended.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 658.

ORDERABLE, complying; obedient. Cf. BIDDABLE.

The king's averseness to physick, and impatience under it, . . was quickly removed above expectation; the king (contrary to his custome) being very *orderable* in all his sicknesse.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. vii. 22.

ORDINARY, a settled order or use for public service.

Osmund, Bishop of Salisbury, devised that *Ordinary* or form of service, which hereafter was observed in the whole kingdom.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. i. 23.

ORDINATIVE, ordaining.

Episcopall power and precedency . . immediately succeeded the Apostles in that *ordinative* and gubernative eminency.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 259.

ORDINATOR, ruler.

If Nature, and her *ordinator*, God, deny health, how unvaluable are their riches.—*Adams*, i. 424.

ORENGE, apparently a mistress (?).

The churlish frampold waves . . . tossed his dead carcasse, well bathed or parboyled, to the sandy threshold of his leman or *orenye*, for a disjune or morning breakfast.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 168).

ORGAN, taste or palate.

What is agreeable to some is not to others; what touches smoothly my *organ* may grate upon yours.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 367.

ORGANIE, marjoram; *origanum vulgare*.

(Persons) may take out of their own homish gardens and ground such things as in strength and operation countervayle these aforesaid, that is to wit, Rosemarie, Basil, Saverie, *Organie*, Marjoram, Dill, Sage, Baulme, &c. —*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 66.

ORGANIES, instruments.

Youth and love
Were th' vnresisted *organies* to seduce you.
Chapman, All Fooles, ii. 1.

ORGANITY, organism.

Many put out their force informative
In their ethereall corporeity,
Devoid of heterogeneall *organity*.
H. More, Immortality of the Soul, I. ii. 24.

ORGANIZATE, to organize: in the extract it is a participle.

Death our spirits doth release
From this distinguish'd *organizate* sense.
H. More, Præexistency of the Soul, st. 21.

ORGANONS, organs.

O thou great God, ravish my earthly sprite!
That for the time a more than human skill
May feed the *organons* of all my sense.
Peele, David and Bethsabe, p. 484.

Our little world is made with much respect,
Our mother Nature hath been wise and kind,
By whom we have our *organons* assign'd
To execute what so our thoughts intend.
Hubert, Hist. of Edw. II., p. 16.

ORIENT, a pearl. Sterling (*Life by Carlyle*, Pt. II. ch. ii.) reckons this among the "new and erroneous locutions" in *Sartor Resartus*.

It is indeed . . a very Sea of Thought; neither calm nor clear, if you will; yet wherein the toughest pearl-diver may dive to his utmost depth, and return not only with sea-wreck, but with true *orients*.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. ii.

ORIFEX, orifice; opening.

I feel my liver pierced, and all my veins,
That there begin and nourish every part,
Mangled and torn, and all my entrails bathed
In blood that straineth from their *orifex*.
Marlowe, 2 Tamburlaine, iii. 4.

ORIGIN, to originate.

This proverb was *origined* whilest England and Wales were at deadly feude.—*Fuller, Worthies, Cardigan* (ii. 578).

ORKIE.

Oblig'd he was not to account
To what those incomes did amount;
Nor distribution make o' th' gold
But when he pleas'd or pastor would,
Which seldom chanc't, the poorest of 'em
Could scarcely wrest an *Orkie* from him.
Ward, England's Reformation, c. i. p. 126.

ORKYN, an earthen pot (Latin, *orca*). N., s. v. *ork*, cites a passage where, as he says, *ork* seems to mean drinking vessel.

They that goo about to bye an yerthen potte or vessell for an *orkyn* dooe knocke vpon it with their knuccle.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 91.

ORLE, in heraldry a border round the shield.

His arms were augmented with an *Orle* of Lions' paws.—*Fuller, Worthies, Cumberland* (i. 249).

ORNAMENTALS, adornments. For similar uses see *s. v.* OBSERVABLES.

In the time of the aforesaid William Heyworth, the Cathedral of Litchfield was in the verticall height thereof, being (though not augmented in the essentials) beautified in the *ornamentals* thereof. — *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IV. ii. 65.

These light-armed Schismaticks and small Skirmishers are like Pot-guns to Canons or Pigmies to Giants, seeking to deface the Pinnacles and *Ornamentalls* of Religion, but not capable to shake the foundations of it.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 86.

ORNITHOMANCY. See extract.

Ornithomancy (or the derivation of omens from the motions of birds) grew into an elaborate science. — *De Quincey, Modern Superstition.*

ORNITHOSCOPY, watching birds for purposes of divination.

Speaking of *ornithoscopy* in relation to Jews, I remember another story.—*De Quincey, Modern Superstition.*

ORPHANCY, orphanhood.

Yet did not thy *Orphancy* nor my Widdow-*hood* deprive us of the delightful prospect which the hill of honor doth yield.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 237.

ORTHOPNIC, one who suffers from orthopnœa, and can only breathe in an upright position.

As they prescribe for the asthma, which is a disease in the body, to avoid perturbations of the mind, so let this *orthopnic*, for the help of his mind, avoid needless perturbations of the body.—*Adams*, i. 505.

OSIERED, twisted in a pattern like osiers forming a basket.

Garlands . . . . . .
. . . . . .

In baskets of bright *osier'd* gold were brought.—*Keats, Lamia*, Pt. II.

OSTELER, ostler.

What office then doth the star-gazer bear?
Or let him be the heaven's *osteler*,
Or tapster some, or some be chamberlain,
To wait upon the guests they entertain.
Hall, Sat., II. vii. 40.

OSTEND, to appear prominently.

The time was when his affection *ostended* in excess towards her. — *Bp. Hall, Cont.* (*Adonijah*).

OSTENT, to display; to boast.

Such a church sometimes is more swelling in bigness, and *ostents* a more bulky show.—*Adams*, i. 410.

Malice not only discovers, but *ostenteth* her devilish effects.—*Ibid.*, i. 415.

OSTLERESS. See first quotation.

Because she [Empress Helena] visited the stable and manger of our Saviour's nativitie, Jews and Pagans slander her to have been *stabularia*, an *ostleresse*, or a she-stable-groom. —*Fuller, Holy War*, Bk. I. ch. iv.

A plump-arm'd *Ostleress* and a stable wench
Came running at the call
Tennyson, Princess, i.

OSTLERY, hostelry; inn.

Good Saturn self, that homely emperor,
In proudest pomp was not so clad of yore,
As is the under-groom of the *ostlery*,
Husbanding it in work-day yeomanry.
Hall, Sat., III. i. 73.

OSTRY, an inn. The inn, being ready for guests at all hours, has its faggot always burning. For another reference to *ostry-wood* see extract *s. v.* PIMP.

Dick. What, Robin, you must come away and walk the horses.

Rob. I walk the horses! I scorn 't i' faith. . . . Keep further from me, O thou illiterate and unlearned hostler. . . . Keep out of the circle, I say, lest I send you into the *ostry* with a vengeance.—*Marlowe, Faustus*, ii. 3.

Think, mistress, what a thing love is: why it is like an *ostry*-faggot, that, once set on fire, is as hardly quenched as the bird crocodile driven out of her nest.—*Greene, Looking Glass for London*, p. 133.

Tom Tapster, . . . you cannot be content to pinch with your small pots and your *ostrie* faggots, but have your tugges to draw men on to villanie.—*Ibid., Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 413).

OTHER-GATES, dissimilar: usually an adverb, as in *Twelfth Night*, V. i.

All which are the great works of true, able, and authoritative Ministers, requiring *other-gates* workmen than are (now) in many places much in fashion among common people.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 19 (Preface).

OTHER-GUESS, a corruption of *other-guise;* noticed in the Dicts., but without example.

If your kinsman, Lieutenant Bowling, had been here, we should have had *other-guess* work.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxxii.

You have to do with *other-guess* people now.—*Ibid.*, ch. xlvii.

OTIATION, taking ease; leisure.

I haue obserued [others] in many of the princes Courts of Italie to seeme idle when they be earnestly occupied, and entend to nothing but mischieuous practizes, and do

busily negotiat by coulor of *otiation.* — *Puttenham, Eng. Poesie,* Bk. III. ch. xxv.

OTIOUS, leisurely. *Otiose* is sometimes used, though L. does not give the word, and R. only cites Paley for it. The speaker in the extract is comparing the burdens of public men with those of

Private men (whose *otious* care
Scarce passe the threshold of their own door dare).—*Sylvester, Bethulia's Rescue,* v. 121.

OTOMY, a skeleton: a corruption of *anatomy.*

Lord Sp. Lady Smart, does not your Ladyship think Mrs. Fade is mightily altered since her marriage?

Lady Sm. Why, my lord, she was handsome in her time; but she can't eat her cake and have her cake. I hear she's grown a meer *otomy.*

Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. i.).

OUBLIETTE. In some dungeons there were concealed holes or traps down which the prisoner was thrust, and perished. He was lost and *forgotten;* hence the name, which is French, but the word is often used as English.

As if we had talked in following one
Up some long gallery. "Would you choose
An air like that?—the gait is loose—
Or noble." Sudden in the sun
An *oubliette* winks. Where is he? Gone.
Mrs. Browning, Died.

OUGHLYNG, the hooting of an owl.

He toke verie euill rest in the nightes by reason of an owle breakyng his slepe euery halfe hower with her *oughlyng.* — *Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.,* p. 277.

OUR LADY'S MANTLE, *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

I think he killed nobody, for his remedies were "womanish and weak." Sage and wormwood, sion, hyssop, borage, spikenard, dog's-tongue, *our Lady's mantle,* feverfew, and Faith, and all in small quantities except the last. — *Reade, Cloister and Hearth,* ch. xciv.

OUT, not at home. This common colloquial expression is given by L. without example.

When we reached Albion Place they were *out;* we went after them, and found them on the pier.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park,* ch. v.

OUT. When a young lady has left the school-room and goes into society, she is technically said to be *out.*

Pray, is she *out* or not? I am puzzled; she dined at the parsonage with the rest of you, which seemed like being *out;* and yet she says so little that I can hardly suppose she is.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park,* ch. v.

OUT-ACTIVE, to exceed in activity.

No wonder if the younger *out-active* those who are more ancient. — *Fuller, Worthies, London.*

OUT-AND-OUTER, a thorough-going person.

I am the man as is guaranteed by unimpeachable references to be an *out-and-outer* in morals. — *Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby,* ch. lx.

Master Clive was pronounced an *out-and-outer,* a swell, and no mistake.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes,* ch. xvii.

OUTAS, to shout or exclaim.

These cried there, like mad moody Bedlams, as they heard the thunder, "They are damned, they are damned;" their wise preachers *outasing* the same at Paul's cross. —*Bale, Select Works,* p. 244.

OUTAS, octave (ecclesiastical).

The same Adam by a decree of the Church was on the Munday after the *outas* of Easter the yeere 1328, burnt at Hoggis.—*Holland's Camden,* ii. 181.

OUTASKED. When banns have been published three times, the couple are said to be *outasked.* H. says this is the term in the south-east of England: in Hampshire the phrase is *asked out.*

All other suitors were left in the lurch,
And the parties had even been *outasked* in Church.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*St. Romwold*).

OUTBARGAIN, to get the better in a bargain.

The two parties with their opposite interests stand at bay, or try to outwit or *outbargain* each other.—*Miss Edjeworth, Helen,* ch. xix.

OUT-BLUNDER, to surpass in blundering.

He'll out-talk a Frenchwoman, and *outblunder* an Irishman or Teagnelander's understanding.—*T. Brown, Works,* iii. 108.

OUT-BLUSTER, to drive a person from his purpose by blustering: at least this seems its meaning in the first extract, and perhaps in the second too, though generally the word would mean to surpass another in blustering.

Those wives . . . can suffer themselves to be *out-blustered* and out-gloomed of their own wills, instead of being fooled out of them by acts of tenderness and complaisance.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe,* ii. 15.

If ever I steal a teapot, and *my* women don't stand up for me, pass the article under

their shawls, whisk down the street with it, *out-bluster* the policeman, and utter any amount of fibs before Mr. Beak, those beings are not what I take them to be.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xxxii.

OUT-BOLT, bolt out.

Those . . . first blot out Episcopacy that they may blot and *out-bolt*, set up and pull down Magistracy.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 557.

OUTBOUND, to bound beyond; to excel in activity.

He could outrun the reindeer, and *outbound* the antelope.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 23.

OUT-BRAZEN, to surpass in impudence.

The expertest devils . . . see their impudence *out-brazen'd* by a club of mortal puritans.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 216.

OUTBROTHER, an outpensioner.

That good old blind bibber of Helicon, I wot well, came a begging to one of the chief cities of Greece, and promised them vast corpulent volumes of immortality, if they would bestowe upon him but a slender *outbrother's* annuity of mutton and broth, and a pallet to sleep on.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 147).

OUTBUILD, to build beyond what one has means for. Both R. and L. give the word = to excel in durability, with extract from Young, *Sixth Night*: "Virtue alone *outbuilds* the pyramids." In the extract perhaps *overbuild* would have been more usual.

She had left off building castles in the air, but she had *outbuilt* herself on earth.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. viii.

OUTBUZZ, to drown some other sound by the noise of buzzing; so, generally, to out-clamour.

The flies at home that ever swarm about
And cloud the highest heads, and murmur down
Truth in the distance—these *outbuzz'd* me.
Tennyson, Columbus.

OUTCAST, to throw out.

It being the custom of all those whom the Court casts out, to labour by all means they can to *outcast* the Court.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 156.

OUTCOME, visible result. I have not come across any earlier instance of this now common word than that in the first extract.

We do the man's intellectual endowment great wrong if we measure it by its mere logical *outcome*.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 59 (1832).

The only *outcome* of that new sense of responsibility was a rapid increase in the number of floggings.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. ii.

In the young bliss of loving he took Gwendolen's perfection as part of that good which had seemed one with life to him, being the *outcome* of a happy, well-embodied nature.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. vi.

OUT-COMPLIMENT, to eclipse or drive out by compliments or caresses.

He thrice embraced Her, and gently strove
Her sorrow's fullness to *out-compliment.*
Beaumont, Psyche, xxiii. st. 181.

OUT-CORNER, an out-of-the-way place.

Through the want of this catechising many which are well skilled in some dark *out-corners* of divinity have lost themselves in the beaten road thereof.—*Fuller, Holy State*, II. ix. 5.

OUTCOUNTENANCE, to outface or withstand.

"See which of our beardlesse yongsters will take ye in, when I [Menaphon] haue cast you foorth." "Those," quoth she, "that *outcountenance* Menaphon and his pelfe, and are better able than your selfe."—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 64.

While high Content in whatsoever chance
Makes the brave mind the starres *outcountenance.*—*Davies, Muse's Teares*, p. 14.

OUTDACIOUS, wild: a common vulgarism for audacious.

Ya wouldn't find Charlie's likes—'e were that *outdacious* at 'öam,
Not thaw ya went to rääke out Hell wi' a small-tooth cöamb.
Tennyson, The Village Wife.

OUTDACIOUSNESS, audacity: a vulgarism.

They have the *outdaciousness* to complain that the rents are raised.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. iv.

OUT-EDGE, extremity; outer limit.

Her fame had spread itself to the very *out-edge* and circumference of that circle.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 70.

A couple of sparrows upon the *out-edge* of his window.—*Ibid., Sent. Journey, The Passport.*

OUT-EQUIVOCATE, to surpass in equivocation.

The Jesuites, being out-shot in their own bow, complained that he *out-equivocated* their equivocation.—*Fuller, Worthies, Kent* (i. 500).

OUTFALL, outlet.

Haddenham Level in the Isle of Ely . . contains 6500 acres, which were overflowed chiefly through the neglect of preserving and clearing the *out-falls* into the Sea.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 91.

OUTFIND, to find out.

Though envy strive, yet secret-searching time
With piercing insight will the truth *outfind*.
Greene, from Never too late, p. 299.

OUT-FLING, sally.

Deronda, inclined by nature to take the side of those on whom the arrows of scorn were falling, could not help replying to Pash's *out-fling*.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xlii.

OUTGLARE, to exceed in prominence.

His monstrous score which stood *outglaring* all
Its hideous neighbours.
Beaumont, Psyche, xiv. st. 178.

OUTGLITTER, to exceed in radiance.

All Cherubs and all Seraphs have I seen
In their high beauties on Heav'n's Holydays,
But still the gracious splendour of this Queen
Sweetly *outglitters* their best tire of rays.
Beaumont, Psyche, ii. st. 218.

OUT-GLOOM, to drive a person from his purpose by ill-temper: at least this seems the meaning in the extract (for which see *s. v.* OUT-BLUSTER), though, according to the analogy of similar words, it would mean to surpass in gloom.

OUTGRAIN, to out-dye.

She blushèd more than they, and of their own
Shame made them all asham'd, to see how far
It was outpurpled and *outgrain'd* by Her.
Beaumont, Psyche, iii. st. 51.

OUT-GRUNT, to excel in grunting.

Not a porter here plies at the corner of a street, but with his stubbed fingers can make a smooth table *out-grunt* the harmony of a double curtel.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 246.

OUT-HYMN, to excel in hymnody.

Inspired by that, my thoughts will quicker flow,
And I'll by far *out-hymn* the fam'd De Foe.
T. Brown, Works, i. 132.

OUT-ISLES, islands circumjacent.

With which I accordingly will end this booke, purposing to speake of the *out-Isles*, Orcades, Hebudes, or Hebrides, and of Shetland, in their due place.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 54.

OUT-LAMENT, to exceed in lamentation.

If I thought complaining would make you a farthing the better, I would out-weep a church-spout, and *out-lament* a widow that has buried three husbands, and now laments for a fourth.—*T. Brown, Works*, iv. 175.

OUTLANDISHER, foreigner.

Hollanders, Zealanders, Scots, French, Westerne-men, Northren-men, besides all the hundreds and wapentakes nine miles compasse, fetch the best of their viands and mangery from her market. For ten weeks together this rabble rout of *outlandishers* are billetted with her. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 149).

OUTLASH, to exaggerate. L. has *overlash*, a word which Fuller also uses.

Malice hath a wide mouth, and loves to *outlash* in her relations.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, III. (Pt. II.) iii. 5.

OUTLASH, a breaking out.

Underneath the silence there was an *outlash* of hatred and vindictiveness.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxx.

OUTLAVISHING, extravagant.

He being now growne poore by his *outlavishing* humour, began, it seemes, to be little respected.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 52.

OUTLIER, nonconformist.

I hope every worthy and true English Protestant of the Establish'd Church (for I have no hopes of the *outlyers*) will favourably allow the following poem.—*D'Urfey, Collin's Walk*, Preface.

OUT-LIMBS, limbs, as opposed to vitals.

The Albingenses hope to find favour if men consider . . . the errours themselves which are rather in the *outlimbes* than vitalls of religion.—*Fuller, Holy War*, Bk. III. ch. xx.

It was not a scratch, but a wound: not a wound in a fleshy parts or *outlimbs* of the body, but in the very head, the throne of reason.—*Ibid., Good Thoughts in Worse Times* (*Pers. Med.*, iv.).

Some accessions therefore might be made (though not to the vitall parts, as I may say) to the *out-lims* of the temple.—*Ibid., Pisgah Sight*, III. (Pt. II.) iii. 3.

OUT-LIST, outside edge; selvage.

The *outlist* of Judah fell into the midst of Dan's whole cloth.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, II. x. 22.

OUTLIVER, survivor.

Seven they were in all, all aliue and well in one day, six dead in the other; the *outliuer* becoming a conuert to their religion.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 186.

OUT-LODGINGS, lodgings in the town outside the College gates.

As for *out-lodgings* (like galleries, necessary evils in popular Churches), he rather tolerates than approves them.—*Fuller, Holy State*, II. xiv. 3.

OUTLOOK, prospect; survey. The

Dicts. only give a single instance of this substantive, and then in the sense of foresight.

The condensed breath ran in streams down the panes, chequering the dreary *outlook* of chimney-tops and smoke.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. ii.

I went to Hamburg to study, and afterwards to Göttingen, that I might take a larger *outlook* on my people and on the Gentile world.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xl.

OUTLOOKER, one who looks abroad; and so, in the extract, an inconstant lover.

They may be kinde, but not constant, and Loue ioues no *out-lookers*.—*Breton, Packet of Letters*, p. 43.

OUT-MATCH, excel; to be more than a match for.

In labour the Oxe will out-toile him, and in subtlitie the Fox will *out-match* him.—*Breton, Dignitie of Man*, p. 14.

OUT-METAPHOR, to excel in metaphor.

Those very persons . . . *out-metaphor'd* all Parnassus in their operas.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 192.

OUT-MOVE, to outgo; to exceed in quickness.

My father's ideas ran on as much faster than the translation, as the translation *out-moved* my uncle Toby's.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iii. 40.

OUT-NOOK, projecting nook or corner.

And yet this goodly globe (where we assemble)
Though hung in th' ayr doth neuer selfly tremble;
For it's the midst of the concentrik orbs
Whom neuer angle nor *out-nook* disturbs.
Sylvester, The Columnes, 194.

OUT-OF-DOORS, used as an adjective = in the open air. H. has *indoor* with extract from Disraeli.

Her *out-of-doors* life was perfect; her indoors life had its drawbacks.—*Mrs. Gaskell, North and South*, ch. ii.

OUT-PASSION, to exceed in passion.

Thy patriot passion,
Siding with our great Council against Tostig, *Out-passion'd* his.—*Tennyson, Harold*, iii. 1.

OUTPEAK, to rise on the peak or summit.

Lucifer *outpeaking* in tips of mounted hill Ida
On draws thee dawning.
Stanyhurst, Æn., ii. 828.

OUT-PLEASE, to please beyond something that has pleased before.

A lapidary . . shews the buyer an orient pearl, and having a little fed his eye with that, *outpleaseth* him with a sapphire.—*Adams*, ii. 203.

OUTPOISON, to exceed in venom.

Must sweet Arabia's beds belch out a stink
Outpois'ning all the Bane of Thessaly?
Beaumont, Psyche, xi. 223.

OUT-POWER, to exceed in power.

In the Saxon Heptarchy there was generally one who *out-powered* all the rest.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. iii. 41.

OUT-PRAISE, to exceed or vie with another, in praising.

We had much literary chat upon this occasion, which led us to a general discussion, not only of Pope's life, but of all his works, which we tried who should *out-praise*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, ii. 71.

OUT-PRICE, to excel in value.

And so the best men, though inherent Vice
May ouerweigh their Vertue, yet we see
Th' are called vertuous by their Vertue's price,
That doth *out-price* the Vice, though more it be.—*Davies, Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 44.

OUT-PURPLE, to dye of a more brilliant purple. See extract *s. v.* OUTGRAIN, where both words = outblush.

OUT-RAY, to spread out in array (of battle); and generally, to radiate forth.

All the time the great Æacides
Was conversant in arms, your foes durst not a foot address
Without their posts, so much they fear'd his lance that all controll'd,
And now they *out-ray* to your fleet.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 793.

Man's soul from God's own life *outray'd*.—*H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, III. ii. 23.

OUT-RENT, rent paid out.

John unto John, Davies to Davies sends
This little draught of new loue's large deuise.
. . . . . .
A kinde acceptance shall your *out-rent* be.
Davies, Sonnet to J. Davies.

OUTRIVE, to tear out. Bp. Hall speaks of the impatient reader, who

Should all in rage the curse-beat page *outrive*.—*Sat.*, IV. i. 11.

OUT-ROOMS, outlying offices.

As for judicial astrology (which hath the least judgement in it) this vagrant hath been whipt out of all learned corporations. If our artist lodgeth her in the *out-rooms* of his soul for a night or two, it is rather to hear than believe her relations.—*Fuller, Holy State*, II. vii. 6.

The Roman Empire now grown ruinous

could not repair its *out-rooms*, and was fain to let them fall down to maintain the rest.—*Ibid., Ch. Hist.*, I. v. 15.

OUT-RUNNER, offshoot; branch.

Cad bait is a worm bred under stones in a shallow river, or in some *out-runner* of the river.—*Lauson, Comments on Secrets of Angling*, 1653 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 194).

OUT-SAINT, to excel in sanctity.

Poets (I grant) haue libertie to giue
More height to Grace than the Superlative:
So hath a Painter licence too to paint
A Saint-like face till it the Saint *out-saint*.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 63.

OUTSALE, an auction.

They that care not to be good will think how to be wise; yet did they ever think of that that make away the inheritance of God's holy tribe in an *outsale?* 'Tis an unthrifty sin.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 206.

OUT-SEARCH, to probe to the bottom; to explore. The extract is a translation from a writing of Bucer's.

We must in like manner take heed we diminish not the force and majesty of Christ's sacraments set forth by the Holy Ghost, rather of us to be believed than by our natural reason to be *out-searched*.—*Strype, Cranmer, Append.*, ii. 599.

OUTSEND, to emit.

What! doth the Sun his rayes that he *out-sends*
Smother or choke?
H. More, Immortality of the Soul, III. ii. 42.

OUTSENDINGS, messages or other things sent abroad.

The sea being open vnto him, his *outsendings* might bee without view or noting.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 122.

OUTSETTING, beginning; start.

The charity that I am most intent upon promoting in France and in England too, is that of giving little fortunes to young maidens in marriage with honest men of their own degree, who might, from such an *outsetting*, begin the world, as it is called, with some hope of success.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iii. 18.

OUT-SHRILL, to exceed in sound.

Arm-arming trumpets, lofty clarions,
Rock-battering bumbards, valour-murdering guns!
. . . . . .
Dire instruments of death, in vain yee toyl,
For the loud cornet of my long-breath'd stile
Out-shrills yee still.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 20.

OUTSIDES, hypocrites, or perhaps (in the first quotation) people with nothing in them, as we now say. The third quotation illustrates the only surviving use of this word as applied to persons, *i. e.* outside passengers.

If Democritus were alive now, he should see strange alterations, a new company of counterfeit vizards, whiflers, Cumane asses, maskers, mummers, painted puppets, *outsides*, phantastick shadows, gulls, monsters, giddy-heads, butterflies.—*Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 27.

The rest are hypocrites, ambodexters, *outsides*.—*Ibid.*, p. 36.

There was a good coach dinner, of which the box, the four front *outsides*, the one inside, Nicholas, the good-tempered man, and Mr. Squeers partook.—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. v.

OUTSIGHT, sight for that which is without.

There are, as I heare, so many painters of women's faces, so many instructers of women's tongues, and so manie flatterers of women's humors, that if a man haue not both his insight and his *outsight*, he may pay home for his blindenesse.—*Breton, Old Man's Lesson*, p. 11.

OUTSING, to surpass in singing. See extract *s. v.* OUTSWIM.

OUTSLING, to project; cast forth.

'Tis opinion
That makes the riven heavens with trumpets ring,
And thundring engine murd'rous balls *out-sling*.
H. More, Immortality of the Soul, II. iii. 5.

OUTSNATCH, to seize violently.

Raging raptures do his soul *outsnatch*.
H. More, Life of the Soul, i. 60.

OUTSPARKLED, outshone.

Yet when the starry Peacock doth display
His train's full Orb, the wingèd People all
Disgracèd into anger and dismay
Let their *outsparkled* plumes sullenly fall.
Beaumont, Psyche, i. st. 84.

OUTSPEND, to exceed in expenditure.

He had already acquired more envy and hatred among his friends and neighbours by the superior degree of intimacy he had contrived to achieve with her, than by all his successful struggles to *outspend* them all.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. ii.

OUTSPIT, to spit further than another. In the extract the allusion is to a reptile spitting poison.

The first sup bold Menander got, and by
That cankering liquor so infected grew
That Simon he *outspit* in heresy.
Beaumont, Psyche, xviii. st. 161.

OUTSPURN, to spurn away.

When my deere, Lord, sayd not, What dost thou here?
Or, Get thee hence! or like a dog *outspurne* mee,
But from my sinne vnto His mercie turne me.—*Breton, Blessed Weeper*, p. 11.

OUTSTAY, to stay longer than another person.

After a little deliberation, she concluded to *outstay* him.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. IX. ch. iii.

He would go, and Lucy, who would have *outstayed* him, had his visit lasted two hours, soon afterwards went away.—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxxv.

OUTSTRAIN, to surpass in exertion; also to stretch out.

But vivid John, in whose soft bosom reign'd
More flames of youth, and more of gallant love,
Quickly his fellow-traveller *outstrein'd*
In ardor's race.
Beaumont, Psyche, xv. st. 144.

The *outstrain'd* tent flags loosely.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. III.

OUT-SUM, to outnumber.

The prisoners of that shameful day *out-summ'd*
Their victors.
Southey, Joan of Arc, Bk. II.

OUT-SUPERSTITION, to exceed in superstition. Fuller, in his *Worthies*, under the head of Saints of Lincolnshire, remarks that in thirteen convents there were 700 Monks and 1100 Nuns, adding, "Women *out-superstition* Men" (ii. 8).

OUTSWIFT, to outstrip.

And on the sand leaving no print behinde,
Outswifted arrows, and outwent the winde.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 855.

But the Joyes of Earthly Mindes,
Worldly Pleasures, vain Delights,
Far *outswift* far sudden flights,
Waters, Arrowes, and the Windes.
Ibid., Spectacles, 25.

OUTSWIM, to beat in swimming.

In swiftnesse the Hare will outrun him, and the Dolphin *outswim* him; in sweetnesse the Nightingale outsing him.—*Breton, Dignitie of Man*, p. 14.

Some on swift horseback to *outswim* the Wind.—*Sylvester, Maiden's Blush*, 595.

OUT-SYLLABLE, to exceed in number of syllables.

This Nation hankered after the Name of Plantagenet; which, as it did *out-syllable* Tudor in the mouths, so did it out-vie it in the affections of the English.—*Fuller, Worthies, Warwick* (ii. 406).

OUT-THUNDER, to be louder than thunder.

Though he *out-thunder* heaven with blasphemies, . . yet still he hopes to be saved by the mercy of God.—*Adams*, ii. 277.

OUT-TOIL, to surpass in endurance of work.

In labour the Oxe will *out-toile* him.—*Breton, Dignitie of Man*, p. 14.

OUT-TOILED, over-wearied; worn out.

Clifford . . . commanded his souldiers, *out-toiled* with travelling so farre, and having but small store of gun-powder, to passe over the mountaines.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 130.

OUT-TRAVEL, to exceed in extent or quickness of travelling.

She then besought him to go instantly, that he might *out-travel* the ill news, to his mother.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. X. ch. ii.

OUT-TUFT, to puff out.

Yee might betweene the buttons see
Her smocke *out-tuft* to show her levitee.
Davies, An Extasie, p. 90.

OUT-VIGIL, to out-watch; exceed in vigilance.

The tender care of King Charles did *out-vigil* their watchfullness.—*Fuller, Worthies, Kent* (ii. 490).

OUT-WEALTH, to exceed in wealth.

What arts did Churchmen in former times use when they did so much out-wit and *out-wealth* us!—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 253.

OUT-WING, to turn the wing of an army.

Colonel Dean's and Colonel Pride's [men] *outwinging* the enemy, could not come to so much share of the action.—*Cromwell to Lenthall*, Aug. 20, 1648 (*Carlyle's Cromwell*, i. 291).

OUT-WIT usually = to cheat, and all the examples in the Dicts. illustrate this sense; but Gauden employs it as meaning to excel in ability. See extract *s. v.* OUT-WEALTH, where he is speaking of the greater honour which Church ministers had in old time.

OUT-WOMAN, to excel as a woman.

I have heard
She would not take a last farewell of him,
She fear'd it might unman him for his end.
She could not be unmann'd, no, nor *out-woman'd*—
Seventeen—a rose of grace.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 1.

OVANT, triumphing with an ovation.

Plautius . . . . sped so well in his battels, that Claudius passed a decree, that he should ride in pety triumph *ovant*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 42.

And over Catacratus, whom, as I said, he discomfited and put to flight, hee rode *ovant* in pety triumph.—*Ibid.*, p.447.

OVARY, pertaining to an ovation.

Their honorary crowns triumphal, *ovary*, civical, obsidional, had little of flowers in them.—*Sir T. Brown*, Tract ii.

OVEN. To *be in the same oven* = to be in the same case. See another sense in H. *s. v.*

"Why the dickens didn't you tell me all this before, sir?" said Evans, ruefully; "it is no use now I've been and gone into *the same oven* like a fool."—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xiv.

OVEN-CAKE, a baked cake. That referred to in the first quotation we find from the previous chapter to have been muffins.

I think he might have offered us a bit of his *oven-cake*. — *Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. VII. ch. ii.

And he did such a breakfast make
On new-bak'd loaf and *oven-cake*,
That they all look'd with wond'ring eye
At his gaunt mouth's artillery.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. iii.

OVEN-WOOD, wood only fit for burning (?).

Oaks intersperse it, that had once a head,
But now wear crests of *oven-wood* instead.
Cowper, Needless Alarm, 12.

OVERALLS, leggings.

The other leaned more against the rock, half sitting and half a-straddle, and wearing leathern *overalls*, as if newly come from riding.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxvii.

OVER-AWN, to overshadow.

Above the depth four *over-awning* wings,
Unplum'd, and huge and strong,
Bore up a little car.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. xii.

OVERBEARANCE, annoyance.

Will *this* benevolent and lowly man retain the same front of haughtiness, the same brow of *overbearance*, the same eye of elevation, the same lip of ridicule, and the same glance of contempt? — *H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 216.

OVER-BIAS, to influence unduly.

I find some men of worth . . . over-awed by the vulgar, or *over-biassed* by their own private interests. — *Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 180.

OVER-BLACK, to cloud or besmirch.

Nor hath the Brittaines any honour by that antiquity of his, which *over-blacks* them with such vgly deformities as we can see no part cleere.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 6.

OVER-BODY, to make too material; to despiritualize.

Then was the priest set to con his motions and his postures, his liturgies and his lurries, till the soul by this means of *over-bodying* herself, given up justly to fleshly delights, bated her wing apace downward.—*Milton, Reformation in England*, Bk. i.

OVER-BRED, too polite. Gauden calls those who were afraid to uphold the Church of England when unpopular "*over-bred* and too much gentlemen" (*Tears of the Church*, p. 14, Preface). *Under-bred* is common.

OVERBURN, to cover with flames.

The first word of the text, *but*, is a strong engine set to the walls of purgatory, to overturn them and *overburn* them with the fire of hell.—*Adams*, ii. 471.

OVERCATCH, to go beyond; to deceive.

But ere they came unto the place to win or lose the matche,
For feare the Ducke with some odde craft the Goose might *ouercatch*,
The Gander ran unto the Cranes and Cormorants, and praid,
Before the match was won and lost, the wager might be staid.
Breton, Strange Newes, p. 13.

OVER-CRITIC, hypercritic.

Let no *Over-critick* causlesly cavill at this coat.—*Fuller, Worthies, Devon* (i. 295).

OVER-DARE. R. has this word = to exceed in daring; to be rash; but it also means, as in extract, to daunt.

Let not the spirit of Æacides
Be *over-dar'd*, but make him know the mightiest Deities
Stand kind to him.
Chapman, Iliad, xx. 116.

OVERDOER, one who does more than is necessary or expedient.

Do you know that the good creature was a methodist in Yorkshire? These *overdoers*, my dear, are wicked wretches: what do they but make religion look unlovely, and put underdoers out of heart?—*Richardson, Grandison*, v. 50.

OVER-DRINK, to drink too much.

These sins being so national and natural to the countries: to *over-drink* in Germany; to over-eat in England; to wantonise in Italy and Venice; to quarrel in France; and to be envious in Spain.—*Adams*, ii. 479.

OVER-DRIP, to overhang. Cf. OVER-DROP.

God was offended at the Court, which *over-drip't* so many with its too far-spreading branches of arbitrary and irregular power.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 132.

OVER-DROP, to overshadow. Cf. OVER-DRIP, and see H. s. v. *over-dreep*.

The king may be satisfied to settle the choice of his high promotions in one minion; so will never the people: and the Advanced is sure to be shaken for his height, and to be malign'd for *over-dropping*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 15.

What spoyle and havock they may be tempted in time to make upon one another, while they seek either to *overdrop* or to destroy each other.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 22.

OVERFACE, to outface or abash. H. has it as a Somersetshire word = to cheat.

The lord chancellor earnestly looked upon him to have belike *overfaced* him; but he gave no place; that is, he ceased not in like manner to look on the lord chancellor still and continually.—*Bradford*, i. 465.

OVER-FAME, to exaggerate.

The city once entred was instantly conquered (whose strength was much *over-famed*).—*Fuller, Profane State*, V. xviii. 14.

OVERFAWN, to flatter grossly.

And neuer be with flatterers *ouerfawnd*.—*Breton, Mother's Blessing*, st. 43.

OVER-FLOURISH, to exaggerate.

I cannot think that the fondest imagination can *over-flourish* or even paint to the life the happiness of those who never check nature.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 279.

The fondness of imagination always magnifies temporal pleasures: fancy *over-flourishes* the object, and paints beyond the life.—*Ibid.*, p. 292.

OVERGAZE, to look at too much (so as to dazzle or weaken the eyes).

Oh that Wit were not amazed
At the wonder of his senses,
Or his eyes not *overgazed*
In Minerva's excellences.
Breton, Melancholike Humours, p. 13.

OVERGET, to get over. Sidney, as quoted by L., has it = to overtake.

Edith cannot sleep, and till she *overgets* this she cannot be better.—*Southey, Letters*, 1803 (i. 230).

OVERGLAZE. Greene says the saddler "stuffes his pannels with straw or hay, and *overglaseth* them with haire" (see extract *s. v.* MORT), *i. e.* he hides inferior materials with a thin covering of something better. *Overglaze* would generally mean to glaze over, to give a glazed surface to something.

OVERGLOOM, to overshadow.

The cloud-climbed rock, sublime and vast,
That like some giant king *o'erglooms* the hill.
Coleridge, To Cottle.

OVERGLUT, overfed.

While epicures are *overglut*, I ly and starue for foode,
Because my conscience can not thriue vpon ill gotten goode.
Breton, Melancholike Humours, p. 9.

OVERGROWN apparently means exhausted: the labour being too much for them. In the first quotation it seems to signify stolen, though it is difficult to see how this sense can be got out of the word.

Their theft is so well known that it needs no proning; they are forced to keep watch over all they have to secure it; their cattle are watched day and night, or otherwise they would be *overgrown* by morning.—*Modern Account of Scotland*, 1670 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 140).

If you will study, let it be to know what part of my land's fit for the plough, what for pasture, to buy and sell my stock to the best advantage, and cure my cattle when they are *overgrown* with labour.—*Cibber, Love makes the man*, Act I.

OVER-INSPECTION, overlooking.

The Students when writing private letters were used to cover them with their other hand to prevent *over-inspection*.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, vi. 13.

OVER-INTREAT, to over-persuade.

John Coles Esquire of Somerset-shire *over-intreated* him into the Western parts.—*Fuller, Worthies, Bedfordshire* (i. 119).

OVER-KEEP, to keep too strictly.

If God would have a Sabbath kept, they *over-keep* it.—*Adams*, ii. 339.

OVER-LINGER, to detain too long.

He loves not to *over-linger* any in an afflicting hope, but speedily dispatcheth the fears or desires of his expecting clients.—*Fuller, Holy State*, IV. i. 17.

OVERLOOK, to bewitch.

If you trouble me, I will *overlook* (i. e. fascinate) you, and then your pigs will die, your horses stray, your cream turn sour, your barns be fired.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. iv.

I tell you she has *overlooked* me, and all this doctor's stuff is no use, unless you can

say a charm as will undo her devil's work.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. viii.

OVER-MATCH, to marry above one's station.

If a yeoman have one sole daughter, he must *over-match* her above her birth and calling to a gentleman forsooth.—*Burton, Anatomy*, p. 579.

OVER-MONEYED, bribed. In the same work (*Suffolk*, ii. 338) Fuller uses *under-monied* in the same sense.

Some suspect his officers' trust was undermined (or *over-moneyed* rather), whilst others are confident they were betrayed by none save their own security.—*Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire* (i. 558).

OVERNET, cover as with a net.

He . . has spider-threads that *overnet* the whole world; himself sits in the centre, ready to run.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. iv.

Calonnes, Breteuils hover dim, far flown, *overnetting* Europe with intrigues.—*Ibid., Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. v.

OVERNICENESS, excessive delicacy.

Overniceness may be underniceness.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 8.

OVER-PREACH, to preach above (the heads of the people, as we say).

Many of us so *over-preached* our people's capacities, that the generality of our auditors, after many years' preaching, were very little edified, nothing amended, being kept at too high a rack, both of affected Oratory and abstruse Divinity.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 117.

OVERPRESSOR, oppressor.

Fitz Stephen calleth him *Violentus Cantii incubator*, that is, the violent *overpressor* of Kent.—*Holland's Camden*, p 352.

OVER-PURCHASE, to pay too much for.

He who buys a satisfaction, tho' never so glittering, at the expence of duty, is sure to *over-purchase*.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 280.

Whosoever buys either wealth or honour at the price of a crime, *over-purchases*.—*Ibid.*, p. 528.

OVER-PURCHASE, a dear bargain.

Mirth at the expence of Virtue is an *over-purchase*.—*Collier, Eng. Stage*, p. 161.

OVER-RACK, to over-strain; to torture excessively? In the second extract Davies is speaking of jealousy.

So shoulde . . their *ouer-rackte* Rhethorique bee the ironicall recreation of the Reader.—*Nashe, Introd. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 8.

The racke that *ouer-racks* the ouer-kinde.—*Davies, Microcosmos*, p. 77.

But our new knowledge hath for tedious train
A drooping life, and *over-racked* brain.
Sylvester, Eden, 293.

OVERSET, overcharge; assess too highly.

The usurers and publicans . . bought in great the emperor's tribute, and to make their most advantage, did *overset* the people.—*Tyndale*, ii. 71.

OVERSHADOWY, overshadowing.

The Fig Tree . . hath her Figs aboue the leaf, because it is so large and *ouershadowie*.—*Holland, Pliny, Nat. Hist.*, xvi. 26.

OVERSHINE, to excel; outshine.

But now the man that *overshin'd* them all,
Sing, Muse.—*Chapman, Iliad*, ii. 673.

The Primate of Armagh . . . *overshined*, both as to his Learning, Judgement, and Life (as the Sun in the firmament), all those Comets and Meteors.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 646.

OVERSHROUD, to overshadow; darken.

What shadowes here doe *ouershrowde* the eie!—*Breton, Countess of Pembroke's Loue*, p. 23.

OVER-SOW, to sow another crop on one already existing. In Sylvester it = sprinkled over, or perhaps is meant for a different word, *over-sewn*, i. e. embroidered. Adams no doubt had in his mind the "*superseminavit*" of the Vulgate reading of St. Matt. xiii. 25. Cf. SUPERSEMINATION.

Whilst he sleeps, the enemy *over-sows* the field of his heart with tares.—*Adams*, i. 480.

An azure scarf all *over-sow'n*
With crowned swords, and scepters overthrown.—*Sylvester, Panaretus*, 125.

OVERSTATELY, too haughtily; overbearingly.

Tarquinius the proude . . for his high minde and *ouerstately* vsing his citezens, and for his moste horrible crueltee, encurred their mortal disdain and hatred.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 306.

OVERSTRAIN, excessive exertion.

Nancy, who does not love him, . . . says it was such an *overstrain* of generosity from him that it might well overset him.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 144.

OVERTAKEN, intoxicated.

He was temperate also in his drinking, drinking often, but very often not above one or two spoonfuls at once, which strangers observing, and not knowing the small quantity he sip'd, carried away an error with them, which grew into a false fame; but I never spake with the man that saw him *overtaken*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 225.

I that was almost continually with him never saw him in a condition that they call *overtaken*, and the most hath been but just discoverable in his speech.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 90.

Archy M'Alpine, when he happens to be *overtaken* (which is oftener the case than I could wish), reads me a long lecture upon temperance and sobriety.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 58.

OVER-THINK, to over-estimate.

What man, like Job, himselfe so *over-thinks*?—*Sylvester, Job Triumphant*, iv. 147.

OVER-TIPLED, intoxicated.

Richard the last Abbot, Sonne to Earle Gislebert, being *over-tipled*, as it were, with wealth, disdaining to bee under the Bishop of Lincoln, dealt with the king ... that a Bishops See might be erected here.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 493.

OVERVALUE, to exceed in value.

She gave me a look that *overvalued* the ransom of a monarch.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 239.

OVER-VAULT, to arch over.

Polycarp of old
.. By the glories of the burning stake
O'er-vaulted.—*Southey, Thalaba*, Bk. IX.

OVER-WEENINGNESS, presumption; undue pride.

The effect of the father's *over-weeningness* was that the son got only more generally laughed at.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. I. ch. xvi.

OVER-WEIGHT (used adjectivally), excessive.

He displaced Guy, because he found him of no *over-weight* worth, scarce passable without favourable allowance.—*Fuller, Holy War*, Bk. II. ch. xlii.

OVERWELL, to overflow.

Then after going round a little, with surprise of daylight, the water *overwelled* the edge, and softly went through lines of light to shadows and an untold bourne.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xix.

OVERWIT, to outwit. R. has the participle *overwitted*, with a quotation from Swift. It will also be found in Hacket's *Life of Williams*, i. 138, 226.

Fortune our foe we cannot *overwit*,
By none but thee our projects are cross-bit.
Wycherley, Love in a Wood, v. 6.

Some call it *overwitting* those they deal with.—*Tom Brown, Works*, iii. 23.

OVERWRITE, to superscribe.

'Tis a tale indeed, ... and is *overwritten*, The Intricacies of Diego and Julia.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iii. 117.

OVER-YEAR, to make too old. L. has *overyeared* as an adjective, with quotation from Fairfax,

There is not a proverb salts your tongue, but plants
Whole colonies of white hairs. Oh, what a business
These hands must have, when you have married me,
To pick out sentences that *over-year* you!
Albumazar, iv. 13.

OVICIDE, sheep-slaughter.

There it lay—the little sinister-looking tail impudently perked up, like an infernal gnomon on a Satanic dial-plate; larceny and *ovicide* shone in every hair of it.—*Ingoldsby Legends (Jarvis's Wig)*.

OVIPOSIT, to deposit eggs.

An insect ... gets into the feet of people as they walk, sucks their blood, *oviposits* in them, and so occasions very dangerous ulcers.—*Kirby and Spence, Entomology*, i. 90.

It is to be hoped that this new word [*oviposit*] may be admitted, as the laying of eggs cannot otherwise be expressed without a periphrasis. For the same reason its substantive, *Oviposition*, will be employed.—*Ibid.*, note.

OWL, wool.

I have toiled and moyled to a good purpose for the advantage of Matt's family, if I can't safe as much *owl* as will make me an under petticoat.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, i. 89.

OWLER, a dealer in wool.

To gibbets and gallows your *owlers* advance,
That, that's the sure way to mortify France;
For Monsieur our nation will always be gulling,
While you take such care to supply him with woollen.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 134.

OWL IN AN IVY BUSH, a comparison for a stupid fellow.

Lord Sp. Prithee, how did the fool look?
Col. Look! I' gad, he look'd for all the world like an *owl in an ivy bush*.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

OWLING TRADE, wool trade.

The *Owling Trade*, or clandestine exporting of wool, seems removed from Romney Marsh to this Coast.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 159.

OWLISM, stupidity. In the extract the reference is to lawyers.

Their *owlisms*, vulturisms, to an incredible extent, will disappear by and by; their heroisms only remaining.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. xvii.

OWLS. *Owls to Athens*, a classical proverb, having the same meaning as *coals to Newcastle*; Athens being, as

Fuller says (*Worthies, Northumberland*), "plentifully furnished with fowle of that feather."

To be instant with that importunity, where a people is sufficiently enrich'd already in all knowledge, some perhaps would apply the old proverb unto it, that it were to bring *owls to Athens.*—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 217.

Our soil produces more Politicks than all Europe besides; so that to transport foreign is to send *owls to Athens.*—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 545.

OWLY, purblind.

Now Adam's fault was not indeed so light
As seems to reason's sin-bleard *owlie* sight.
Sylvester, The Imposture, 535.

Leaue a twinckling eye to *owlie* sights.—*Breton, Packet of Letters*, p. 26.

OWLY EYED, owl-eyed.

Their wicked minds, blind to the light of Virtue, and *owly eyed* in the night of wickedness.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 303.

OWN, private; selfish.

We do not lay aside Common Prayer of our own accord, or out of any dislike thereof, neither in contempt of our lawful governors or of the laws, nor out of any base compliance with the times, or other unworthy secular *own* ends.—*Sanderson*, v. 55.

OWNNESS, individuality.

Napoleon, . . . with his *ownness* of impulse and insight, with his mystery and strength, in a word, with his originality (if we will understand that), reaches down into the region of the perennial and primeval.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 198.

OXBOWE, the bow of wood that goes round the draught ox's neck.

With *oxbowes* and oxyokes, and other things mo,
For oxteeme and horseteeme in plough for to go.—*Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 36.

OXBOY, boy who tends cattle: always now called *cow-boy*.

The *oxboy* as ill is as hee,
Or worser, if worse may be found.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 143.

OXRUNG, a staff used in driving oxen.

Admetus's neatherds give Apollo a draught of their goatskin whey bottle (well if they do not give him strokes with their *oxrungs*), not dreaming that he is the Sun-God.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. I. ch. vii.

OXTEAM, a team of oxen. See extract *s. v.* OXBOWE.

And Goad-man Sangar, whose industrious hand
With *Ox-teem* tils his tributarie land.
Sylvester, The Captaines, 711.

OXY, pertaining to an ox.

He took his arrow by the nock, and to his bended breast
The *oxy* sinew close he drew.
Chapman, Iliad, iv. 139.

OYSTER. A *stopping* or *choking oyster* is used of a retort or device which puts another to silence. The first and last quotations are from the notes to Roberts's edition of Udal's *Erasmus*.

I have a *stopping oyster* in my poke.—*Skelton, ed. Dyce*, i. 48.

At an other season to a feloe laiyng to his rebuke that he was ouer deintie of his mouthe and diete, he did with this reason giue a *stopping oistre.*—*Udal's Apophthegmes of Erasmus*, p. 61.

Herewithall his wife to make up my mouth,
Not onely her husband's taunting tale avouth,
But thereto deviseth to cast in my teeth
Checks and *choking oysters*.
Heywood's Proverbs, cap. xi.

OYSTERER, an oyster-seller.

Not scorning scullions, coblers, colliers,
Jakes-farmers, fidlers, ostlers, *oysterers*.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered, 267.

OZIMUS, probably an iron ore. Bailey in his Dict. gives "*Osmunds*, the oar of which iron is made (*Old Statute*)." H. also has "*Osmond*, a kind of iron."

He sent *ozimus*, steel, copper, &c.—*Heylin, Hist. of Ref.*, i. 232.

P

PABOUCHES, slippers.

I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my *pabouches;* it's the way all over the East.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 187.

PACABLE, placable; peaceable. It occurs again in ch. x. of *The Virginians*.

The august prince who came to rule over England was the most *pacable* of sovereigns.—*Thackeray, Virginians*, ch. iii.

That last Roundabout Paper . . . was

written in a *pacable* and not unchristian frame of mind.—*Ibid.*, *Roundabout Papers*, vi.

PACIFICITY, pacific influence or intentions.

We are hoping here for peace, and trusting with the old confidence in Mr. Pitt's *pacificity*. — *W. Taylor*, 1800 (*Robberds's Memoir*, i. 356).

PACIFICOUS, quiet; peaceful.

He watch'd when the king's affections were most still and *pacificous;* and besought his Majesty to think considerately of his chaplain.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 63.

Such as were transported with warmth to be a fighting prevail'd in number before the *pacificous*.—*Ibid.*, i. 79.

PACK, a term of reproach. The only reason for giving an example of such a common word is that it is rare to find it without "naughty" prefixed. It is also in the quotation addressed to a boy, not, as is more usual, to a woman.

Cocles. God save you, sir!
Master. What does this idle *pack* want?
Bailey's Erasmus, p. 44.

PACKING PENNY. To *give a packing penny* = to dismiss, as with a parting present. The speaker is joking her sister, who had seemed averse to marriage, on her having changed her mind.

Will you give
A *packing penny* to virginity?
I thought you'd dwell so long in Cypres isle,
You'd worship Madam Venus at the length.
Jonson, Case is Altered, iii. 3.

PACKPAUNCH, a devourer. Stanyhurst (*Æn.*, iv. 187) calls Rumour "a foule fog *packpaunch*." The original is merely "*Monstrum horrendum ingens.*"

PACTURE, composition.

The stone of this country has naturally a slaty *pacture*, and splits easily. — *Arch.*, xxxiv. 92 (1851).

PAD, a reptile; abbreviation of *paddock*, which properly is a toad. See extract *s. v.* JUNONICAL.

Master Bailey, sir, ye be not such a fool, well I know, but ye perceive by this lingring there is a *pad* in the straw (thinking that Hodg his head was broke, and that gammer wold not let him come before them).—*Gammer Gurton's Needle*, v. 2.

I haue . . . poynted to the strawe where the *padd* lurkes, that euery man at a glimse might descry the beaste.—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 63.

Latet anguis in herbâ, there is a *pad* in the straw, and invisible mischief lurking therein. —*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, III. (Pt. II.) viii. 3.

PADDING. L. gives *pad*, to travel gently, but adds no example. In the extract it seems rather to denote quick movement.

Mercy looking behind her saw, as she thought, something most like a lyon, and it came a great *padding* pace after.—*Pilgrim's Progress*, ii. 105.

PAD-NAG, to amble.

Will it not moreover give him pretence and excuse oftener than ever to *pad-nag* it hither to good Mrs. Howe's fair daughter? —*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 235.

PAD-STAFF, pack-staff (?).

With his *Pad-staffe* he did dig a square hole about it.—*Fuller, Worthies, Surrey* (ii. 355).

PAGAN, a prostitute.

In all these places
I have had my several *payans* billeted
For my own tooth.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

PAGGED, pregnant. Query, *bagged*.

The male deere puts out the veluet head, and the *payged* doe is neere her fawning.— *Breton, Fantastickes* (*May*).

PAGGLE, to dangle; hang heavily (?). In the second extract Nashe's meaning seems to be that Hero was pregnant.

And forty kine with fair and fournish'd heads,
With strouting dugs that *paggle* to the ground,
Shall serve thy dairy, if thou wed with me.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 171.

Hero . . was *payled* and timpanized, and sustained two losses under one. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 169).

PAILER, a straw bed or palliasse.

As for vs here in Italy, even as our maner was in old time to lie and sleep vpon strawbeds and chaffy couches, so at this day wee vse to call our *pailers* still by the name of *Stramenta.—Holland, Pliny*, Bk. XIX. ch. i.

PAIN, to suffer.

So shalt thou cease to plague, and I to *pain*.
Daniel, Sonnet xi. (*Eng. Garner*, i. 586).

PAINT, slang for to drink.

The muse is dry,
And Pegasus doth thirst for Hippocrene,
And fain would *paint* — imbibe the vulgar call—
Or hot, or cold, or long, or short.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, ch. xxiv.

PAINTERLY, pertaining to the work of a painter.

A very white and red vertue, which you could pick out of a *painterly* glose of a visage. —*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 47.

PAINTINGNESS, picturesqueness: so we speak of *word-painting*.

One cannot enough praise the expression and *paintingness* of the style.—*W. Taylor*, 1801 (*Robberds's Memoir*, i. 374).

PALABRA, speech; palaver (Spanish).

To conquer or die is no theatrical *palabra* in these circumstances, but a practical truth and necessity.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. vi.

PALÆOETHNOLOGY, the science that treats of ancient races or nations. See L. s. v. *ethnology*.

It is of course of great importance to the students of *palæoethnology* and archæology to know what foundation of truth there was in the notice of the particular position of the necropolis.—*Archæologia*, xliii. 103 (1868).

PALÆSTRA, the gymnasium.

Make him athletic as in days of old,
Learn'd at the bar, in the *palæstra* bold.
Cowper, Conversation, 842.

PALATE-MAN, epicure. Fuller again, in speaking of garlic in Cornwall, writes, "Our *Palate people* are much pleased therewith" (i. 206).

Whether these tame be as good as wild pheasants, I leave to *Pallate-men* to decide.—*Fuller, Worthies, Bucks* (i. 134).

PALAVER, to chatter: very often with a subaudition of humbug.

I had therefore sufficient occupation in telling her nursery tales, and *palavering* the little language for her benefit.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xiii.

PALEMPOUR, a flowered stuff; it sometimes also means an embroidered shawl or robe worn as a sign of rank. The name is probably from the town of Palam-pûr, in the north of Guzerat.

Oh, sir, says he, since the joining of the two companies we have had the finest Bettelees, *Palempores*, Bafts, and Jamwars come over that ever were seen.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 213.

Scraps of costly Indian chintzes and *palempours* were intermixed with commoner black and red calico in minute hexagons.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xii.

PALETOT, a light overcoat: a French word, more common with us some years ago than now. See quotation from C. Kingsley *s. v.* HEATHENDOM.

A fellow with a hat and beard like a bandit, a shabby *paletot*, and a great pipe between his teeth.—*Thackeray, Misc.*, ii. 393.

Instead of the threadbare rusty black coat of the morning, he wore one of light drab which looked as if it had once been a handsome loose *paletot*, now shrunk with washing.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxiv.

PALIMPSEST, a term more commonly applied to MS. written on a previously used parchment. In the extract the word refers to sepulchral brasses engraved on each side.

Palimpsest brasses are also found at Berkhampstead.—*Arch.*, xxx. 124 (1843).

PALINODICAL, retracting.

Hor. I writ out of hot blood, which being cool,
I could be pleas'd, to please you, to quaff down
The poison'd ink in which I dip'd your name.
Tuc. Say'st thou so, my *palinodical* rhymster?
Dekker, Satiromastix (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 160).

PALISADO, to enclose with palisades.

The Ditch is *palisadoed*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 6.

Such a fossé as we make with a cuvette in the middle of it, and with covered ways and counterscarps *pallisadoed* along it.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, ii. 60.

PALLATEEN.

Here one they found stufft quite brimfull
Of patches, paints, and Spanish wooll,
With top-knots fine to make 'em pretty,
With tippet, *pallateen*, and settee.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 63.

PALMFULL, fruitful in palm-trees.

Neare where Idume's dry and sandy Soil
Spreads *palmfull* forrests dwelt a man yerwhile.—*Sylvester, Job Triumphant*, 67.

PALPITANT, trembling; palpitating.

The grocer, *palpitant*, with drooping lip
sees his sugar *taxé*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. iv.

PALSY, used adjectivally for *palsied*.

Mark what a pure vermilion blush has dyed
Their swelling cheeks, and how for shame they hide
Their *palsy* heads, to see themselves stand by
Neglected.—*Quarles, Emblems*, i. 1.

Bind up the *palsy* knees, that are not well knit up in the joints.—*Sanderson*, i. 404.

PALTERLY, paltry.

It is instead of a wedding dinner for his daughter, whom I saw in *palterly* clothes, nothing new, but a bracelet that her servant had given her.—*Pepys*, Feb. 22, 1666-67.

PALTOCKES INNE, a very poor place.

Comming to Chenas, a blind village, in comparison of Athens a *Paltockes Inne*, he found one Miso well governing his house.—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 52.

Swiftlye they determind too flee from a countrye so wycked,
Paltocks Inne leauing, too wrinche thee nauye too southward.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 65.

PALTRER, a shuffler.

There be of you, it may be, that will account me a *paltrer* for hanging out the signe of the Redde-herring in my title-page, and no such feast towards for ought you can see.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 149).

PALUDAMENT, a military cloak. A Latin word Anglicized.

Immediately came "sweeping by," in gorgeous *paludaments*, Paulus or Marius, girt round by a company of centurions.—*De Quincey, Opium Eater*, p. 144.

PALUDIOUS, marshy.

The lions in Mesopotamia . . are destroyed by gnats; their importunity being such in those *paludious* places, that the lions by rubbing their eyes grow blind, and so are drowned.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 60.

PAMPHLETEERING, writing or publishing pamphlets.

By *pamphleteering* we shall not win. Pamphlets are now too common.—*C. Kingsley*, 1870 (*Life*, ii. 246).

PAMPILIAN, stuff such as that of which servants' coats were made. See H.

Lolio's side coat is rough *pampilian*,
Gilded with drops that down the bosom ran.
Hall, Sat., IV. ii. 19.

PAN. To *savour of the pan* = to savour of the source whence it proceeds, to betray its origin; also to savour of heresy; see second quotation. Southey, in a note, remarks that the French have an equivalent phrase, "*sentir le fajot.*"

Let him translate a work of Æneas Sylvius, *De gestis Basiliensis Concilii;* in the which, although there be many things that *savoureth of the pan*, and also he himself was afterward a bishop of Rome, yet I dare say the papists would glory but a little to see such books go forth in English.—*Ridley to Bernhere*, 1554 (*Bradford*, ii 160).

Bishop Nix of Norwich, one of the most infamous for his activity in this persecution, used to call the persons whom he suspected of heretical opinions, "men *savouring of the frying-pan.*"—*Southey, Book of the Church*, ch. xi.

PANARET, all-virtuous one.

Wilt have our bodies which Thou didst-create?
Then take them to Thee, Thou true *Panaret*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

PANDEAN PIPES, a wind instrument made of reeds fastened together, such as Pan is represented playing. Cf. PANPIPE.

He looked abroad into the street; all there was dusk and lonely; the rain falling heavily, the wind playing *Pandean pipes*, and whistling down the chimney-pots.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. iv.

PANDOLA, a musical instrument—misprint for Italian *pandora*, English pandore or bandore, a sort of lute (?).

Their raw red fingers, gross as the pipes of a chamber-organ, which had been employed in milking the cows, in twirling the mop or churn-staff, being adorned with diamonds, were taught to thrum the *pandola*, and even to touch the keys of the harpsichord.—*Smollett, L. Greaves*, ch. iii.

PANEGYRE, praise; panegyric.

Instead of costly Suits of curious showes,
Of precious Gifts, of solemn *Panegyres*,
Accept a Heart.
Sylvester, Maiden's Blush (Dedic.).

PANEGYRICK, to praise.

I had rather be reproach'd for sobriety than caress'd for intemperance; and lampooned for a virtue than *panegyrick'd* for a vice.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 539.

PANGFUL, tortured; suffering.

Overwhelmed with grief and infirmity, he bowed his head upon his *pangful* bosom.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vii. 224.

PANNEL, to saddle, used chiefly of mules or asses.

He saddled Rosinante with his own hands, and *pannelled* his squire's beast.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. iii.

PANNIERED, loaded with panniers. Cf. HAMPERED.

Small change it made in Peter's heart
To see his gentle *panniered* train
With more than vernal pleasure feeding,
Where'er the tender grass was leading
Its earliest green along the lane.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell, Pt. I.

PANPIPE, a pipe of reeds such as Pan was represented with. Cf. PANDEAN PIPE.

At the end of the lime-tree avenue is a broken-nosed damp Faun with a marble *panpipe*, who pipes to the spirit ditties which I believe never had any tune.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xlvii.

PAN-PUDDING, pancake. H. says, "A mention of the *pan-puddings* of Shropshire occurs in *Taylor's Works*, 1630, i. 146."

Their buttocks
Have left a peck of flour in them; beat them carefully
Over a bolting-hutch, there will be enough
For a *pan-pudding*.
Middleton, Mayor of Quinborough, Act V.

Your begging progress is to ramble out this summer among your father's tenants; and 'tis in request among gentlemen's daughters to devour their cheesecakes, apple-pies, cream and custards, flapjacks, and *pan-puddings*.—*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act II.

PANTALOON. That this article of dress was once only used by gentry is shown in the first quotation. See quotations *s. vv.* CRAVAT STRING and TITUPPING.

I could not but wonder to see *pantaloons* and shoulder-knots crowding among the common clowns.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 273.

St. Pantaleon . . . was in more especial fashion at Venice; and so many of the grave Venetians were in consequence named after him, that the other Italians called them generally *Pantaloni* in derision. . . . Now the Venetians wore long small-clothes; these as being the national dress were called *Pantaloni* also; and when the trunk-hose of Elizabeth's days went out of fashion we received them from France with the name of *pantaloons*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xx.

PANTER, the butler, or keeper of the pantry.

Though all the bread be committed unto the *panter*, yet for his fellows with him, which give the thanks unto their lord, and recompense the *panter* again with other kind of service in their offices.—*Tyndale*, i. 466.

PANTILE, dissenting. Grose says, because dissenting chapels were so often roofed with pantiles.

Mr. Tickup's a good churchman, mark that! He is none of your occasional cattle, none of your hellish *pantile* crew.—*Centlivre, Gotham Election*.

This rascal Sly was against the peace, I remember it well; and I'll have you hang'd for 't, I will, you *pantile* monster.—*Ibid.*

PANYARD, pannier.

I saw a man riding by that rode a little way upon the road with me last night, and he being going with venison in his *panyards* to London, I called him in, and did give him his breakfast with me.—*Pepys*, Aug. 7, 1661.

PAPALIST, Papist.

Patriot l'Escuyer . . . determines on going to Church in company with a friend or two, not to hear mass, which he values little, but to meet all the *Papalists* there in a body.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. iii.

PAPERY, like paper; thin, fluttering.

His kitling eyes begin to runne
Quite through the table, where he spies
The homes of *paperie* butterflies.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 126.

PAPISH, Papist.

Mark my last words—an honest living get;
Beware of *Papishes*, and learn to knit.
Gay, The What d' ye call it? ii. 5.

They were no better than *Papishes* who did not believe in witchcraft.—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. vii.

PAPMEAT, milk for babes.

I cannot bide Sir Baby . . .
Keep him off
And pamper him with *papmeat*, if ye will,
Old milky fables of the wolf and sheep,
Such as the wholesome mothers tell their boys.—*Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettare*.

PAPYRAL, formed of paper.

Uncle Jack, whose pocket was never without a wet sheet of some kind, drew forth a steaming *papyral* monster.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. VII. ch. ii.

PAR, "a small fish, not unlike a smelt, which it rivals in delicacy and flavour" (note by Smollett).

The ruthless pike intent on war,
The silver eel, and mottled *par*.
Ode to Leven-Water (*H. Clinker*, ii. 82).

"Eachin resembles Conachar," said the Glover, "no more than a salmon resembles a *par*, though men say they are the same fish in a different state."—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, ii. 216.

Through the water, splash squire, viscount, steward and hounds, to the horror of a shoal of *par*, the only visible tenants of a pool which after a shower of rain would be alive with trout.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

PARACHUTE, to send down as in a parachute. See extract from Colman *s. v.* BALLOON.

PARADER, admirer: at least this seems its meaning in the extract, the idea perhaps being of a lover parading before his mistress, and endeavouring to show himself off to the best advantage.

What think you, my dear, of compromising with your friends, by rejecting both your men and encouraging my *parader*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 3.

PARADISIAC, belonging to paradise.

The *paradisiac* beauty and simplicity of tropic humanity.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xl.

PARADO, parade; display. The earliest example of *parade* (which we get from the French) in the Dicts. is from *Paradise Lost* (iv. 79), which was published eight years after Gauden's book appeared. The word will be found again at p. 190, "all this bustling and *parado*."

No less terrible was this paradox and *paralo* of Presbyterian Discipline and Severity.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 16.

PARAFRONT, a superfrontal: the hanging which covers the top of the altar, as distinguished from the frontal or suffront that covers the side.

What is set apart to God should be differenc'd in its name from common things, that religion might have a dialect proper to itself, as paten, chalice, corporal, albe, *parafront*, suffront, for the hangings above and beneath the table.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 107.

The main engine at this time for advancing money was the speeding of a commission into all parts of the realm . . . to seize upon all hangings, altar-cloths, fronts, *parafronts*, copes of all sort, with all manner of plate.—*Heylin, Reformation*, i. 281.

PARAGE, equality.

He thought it a disparagement to have a *parage* with any of his rank; and out of emulation did dry his substance that it might not flow so fast into charitable works.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 115.

PARAGONIZE, to compare; and so to exalt by comparison. See an example *s. v.* ESMAYLE.

Though we might call this figure very well and properly the Paragon, yet dare I not so to doe for feare of the courtiers' enuy, who will haue no man vse that term but after a courtly manner, that is, in praysing of horses, haukes, hounds, pearles, diamonds, rubies, emerodes, and other precious stones; specially of faire women whose excellencie is discouered by *paragonizing* or setting one to another, which moved the zealous poet, speaking of the mayden Queene to call her the paragon of Queenes.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xix.

PARAGONLESS, unsurpassed.

Having had good cheare at their tables more than once or twice whiles I loytered in this *paragonlesse* fish-town, citty, towne or cuntry.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 163).

PARALLELOGRAM, an instrument for copying designs, prints, &c., now called a *pentagraph*.

This evening Mr. Spong come, and sat late with me, and first told me of the instrument called a *parallelogram*, which I must have one of, shewing me his practice thereon by a map of England.—*Pepys*, Oct. 27, 1668.

To see Mr. Spong . . . and there I had most infinite pleasure, not only with his ingenuity in general, but in particular with his showing me the use of the *parallelogram*, by which he drew in a quarter of a hour before me, in little from a great, a most neat map of England, that is, all the outlines.—*Ibid.*, Dec. 9, 1668.

PARALLELOGRAMICAL, in the form of a parallelogram.

Rhomboides is a *parallelogrammical* figure, with unequall sides and oblique angles.—*H. More, Interpretation General.*

The table being *parallelogramical* and very narrow, it afforded a fair opportunity for Yorick, who sat directly over against Phutatorius, of slipping the chestnut in.—*Trist. Shandy*, iii. 213.

PARALOGIZE, to reason falsely; though in the subjoined extract the idea of falseness does not seem intended.

I had a crotchet in my head here to have given the raines to my pen, and run astray thorowout all the coast-townes of England . . . and commented and *paralogized* on their condition in the present and in the preter tense.—*Nash's Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 153).

PARAMOUR. The subjoined is a late instance of the use of this word in an honourable sense. No scandal is implied by it against Lieutenant Lismahago and Mrs. Tabitha Bramble.

But my aunt and her *paramour* took the pas, and formed indeed such a pair of originals as, I believe, all England could not parallel.—*Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 199.

PARASITAL, parasitical.

He saw this *parasital* monster fixed upon his entrails, like the vulture on those of the classic sufferer in mythological tales.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. VIII. ch. vii.

PARASOL, to shade as with a parasol.

And if no kindly cloud will *parasol* me,
My very cellular membrane will be changed,
I shall be negrofied.
Southey, Nondescripts, iii.

Frondent trees *parasol* the streets, thanks to nature and the Virgin.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 268.

PARCELLIZE, to divide.

And that same majesty which (as the base
And pedestal) supports the waight and grace,
Greatness and glory of a well-rul'd state,
Is not extinguisht nor extenuate,

By being *parcelliz'd* to a plurality
Of petty Kinglings.
Sylvester, The Captaines, 1154.

PARCERY, apportionment.

This part was to Helenus by wylled *parcerye* lotted.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 347.

PARCHFULLY, dimly.

In the den are drumming gads of steele *parchfully* sparckling.—*Stanyhurst, Conceites*, p. 137.

PARCHMENTARIAN, a book bound in parchment.

Brackets in my study . . support the *parchmentarians.—Southey, Letters*, 1808 (ii. 63).

PARCHMENT LACE, lace of a superior quality; made with gold or silver. See PASSEMENT.

Nor gold nor silver *parchment lace*
Was worne but by our nobles,
Nor would the honest, harmless face
Weare ruffes with so many doubles.
Roxburgh Ballads, ii. 450.

PARELIES. "παρήλια are vivid clouds which bear the image of the Sunne" (H. More, *Interpretation Generall*).

And though these outward forms and gawdy features
May quail like rainbows in the roscid sky,
Or glistring *Parelies* on other meteors,
Yet the clear Light doth not to nothing flie.
H. More, Immortality of the Soul, I. iii. 25.

PARENTELE. H. has this word (though without example) as meaning kindred; in the extract it seems to signify parentage. The same writer in his Life of Lord Guilford, when giving an account of the family puts in the margin, "Family and *parentele.*" See also ii. 209.

There were not so many noble families strove for him, as there were cities strove for the *parentele* of Homer.—*North, Examen*, p. 223.

PARGE WORK, work that is pargeted or plastered.

A border of freet or *parge worke* . . . . the seeling is of the same fret or *parge worke.—Survey of Manor of Wimbledon*, 1649 (*Arch.*, x. 403).

PARK. The extract contains one of Fuller's etymologies, which seems worth preserving.

The word *Parcus* appears in Varro (deriv'd no doubt *à parcendo;* to spare or save) for a place wherein such cattle [Deer] are preserved.—*Fuller, Worthies, Oxford* (i. 217).

PARLIAMENT, conference; parley.

And in the 42. yeere of the same king, *in Carbry, after a certain Parliament* ended betweene the Irish and English, there were taken prisoners.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 194.

PARLIAMENT, a sweetmeat.

Roll, roll thy hoop, and twirl thy tops,
And buy, to glad thy smiling chops,
Crisp *parliament* with lollypops,
And fingers of the Lady.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 85.

PARLIAMENT CHRISTMAS, a name given by some to Christmas day on the change from the old style to the new. One of my parishioners who died at an advanced age in 1866 would never acknowledge that we kept Christmas on the right day; she knew that Jan. 6th was the proper anniversary, because once, as a girl, she had seen bees swarming at midnight on Jan. 5th.

Both Christmas Days were kept at the Grange. There were people in those times who refused to keep what they called *Parliament Christmas.* But whether the old computation or the new were right was a point on which neither the master nor mistress of this house pretended to give an opinion.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cix.

PARODIST, writer of a parody.

We hardly know which to consider as the greater object of compassion in this case—the original Odist, thus parodied by his friend, or the mortified *Parodist*, thus mutilated by his printer.—*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 24.

PAROXYSM, a quarrel; the word is used curiously in the quotation from Milton, for a great quantity.

The greatest contention happening here was the *paroxysm* betwixt Paul and Barnabas.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, IV. i. 29.

The *paroxisme* continued and encreased betwixt the Scotish Bishops . . . and such who celebrated Easter after the Roman rite. —*Ibid., Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 88.

In the very midst of the *paroxisme* between Hooker and Travers, the latter still bare (and none can challenge the other to the contrary) a reverend esteem of his adversary. —*Ibid.* IX. vii. 59.

I will not run into a *paroxysm* of citations again in this point.—*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, Bk. i.

PAROXYSMIC, spasmodic.

Like the Quakers, they fancy that they honour inspiration by supposing it to be only extraordinary and *paroxysmic.* — *C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xv.

PARQUETTED, inlaid.

The roomes are wainscotted, and some of them *parquetted* with cedar, yew, cypresse, &c.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Aug. 23, 1678.

PARREE, fencing-bout; parry (?)

Mr. George Jefferies and one of the prisoner's witnesses had a *parree* of wit.—*North, Examen*, p. 589.

PARRHESY, boldness of speech (Greek, *παρρησία*).

An honest and innocent *parrhesy* or freedome of speech such as becomes the Messenger of Heaven, the Minister of Christ, and the Ambassadour of God.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 274.

PARROT, to chatter, like a parrot.

Put you in mind in whose presence you stand; if you *parrot* to me long, go to—*Chapman, Widdowes Teares*, Act V.

"Well," said Mr. Riderhood, quailing a little, "I am willing to be silent for the purpose of hearing; but don't Poll *Parrot* me."—*Dickens, Our Mutual Friend*, Bk. II. ch. xii.

PARSON AND CLERK, a children's game, explained by the quotations.

Age has not only made me prudent, but, luckily, lazy, and without this latter extinguisher, I do not know but that farthing candle my discretion would let my snuff of life flit to the last sparkle of folly, like what children call the *parson and clerk* in a bit of burnt paper.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 455 (1788).

So when a child, as playful children use,
Has burnt to tinder a stale last-year's news,
The flame extinct, he views the roving fire,
There goes my lady, and there goes the squire;
There goes the *parson*, oh! illustrious spark,
And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the *clerk*.

Cowper, On observing some names of little note in the Biog. Brit.

PARSONET, a little parson, jocosely applied to a parson's child.

The Parson dearly lov'd his darling pets,
Sweet, little, ruddy, ragged, *Parsonets*.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 132.

PARSONIC, pertaining to a parson. See quotation *s. v.* SAP.

Vain-Glory glow'd in his *parsonick* heart.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 138.

Hence he, in calm *parsonic* state,
Approach'd the lordly mansion gate.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour iii. c. 5.

His manners I think you said were not to your taste—priggish and *parsonic*?—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxvii.

PARSON'S WEEK, lasts from Monday till the Saturday week following.

Get my duty done for a Sunday, so that I may be out a *Parson's week*.—*J. Price*, 1800, *in Life of H. F. Carey*, i. 144.

PARTILE. "Partile aspect (in Astrology), the most exact and full aspect that can be" (*Bailey's Dict.*).

Saturn was lord of my geniture, culminating, &c., and Mars principal significator of manners in *partile* conjunction with mine Ascendent.—*Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 3.

PARTLESSE, explained by Davies in a note "without good partes."

For man of woorth (say they) with parts indow'd
The tymes doe not respect, nor wil relive,
But wholly vnto *partlesse* Spirits giue.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 72.

PARTLET, a hen. N. says that it is used in this sense by Chaucer and others down to Dryden, who is also the last author quoted for it in the other Dicts.

I forgot to take your orders about your poultry; the *partlets* have not laid since I went.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 130 (1746).

PASCHALISTS, disputers about the proper time of Easter.

Tradition hath had very seldom the gift of persuasion, as that which church histories report of those east and western *paschalists*, formerly spoken of, will declare.—*Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy*.

PASCHALL, a large candle used by Romanists at Easter.

After the Jewes be thus baptized, they be brought into the church, and there they see the hallowing of the *paschall*, which is a mightie greate wax taper.—*Munday's English Romayne Life*, 1590 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 150).

PASIGRAPHY, a writing meant for all, *i. e.* in a character and language universally intelligible. Leibnitz conceived the idea of such an universal language. The illuminator's art is so called, I suppose, as appealing to the eyes of all alike, just as pictures have been termed "the books of the unlearned."

The illuminator of a manuscript blazons in his *pasigraphy* only the capital of the paragraph.—*W. Taylor* (*Robberds's Memoirs*, ii. 53).

PASSAGE, to pass or cross.

Then Beauclerk *passaged* to Lady Davenant.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xvii.

PASSAMENTED. See quotation and H. *s. v. passamen.*

Above this he wore, like others of his age and degree, the Flemish hose and doublet, which in honour of the holy tide were of the best superfine English broad cloth, light blue in colour, slashed out with black satin, and *passamented* (laced, that is) with embroidery of black silk.—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, i. 76.

PASSEMENT, lace. See H. s. v. *passamen*: "*pasmain* lace of green caddis" is mentioned in *Patton's Exped. to Scotl.*, 1548 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 92).

Figures and figuratiue speaches . . be the flowers as it were, and coulours that a poet setteth vpon his language of arte, as the embroderer doth his stone and perle or *passements* of gold vpon the stuffe of a princely garment.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. i.

PASSIONAL, dealing with the passions.

The poetry, of course, is low and prosaic; only now and then, as in Wordsworth, conscientious; or in Byron, *passional*; or in Tennyson, factitious.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. xiv.

PASSIUNCLE, a miniature or petty passion. Cf. CONSCIUNCLE. De Quincey referring to the use of the word *vibratiuncle* by Hartley says,

Now, of men and women generally, parodying that terminology, we ought to say—not that they are governed by passions, or at all capable of passions, but of *passiuncles*. —*Autob. Sketches*, i. 177.

PASSIVELESS, not passive.

Which Hate is no less great than He is good,
That's infinite, for nought in Him is lesse:
Wert in him, as in us, a passive moode,
He were not God, for God is *passiuelesse*.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 20.

PASS-LAMB, paschal lamb.

I will compare circumcision with Baptism and the *pass lamb* with Christ's supper.—*Tyndale*, iii. 245.

There's not a house but hath som body slain,
Save th' Israelites, whose doors were markt before
With sacred *Pass-lamb's* sacramentall gore.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 583.

PASS-MAN, superhuman.

The *passe-man* wisdom of th' Isacian prince,
A light so bright, set in such eminence,
(Unhideable by enuious arrogance
Vnder the bushell of black ignorance)
Shines euery where, illustrates euery place.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 1254.

PASS-PRAISE, beyond all praise.

That skin, whose *pass-praise* hue scorns this poor term of white.—*Sidney, Astrophel and Stella*, 77.

PASTEBOARD, visiting card (slang).

I shall just leave a *pasteboard*; but I'm not in the humour to be dancing about lionizing.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxv.

PASTE EGGS. See extract.

In some part of the North of England such eggs [Easter eggs] are still also presented to children at Easter, and called *paste* (pasque) *eggs*.—*Arch.*, xv. 359 (1806).

PASTEL, a name given to (so-called) coloured chalks made by grinding colours, and making them up into a *paste* with gum; this is used instead of oil or water-colours, and dries in the manner of chalk. The term is also applied to the picture itself done in this way.

What awfully bad *pastels* there were on the walls! what frightful Boucher and Lancret shepherds and shepherdesses leered over the *portières*.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lxiii.

Mr. Lavender had finished another of those charming heads in *pastel*, which at a distance reminded one of Greuze.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. iii.

PASTILLE, "small aromatic ball, burnt to scent the air of a room" (Latham, who gives no example).

Its rooms and passages steamed with hospital smells, the drug and the *pastille* striving vainly to overcome the effluvia of mortality.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. ix.

PASTORIST, an actor of pastorals.

We are, sir, comedians, tragedians, tragicomedians, comi-tragedians, *pastorists*, humorists, clownists, satirists.—*Middleton, Mayor of Quinborough*, V. i.

PAST-PRICE, invaluable.

The Soule is such a precious thing
As costs the price of *past-price* deerest bloud.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 6.

PASTY, like paste, white or flabby.

You're very pale and *pasty*.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. liii.

PATCH. To *be not a patch* on some person or thing = to be not at all equal to him or it.

Soldier, you are too late: he is *not a patch* on you for looks, but then—he has loved me so long.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxxvii.

PATCH-PANNEL, shabby; botched: also as a substantive, a ragged fellow.

Hang thee, *patch-pannel*!—*Dekker, Satiromastix* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 140).

Why, noble Cerberus, nothing but *patch-pannel* stuff, old gallimawfries, and cotten candle eloquence.—*Wily Beguiled, Prologue* (*Ibid.*, iii. 293).

PATCHY, cross.

"He'll be a bit *patchy* then, won't he?" "Well, just for a while of course he will," said Mrs. Moulder, "but there's worse than him. To-morrow morning maybe he'll be just as sweet as sweet; it don't hang about him sullen-like."—*Trollope, Orley Farm*, vol. II. ch. iii.

PATER COVE, a hedge priest (gipsy slang): also called patrico. See Broome's *Jovial Beggars*.

My idea at the moment was to disguise myself in the dress of the *pater cove*.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxxx.

PATERERES, chambered pieces of ordnance. See H. who refers to *Archæologia*, xxviii. 376, but gives no extract.

His habitation is defended by a ditch, over which he has laid a draw-bridge, and planted his courtyard with *paterereres* continually loaded with shot.—*Smollett, Peregrine Pickle*, ch. i.

I can see the brass *patararoes* glittering on her poop.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xix.

PATERNOSTER, a line to which hooks are attached at given intervals, also, leaden shots to sink it. The likeness of these last to beads in a rosary gave the name. In a rosary one bead larger than the rest is called the *Paternoster*, whence the name is sometimes applied to the entire rosary.

"Here's your gudgeons and minnows, sir, as you bespoke," quoth Harry, "and here's that *paternoster* as you gave me to rig up."—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. iii.

He . . saw through the osiers the hoary old profligate with his *paternoster* pulling the perch out as fast as he could put his line in.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lxiv.

PATERNOSTER WHILE, the brief time occupied in saying the paternoster.

Alexander in his childhood excessiuely making incense and sacrifice unto the goddes, and euery *pater noster whyle* renning to take still more of the frankincense.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 205.

PATIBULARY, pertaining to a *patibulum*, or fork-shaped gibbet.

Infinitely terrible is the Gallows; it bestrides with its *patibulary* fork the pit of bottomless terror.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

Over all, rising as ark of their Covenant the grim *patibulary* fork, forty feet high.—*Ibid., Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. viii.

PATISH, to stipulate. See H. *s. v. patising*.

[He was] let go immediatly vpon the bringyng of the money which the pirates *patished* for his raunsome.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 293.

PATOIS. See extract: the word may be said to be naturalized among us.

Patois, from the Latin word *patavinitas*, means no more than a provincial accent or dialect. It takes its name from *Patavium* or Padua, which was the birthplace of Livy, who, with all his merit as a writer, has admitted into his history some provincial expressions of his own country.—*Smollett, France and Italy*, Letter xxi.

PATRIARCH, applied to an English Archbishop. Abp. Abbot was styled by the Lord Keeper, "Primate and *Patriarch* of all his [the King's] Churches" (*Rushworth, Hist. Coll.*, i. 61).

This godly King was superabundant in his care that the See of York should be richer by parting with this house, as is manifest by the Lord Keeper's letter sent to that worthy *Patriarch* of the North [Abp. Toby Matthew].—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 187.

PATRIARCHDOM, a patriarchate; the office or rule of a patriarch.

Whenever the pope shall fall, if his ruin be not like the sudden downcome of a tower, the bishops, when they see him tottering, will leave him, and fall to scrambling, catch who may, he a *patriarchdom*, and another what comes next hand.—*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, Bk. i.

PATRIARCHICAL, patriarchal.

The *Patriarchicall* Tradition and Practise before the Law of Moses.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 519.

PATRICIATE, patrician order; nobility.

The professor stopped to deliver a lecture or address on the villa of Hadrian . . . . It was varied by portraits of the Emperor and some of his companions, and after a rapid glance at the fortunes of the imperial *patriciate*, wound up with some conclusions favourable to communism.—*Disraeli, Lothair*, ch. xxv.

PATRIOTESS, female patriot.

A patriot (or some say it was a *patriotess*, and indeed the truth is undiscoverable), while standing on the firm deal-board of Fatherland's altar, feels suddenly with indescribable torpedo-shock of amazement, his boot-sole pricked through from below.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. ix.

PATRIZATE, to imitate a father.

In testimony of his true affection to the dead Father in his living Son, this Gentleman is thought to have penned that most judicious and elegant Epistle (recorded in Holinshed's *History*, page 1266) and presented it to the young Earl, conjuring him,

by the cogent arguments of example and rule, to *patrizate.*—*Fuller, Worthies, Hartford* (i. 431).

PATROCINATE, to support; patronize.

Preach it up and *patrocinate* it, prattle on it and defend it as much as you will, even from hence to the next Whitsuntide, if you please so to do, yet in the end you will be astonished to find you shall have gained no ground at all upon me.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. v.

PATROLLOTISM, system of military police or patrols. See quotation *s. v.* HOUSE-MOTHER.

The caricaturist promulgates his emblematic tablature: *Le Patrouillotisme chassant le Patriotisme*, Patriotism driven out by *Patrollotism.*—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. i.

PATTENED, wearing pattens.

Wherever they went some *pattened* girl stopped to courtesy, or some footman in dishabille sneaked off.—*Miss Austen, Northanger Abbey*, ch. xxiii.

PATTENING. See first extract: it is also used of going about in pattens.

He drew out of me all my story—questioned me about the way "Lunnon folks" lived, and whether they got any shooting or "*pattening*"—whereby I found he meaut skating.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xii.

These household cares involve much *pattening* and counter-*pattening* in the back yard.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xxvii.

PATTENS. The *tongue on pattens*, i. e. clattering.

But there an ye had hard her, how she began to scolde,
The tonge it were on patins.
Gammer Gurton's Needle (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 199).

PATTERNABLE, not unexampled.

If 'twere the fashion anywhere beside,
For Sense and Passion thus in chains to lie,
Our souls it would not torture to be ty'd
In *patternable* slavery; but why
Must all the World laugh at our Woes, whilst We
The sole Examples of this bondage be.
Beaumont, Psyche, xx. st. 257.

PATTY-PAN, a little pan in which a patty is placed.

Thy book with triumph may indulge its pride;
Preach to the *patty-pans* sententious stuff,
And hug that idol of the nose, called snuff.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 110.

PATULOUS, open. L. gives it, but only as a medical word.

The ear yet hears more than ever the eye saw, and by reason of its *patulous* admission, derives that to the understanding whereof the sight never had a glance.—*Adams*, iii. 15.

PAUCIFY, to make few.

We thought your exclusion of bishops out of the upper house . . had been . . to *paucify* the number of those you conceived would countervote you.—*British Bellman*, 1648 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 626).

PAUCILOQUIE, speaking little.

Fear no discredit by *Pauciloquie*,
All Jesus's footsteps high and noble are;
Never was stripped Sheep more mute than He.—*Beaumont, Psyche*, xx. st. 202.

PAUL'S PIGEONS. See extract. Fuller refers to Stowe's *Survey* as his authority for the nick-names.

Nicolas Heath was born and had his childhood in the City of London, being noted for one of St. Anthonie's Pigs therein (so were the Scholars of that School commonly called, as those of St. Paul, *Paul's Pigeons*).—*Fuller, Worthies, London* (i. 65).

PAUL'S-WALKER, a *quid nunc* or gossip. See N. s. v. *Paul's.*

One Mr. Wiemark, a great Novilant and constant *Paul's walker.*—*Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk* (ii. 336).

PAUM, to palm; a late use of this form.

To get rid of him he made an interest, and *paumed* him upon the Turkey Company.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 53.

PAUNCH-BELLIED, pot-bellied.

Can you fancy that black-a-top, snub-nosed, sparrow-mouthed, *paunch-bellied* creature?—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 31.

PAUNCHED, stuffed with food; the usual meaning of the word is impaled, or disembowelled.

Certain persones esteming and saiyng that Demades had nowe geuen ouer to be soche an haine as he had been in time past; "Yea marie (quoth Demosthenes) for nowe ye see him ful *paunched* as lions are." For Demades was couetous and gredie of money; and in deede the lions are more gentle when their bealies are well filled.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 382.

PAUNCH-GUT, pot-belly.

All that *paunch-gut* and little carcase of thine is nothing but a sackful of proverbs and sly remarks.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. xi.

PAUNCH-GUTTED, fat; pot-bellied.

What would this *paunch-gutted* fellow have in this house?—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. ii.

PAUNCHY, pot-bellied.

The gay old boys are *paunchy* old men in the disguise of young ones.—*Sketches by Boz (Mr. John Dounce).*

PAUPERESS, female pauper.

Everybody else in the room had fits, except the wards-woman, an elderly able-bodied *pauperess.*—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, iii.

PAUPERIZATION, making paupers: usually applied in relation to injudicious alms-giving, by which people are encouraged to depend on the benevolence of others instead of their own exertions.

All the modern schemes for the amelioration which ignore the laws of competition must end either in *pauperization* . . or in the destruction of property.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. vi.

There is no *pauperization* of the peasantry around; the theory is that Queen Tita and Bell merely come in to save the cost of distribution, and that nothing is given away gratis, except their charitable labour.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xvi.

PAUPEROUS, poor.

If you believe there be a country and city that lies eastward, a new Jerusalem, where there are rich commodities, as rich as any in the East Indies, send your prayers and good works to factor there for you, and have a stock employed in God's banks to *pauperous* and pious uses.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 173.

PAVESADE. Cotton, in a note, explains it, "a defence of shields ranged by one another." R. and H. have *pavese.*

A number of harquebusiers drawn up ready, and charg'd and all covered with a *pavesade*, like a galliot.—*Cotton's Montaigne*, ch. lxxix.

PAVID, fearful.

Eagles go forth and bring home to their eaglets the lamb or the *pavid* kid.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xxxii.

PAVONIAN, pertaining to a peacock.

Instinct or inspiration . . directed my choice to the *pavonian* pen.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Preface.

PAWNABLE, capable of being pawned.

Gines, who had neither gratitude nor good-nature, resolved to steal Sancho Panza's ass, making no account of Rosinante, as a thing neither *pawnable* nor saleable.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote.* Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. ix.

PEACHY, peachlike.

At this moment a beautiful little girl about five years old got on the bed, and nestled her *peachy* cheek against her mother's.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. iii.

PEACOCK, to exhibit; also to make proud. Cf. French, *se pavaner*, and see the second extract.

I can never deem that love which in haughtie hearts proceeds of a desire only to please, and as it were *peacock* themselves.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 57.

You who understand and feel Italian so well, how expressive are some of its words! *Pavoneggiarsi!* untranslateable. One cannot say well in English to *peacock* oneself . . . An Englishman is too proud to boast—too bashful to strut; if ever he *peacocks* himself, it is in a moment of anger, not of display.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xiv.

Tut, he was tame and weak enow with me,
Till *peacock'd* up with Lancelot's noticing.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

PEACOCK IN HIS PRIDE. The bird is so called when it has its tail fully displayed. At banquets a peacock was sometimes served, with the feathers so arranged.

There were snipes, there were rails, there were woodcocks and quails,
There were *peacocks* served up *in their pride* (that is tails).
Ingoldsby Legends (S. Romwold).

And there they placed a *peacock in his pride*
Before the damsel.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

PEAGOOSE, a silly fellow; but see N. s. v. *peakgoose.*

Your lordship has the right garbe of an excellent courtier; respect's a clowne supple-jointed, courtesie's a verie *peagoose;* 'tis stiffe ham'd audacity that carries it.—*Chapman, Mons. D'Olive*, Act III.

The simple goosecap Lycus of Thebes, the doating blockhead Agenor, the phlegmatic *peagoose* Asopus.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xii.

PEAKRIL, belonging to the Peak in Derbyshire: both adjective and substantive.

The *Peakrills*, as they are called, are a rude, boorish kind of people; but bold, daring, and even desperate in their search into the bowels of the earth.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 79.

The weight of this pig [of lead], as I am informed by Mr. Nightingale, is 126lb., a proper load for a small *peakril* horse to travel with, day by day, in bad roads.—*Archæol.*, v. 375 (1779).

PEAKY, tapering to a peak.

Or over hills with *peaky* tops engrail'd.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

PEALE.

Now be we *peale* pelted from tops of barbican hautye.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 429.

PEARL, a white spot in the eye. See H.

The next day came hither an old bishop who had a *pearl* in his eye.—*Fox*, vii. 104 (*Maitland on Reformation*, 503).

Boast not of your eyes; it is feared you have Balaam's disease, a *pearl* in your eye, Mammon's prestriction.—*Milton, Animadv. on Remonst.*, sect. 3.

PEARLED, blotched: carbuncle is the jewel more often used as a simile.

To whom are all kinds of diseases, infirmities, deformities, *pearled* faces, palsies, dropsies, headaches, if not to drunkards?—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 150.

PEARLS, marks on the deer's horn near the root.

You will carry the horns back to London, and you will have them put up, and you will discourse to your friends of the span, and the *pearls* of the antlers, and the crockets.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xxv.

PEARMONGER. Why a pearmonger is credited with pertness I cannot say, unless it be from the similarity between pear and pert or peart. The word pert may not mean what we now signify by it, but cheerful, sharp, or brisk, in which sense it is still used provincially: this is evidentally the meaning in the second extract, and perhaps in the other also. See *s. v.* MAGGOT.

Miss. Lord, Mr. Neverout, you are grown as *pert as a pearmonger* this morning.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

Pert as a Pearmonger I'd be,
If Molly were but kind,
Cool as a cucumber would see
The rest of women-kind.
Gay, New Song of New Similes.

PEARTE, openly; abbreviation of *apert.*

Moreover that no clarcke be so bolde,
Privy or *pearte* with hym to holde,
Preachynge ought in his favoure.
Roy and Barlowe, Rede me and be nott wrothe, p. 48.

PEASEBOLT, pease in the straw.

With *peaseholt* and brake
Some brew and bake.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 45.

Pease-holt with thy pease he will haue
His household to feede and his hog.
Ibid., p. 143.

PEAS-HOOK, instrument for cutting peas.

They are now lost, or converted to other uses, even literally to plough-shares and *peas-hooks.—Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 203.

PECCADIL, a petty fault: the word seems to be Anglicized in the extract for the sake of the rhyme.

But for so small a *Peccadil*
To send a man up Holborn-hill,
An act is of an odious dye,
And an unheard-of cruelty.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 162.

PECCADULIA, peccadillo, slight offence.

It were a smal faulte and a verie *peccadulia* in them to dissemble the truth of religion.—*Traheron, Warning to England*, 1558 (*Maitland on Ref.*, p. 136).

PECK, a cant term for food. See H.

Here safe in our skipper let's cly off our *peck.—Broome, A Jovial Crew*, Act II.

PECK OF TROUBLES. The earliest example of this phrase in Nares is from a letter dated 1618. The subjoined is from a document *circa* 1535. The Mr. More referred to was afterwards Sir Thomas More.

The said George cam to this deponent, and told hym that Mr. More was in a *pecke of troubles.—Arch.*, xxv. 97.

PECK POINT, a game.

So Panurge . . . played away all the points of his breeches at *primus et secundus*, and at *peck point*, in French called *La Vergette.—Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xviii.

PEDARY, a scandal.

Some brought forth . . manuaries for handlers of relicks, some *pedaries* for pilgrims, some oscularies for kissers.—*Latimer*, i. 49.

PEDICULAR, lousy. The speaker in the first extract is supposed to be a man who has been turned into an ass.

I am not subject to breed lice and other vermin; whereas this *pedicular* disease, with a nomberlesse sort of other maladies and distempers, attend mankind.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 26.

Has humanity ever been put to a viler use than by the Banians at Surat, who support a hospital for vermin in that city, and regale the souls of their friends who are undergoing penance in the shape of fleas, or in loathsome *pedicular* form, by hiring beggars to go in among them, and afford them pasture for the night?—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxii.

PEDICULOUS, lousy.

Like a lowsy *pediculous* vermin, thou'st but one suit to thy back.—*Dekker, Satiromastix* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 115).

PEDLARISM, petty dealing.

The Scots kick against the decrees of fate, and instead of pedlars, a title their ancestors acquiesced in for two thousand years and upwards, set up for merchants forsooth; but if ever they make anything on't, says he (and if they are not at last reduc'd to their old antient *pedlarism*), I'll forfeit my reputation of a prophet to you.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 188.

PEE AND CUE. I do not understand this expression in the first extract. To *mind one's Ps and Qs* is, according to Grose, "to be attentive to the main chance;" but I think it more usually means, to be careful on points of propriety, to be particular in behaviour. See extract *s. v.* JACKASSISM. The expression arose perhaps in the printing office, from the resemblance of the *p* to the *q*.

Asin. If you fly out, ningle, here's your cloak; I think it rains too.

Hor. Hide my shoulders in't.

Asin. Faith, so thou'dst need; for now thou art in thy *pee and cue:* thou hast such a villanous broad back that I warrant thou'rt able to bear away any man's jests in England.—*Dekker, Satiromastix* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 130).

And I full five and twenty year
Have always been schoolmaster here;
And almost all you know and see,
Have learn'd their *Ps* and *Qs* from me.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. i.

PEEL, a species of fish.

The *peel*, the tweat, the botling, and the rest.—*Dennys, Secrets of Angling* (*Eng. Garner*, i. 175).

PEEL, a tower.

This kind of building was called in Scotland a *peel*, and in England a keep or dungeon.—*Archæol.*, x. 102 (1792).

PEELDNESSE, baldness.

Disease, scab, and *peeldnesse.*— *Holland's Camden*, ii. 143.

PEELER, a policeman (slang): so called from Sir R. Peel, who instituted the force.

He's gone for a *peeler* and a search-warrant to break open the door.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxxv.

PEEPERS, eyes. The Alsatian slang in the second quotation is explained in a note to mean, "Slash him over the eyes with your dagger."

Ha! whom do my *peepers* remark?
'Tis Hebe with Jupiter's jug;
O no, 'tis the pride of the Park,
Fair Lady Elizabeth Mugg.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 102.

"I smell a spy," replied the other, looking at Nigel; "chalk him across the *peepers* with your cheery."—*Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xvii.

The next question was how long they should wait to let the inmates close their *peepers.—Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xlviii.

PEERDOM, lordship (?). It seems to be distinguished from barony in the extract.

The Comté contains twelve *peerdoms* and as many baronies.—*Archæol.*, iii. 200 (1775).

PEERISH, pertaining to a peer.

All this would not have done alone; for any other peer out of the list of protesters might have been taken, and made a *peerish* example of.—*North, Examen*, p. 109.

PEERY, inquisitive; cautious; suspicious.

All these things put together excited their curiosity; and they engaged a *peery* servant, as they called a footman who was drinking with Kit the hostler at the tap-house, to watch all her motions.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 71.

"I am not a person to betray people, but you are so shy and *peery;* . . if you have been upon the snaffling-lay—you understand me, I am sure." "Not I," answered Booth, "upon my honour." "Nay, nay," replied the keeper, with a contemptuous sneer; "if you are so *peery* as that comes to, you must take the consequences."—*Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. II. ch. ix.

A queer, shambling, ill-made urchin, . . . with a carroty pate in huge disorder, a freckled, sun-burnt visage, with a snub nose, a long chin, and two *peery* grey eyes which had a droll obliquity of vision.—*Scott, Kenilworth*, i. 176.

From her twisted mouth to her eyes so *peery*,
Each queer feature asked a query.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

PEG, a blow.

Many cross-buttocks did I sustain, and *pegs* on the stomach without number.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxvii.

PEGMA. R. and L. have *pegm*, with a quotation from B. Jonson, where it means some theatrical *machina;* in the subjoined the reference seems rather to be to the speeches spoken therefrom.

We shall heare from his Lordship . . . what presentments are towards, and who penned the *pegmas*, and so forth.—*Chapman, Widdowes Teares*, Act II.

PEGTOPS, trousers wide at the top, and tapering down like a pegtop.

Pegtops and a black bowler hat strike no awe into the beholders.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lxvi.

PEISANT, heavy.

Yet like the valiant Palme they did sustaine
Their *peisant* weight.—*Hudson's Judith*, ii. 82.

PEIZLESS, light.

Like *peizless* plume born vp by Boreas breath,
With all these wings I soar to seek my death.
Sylvester, The Schisme, 978.

PEJORATION, deterioration. The word is also a Scotch law-term, signifying deterioration.

Hence these luxations, distortions, dislocations, . . . which *pejorations* as to the piety, peace, and honour of this Nation, no man that hath eyes to see and a heart to be sensible of can behold without sad and serious deploring. — *Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 131.

PEJORITY, worse condition.

There was but one devil before, now there are eight. . . . This *pejority* of his state may be amplified in six respects.—*Adams*, ii. 65.

PELERINE, a lady's cape.

Silks, muslins, prints, ribbons, *pelerines* are awfully dear.—*L. E. Landon* (*Life by Blanchard*, i. 111).

PELF. See quotation. The examples in the Dicts. do not bear out Puttenham's censure of this as a low word; at present it is little used in serious writing.

Another of our vulgar makers spake as illfaringly in this verse written to the dispraise of a rich man and couetous. "Thou hast a miser's minde (thou hast a prince's *pelfe*);" a lewde terme to be spoken of a prince's treasure, which in no respect or for any cause is to be called *pelfe*, though it were neuer so meane, for *pelfe* is properly the scrappes or shreds of taylors and skinners, which are accompted of so vile price as they be commonly cast out of dores, or otherwise bestowed vpon base purposes: and carrieth not the like reason or decencie, as when we say in reproch of a niggard or vserer, or worldly couetous man, that he setteth more by a little *pelfe* of the world than by his credit, or health, or conscience. For in comparisons of these tresours all the gold or siluer in the world may by a skornefull terme be called *pelfe*.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii.

PELICAN, a species of shot or shell.

When your relation, General Guise, was marching up to Carthagena, and the *pelicans* whistled round him, he said, "What would Chloe [the Duke of Newcastle's cook] give for some of these to make a *pelican* pie?"—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 84 (1754).

PELLUM, dust. Pelham in this sense is given as a Somersetshire word (*Country and Farming Words*, E. D. S.). The extract is in the Devon dialect.

Zom hootin', heavin', scalin', hawlin',
Zom in the mucks and *pellum* sprawlin.'
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 155.

PETTISH, angry.

[He] flings
Among the elves, if mov'd, the stings
Of *pettish* wasps.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 176.

PELTRY, folly (?). N. has *pelter* = fool.

As Publius gentilly received Paule, and by hym was healed of all hys dyseases, so ded myne host Lambert receyve me also gentilly, and by me was delyvered from hys vayne beleve of purgatorye, and of other popysh *peltryes*.—*Vocacyion of Johan Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 440).

PEMMICAN, meat dried, pulverised, and mixed with fat.

Not forgetting a large quantity of provisions, such as *pemmican*, in which much nutriment is contained in comparatively little bulk.—*E. A. Poe, Hans Pfaal* (i. 11).

PENANCE, to punish, or inflict penance.

Did I not respect your person, I might bring you upon your knees, and *penance* your indiscretion.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 523.

I would not see thee dragg'd to death by the hair,
Penanced, and taunted on a scaffolding.
Keats, Otho the Great, iv. 1.

I saw
The pictured flames writhe round a *penanced* soul.—*Southey, Joan of Arc*, bk. iii.

PEN-AND-INK-HORN, a portable writing-case; *ink-horn* by itself is common.

They . . . projected the general destruction of all that wore a *pen-and-ink-horn* about them, or could write or read.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IV. i. 18.

PENARY, penal, in the way of punishment. Gauden says that God sometimes sends afflictions on Churches or individuals "not alwayes for *penary* chastisments, but oft for triall of graces" (*Tears of the Church*, p. 76).

PENCHANT, inclination. This French word is naturalized among us.

How far Kirkby was in the original depths and lengths does not appear, but he shews a

strong *penchant* to have his story, and the plot itself, as it was called, to be believed.—*North, Examen*, p. 171.

The impertinence of all this shows the author's *penchant* towards disguises.—*Ibid.*, p. 329.

PEN-CRAFT, authorship.

I would not give a groat for that man's knowledge in *pen-craft* who does not understand this.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 185.

PENDE, a pen; an enclosure: also a verb.

It shewed and represented to the eye muche what the facion or likenesse of a caige for byrdes, or of a *pende* wherein to kepe other beastes.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 135.

His high praise and commendacion was not to be hidden or *pended* within the limites and precintes of Grece, but rather to ren abroade throughout all coastes and partes of the worlde.—*Ibid.*, p. 244.

PENDILATORY, pendulous.

I have seen above five hundred hanged, but I never saw any have a better countenance in his dangling and *pendilatory* swagging.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xlii.

PENDULATE, to hang, or swing.

The ill-starred scoundrel *pendulates* between Heaven and Earth, a thing rejected of both.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

PENETRANT, a far-sighted person; a solver of enigmas.

Our *penetrants* have fancied all the riddles of the Public, which in the reign of King Charles II. were many, came N. N. E.—*North, Examen*, p. 121.

PEN-FEATHERED, newly fledged; short-winged. See N. s. v. *pinfeather*, and quotation from Prior in R.

Your intellect is *pen-feathered*, too weak-wing'd to soar so high.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 470.

PENFUL. A *penful of news* is a quaint expression, meaning, I suppose, as much as could be recorded by a pen dipped only once in the inkstand.

I came to town yesterday, and as usual, found that one hears much more news in the country than in London. I have not picked up a *penful* since I wrote to my lord.—*Walpole, Letters to Lady Ossory*, I. 11 (1771).

PEN-GOSSIP, to gossip by correspondence. Richardson (*Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 233) has *pen-prattling*.

If I were not rather disposed at this time to *pen-gossip* with your worship.—*Southey, Letters*, 1818 (iii. 85).

PEN-GUN, pop-gun. See extract *s. v.* HOAST.

The maukin feels that he is a born Man, that his vocation is to work. The choicest present you can make him is a Tool; be it knife or *pen-gun*, for construction or for destruction.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II. ch. ii.

PENILE, peninsula.

Hee came to anchor in the hauen of Hogy Saint Vast in Constantine, a great cape of land or *penile* in Normandy.—*Speed, History*, Bk. IX. ch. xii.

PEN-MASTER, caligraphist.

When two such transcendent *Pen-masters* shall again come to be born in the same Shire, they may even serve fairly to engross the Will and Testament of the expiring Universe.—*Fuller, Worthies, Hereford* (i. 454).

PENNIED, possessed of a penny.

The one-*pennied* Boy has his penny to spare.—*Wordsworth, Power of Music*.

PENNIPOTENT, strong on the wing. In a note to *Microcosmos*, p. 41. Davies says, "Hope's winges are *pennipotent*."

Dismount your tow'ring thoughts, aspiring Minds,
Vnplume their wings in flight *pennipotent*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15.

PENNIWORTH. To *cast penniworths* = to count the cost, to balance advantages and disadvantages.

When Cæsar saied, "Be al dice alreadie cast," his meaning was, to bee now ouerlate to repente that he had doen, or to cal again yesterdaie: and therefore that he would now *cast no more peniworthes* in the matter, but go through with his purpose, chaunce as it would.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 298.

PENNY. *Clean as a penny* = quite clean. Cf. FINE AS FIVEPENCE.

I will go as I am, for, though ordinary, I am as *clean as a penny*, though I say it.—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 56.

PENNY. *Penny* and *paternoster* are frequently joined together, as in the old proverb, "*No penny, no paternoster*," signifying "nothing for nothing." In the extract from Gascoigne it means "neither for love nor money."

If I had thought you would have passed to the terms you now stand in, pity nor pension, *penny nor paternoster* should ever have made nurse once to open her mouth in the cause.—*Gascoigne, Supposes*, i. 1.

PENNY. *A penny for your thoughts*, a common expression in addressing one who is in a brown study.

Come, friar, I will shake him from his dumps;
(*Comes forward.*)
How cheer you, sir? *a penny for your thought.*
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 161.

PENNY. To *think my penny silver* = to have a good opinion of myself.

Alvira. Believe me, though she say that she is fairest,
I *think my penny silver*, by her leave.
Greene, Looking Glass for London, p. 123.

There are more batchelors than Roger, and my *penny is as good silver* as yours.—*Breton, Packet of Mad Letters*, p. 20.

PENNY-RENT.

He shall never marry my daughter, look you, Don Diego, though he be my own sister's son, and has two thousand five hundred seventy-three pounds sterling, twelve shillings and twopence a year *penny-rent*.—*Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing Master*, iii. 1.

He proposes a jointure of 1200*l.* a year, *penny-rents*, and 400 guineas a year for her private purse.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 43.

"They usually give them," answered the priest, "some benefice, or cure, or vergership, which brings them in a good *penny-rent*, besides the perquisites of the altar."—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. xii.

PENNY WEDDING, a wedding at which the guests contribute towards the setting up in life of the new-married couple.

Love that no golden ties can attach,
But nestles under the humblest thatch,
And will fly away from an Emperor's match
To dance at a *penny wedding*.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

PENNY WHITE, rich.

Of the first sort we account the she-Benedictines, commonly called black nuns, but I assure you *peny white*, being most richly endowed.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VI. i. 38.

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH, a proverbial saying applied to those who neglect the main chance while careful about small economies.

Nor would I advise him to cary about him any more money than is absolutly necessary to defray his expences, for some in this particular have beene *peny-wise and pound-foolish*, who in hopes of some small benefit in the rates have left their principall, exposing their persons and purses to dayly hazard.—*Howell, Forraine Travell*, sect. 5.

PENSION, expenditure; also, as a verb, to lodge or live together.

Th' Almighty made the mouth to recompence
The stomak's *pension*, and the time's expence.
Sylvester, Sixth day, first weeke, 585.

When they meet with any person of note and eminency, and journey or *pension* with him any time, they desire him to write his name with some short sentence, which they call the mot of remembrance. — *Howell, Forraine Travell*, sect. 4.

PENSTOCK, a flood-gate. The extract is from an estimate for the improvement of Sandwich Harbour.

For Clay-Dams, *Penstocks* and Drains may amount to about £10,000 0*s.* 0*d.* — *Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 183.

PENTAGERON, a conjurer's mysterious charm or figure (?) Cf. PENTACLE.

The great arch-ruler, potentate of hell,
Trembles when Bacon bids him or his fiends
Bow to the force of his *pentageron*.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 155.

Conjuring and adjuring devils and fiends,
With stole and alb and strong *pentageron*.
Ibid., p. 176.

PENTAMETRISE, to turn into a pentameter.

"Well begun," says the Proverb, "is half done." Horace has been made to say the same thing by the insertion of an apt word which *pentametrises* the verse: "*Dimidium facti qui bene cœpit habet.*"—*Southey, The Doctor, Fragm. on Mortality.*

PENTWEEZLE, a term of reproach. Foote gives this name to a foolish alderman and his wife in his comedy, *Taste*.

Sim. I'm glad I miss'd this weapon, I'd had an eye
Popt out ere this time, or my two butter-teeth
Thrust down my throat instead of a flap-dragon.
Lys. There's two, *pentweezle*. (Hits him.)
Massinger, The Old Law, iii. 2.

PENULTIM, penultimate.

The first male line of the Darcys being thus determined, a second race succeeded, derived from Norman Darcy, the *penultim* Lord in the last pedigree.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. p. 324.

PENURIOUS. "Ignorant ladies often mistake the word *penurious* for nice and dainty" (*Note by Swift in loc.*). Bailey in his Dict. defines the word "covetous, niggardly, stingy; also nice."

She's grown so nice and so *penurious*
With Socrates and Epicurius.
Swift, Panegyrick on the Dean.

PENWOMAN, female writer.

Why, love, you have not written already! You have, I protest! O what a ready *penwoman!*—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 329.

PEPPER-AND-SALT, applied to cloth of mingled black and white.

There was a porter on the premises, a wonderful creature in a vast red waistcoat and a short-tailed *pepper-and-salt* coat.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

Half a dozen men of various ages . . . were listening with a look of concentrated intelligence to a man in a *pepper-and-salt* dress.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xlii.

PEPPER-POT, a very hot West Indian dish.

That most delicate palate-scorching soop called *pepper-pot*, a kind of devil's broth much eat in the West Indies, is always the first dish brought to our table.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 215.

Turenes of flattery are prepared so hot
By courtiers—a delicious *pepper-pot*.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 204.

PEPTIC, connected with digestion, in the extract = capable of digesting. L. gives the word, but without example, except that he says "*Peptic* Precepts" is the title of a work on digestion, by Dr. Kitchener.

The whole not as dead stuff, but as living pabulum, tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so *peptic*.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

PEPTICITY, good digestion.

A most cheery, jovial, buxom countenance, radiant with *pepticity*, good humour, and manifold effectuality in peace and war.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 254.

PERAMBULATOR, a little carriage for children, propelled by the hand of the person in charge of them.

She is an ordinary young lady . . . who, after marriage, calmly and complacently sinks into the dull domestic hind, whose only thought is of butchers' bills and *perambulators*.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. ii.

PERAMBULATORY, incidental; perhaps a misprint for *preambulatory*, i. e. preliminary.

There be some *perambulatory* things that I will but salute, as first the name of the Creed.—*Adams*, iii. 86.

PERARE PLUMS, apparently some species of plum. Tusser names among the "trees or fruites to be set or remooued" in January,

Perare plums black and yelow.—*Tusser*, p. 76.

PERCH, a candelabrum to bear *perchers* or long candles. See N. s. v. *percher*.

My lord Mayor hath a *perch* to set on his *perchers* when his gesse be at supper.—*Calfhill, Answer to Martiall*, p. 300.

PERCH. To *tip over the perch* = to die. To *hop the twig* is sometimes used in the same way in modern slang.

Either through negligence, or for want of ordinary sustenance, they both *tipt over the perch*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. (Author's Prologue).

My heart has aked every time these five years, when I have play'd the sexton in Hamlet, for fear when I am once got into the grave, the grim tyrant should give me a *turn over the perch*, and keep me there for jesting with mortality.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 237.

Her late husband could not stand in the matrimonial contention of who should? but *tipt off the perch* in it, neither knowing how to yield, nor knowing how to conquer.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 350.

PERCOLLICE, a portcullis.

I cannot thinke that cittie to be safe that strikes downe her *percollices*, rammes vp her gates, and suffereth the enimie to enter the posterne.—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 32.

PERCULLIS, portcullis.

Battering all the wall over the *percullis*.—*J. Randolph, Honour Advanced*, p. 3.

PERCUNCTORILY, dilatorily.

This is he that makes men serve God *percunctorily*, perfunctorily; to go slowly to it, to sit idly at it.—*Adams*, ii. 46.

PERDIDO, a desperate man.

The Duke of Monmouth, with his party of *Perdidos*, had a game to play which would not shew in quiet times.—*North, Examen*, p. 475.

PERDITION MONEY. See quotation.

He regulated also some disorders of the quire, particularly the exacting of sconces or *perdition money*, which he divided among them that best deserved it, who diligently kept prayers, and attended upon other Church duties.—*Barnard, Life of Heylin*, p. 112.

PEREGRATE, to traverse.

Two pillars, . . which Hercules (when he had *peregrated* all the worlde, as ferre as any lande went) did erecte and set vp for a memoriall that there he had been.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 297.

PEREGRINATE, foreign.

I perceive too that there is something outlandish, *peregrinate*, and lawless about me.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XVIII. ch. ii.

Imagine this figure, grotesque, *peregrinate*,

and to the eye of a peasant certainly diabolical!—*Ibid.*, *My Novel*, Bk. I. ch. iv.

PEREGRINITY. L. gives this word = strangeness, with the two first quotations. In Carlyle it denotes travel or wandering.

These people, sir, that Gerrard talks of, may have somewhat of a *peregrinity* in their dialect, which relation has augmented to a different language. — *Johnson in Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 140, second edition.

Mr. Boswell says that Dr. Johnson coined this word, and upon being asked if it was an English one, he replied, No. . . . It is, however, an old English word; and being inserted in the vocabulary of Cockeram early in the seventeenth century, may be presumed to have been in use; but it is not worthy to be revived.—*Todd.*

A new removal, what we call "his third *peregrinity*," had to be decided on; and it was resolved that Rome should be the goal of it.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. II. ch. vi.

PERFECTION, to perfect. Cf. AFFECTION, REFLECTION.

Both our labours tending to the same general end, — the *perfectioning* of our countrymen in a most essential article,—the right use of their native language.—*Foote, The Orators*, Act I.

PERFECTLESS, far from perfection; a stronger word than imperfect.

Fond Epicure, thou rather slept'st thyself
When thou did'st forge thee such a sleepsick elf
For life's pure Fount, or vainly fraudulent
(Not shunning the Atheist's sin, but punishment),
Imaginedst a God so *perfectless*,
In works defying whom thy words profess.
Sylvester, Seventh day, first weeke, 133.

PERFERVID, very ardent.

What adjectives that *perfervid* Uhlan may have been using—and he was rather a good hand at expressing his satisfaction with anything—we did not try to hear.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxi.

PERFIXTLY, exactly; definitely. The extract is from the 1611 ed.; in the *Chertsey Worthies* ed. the word is *prefixtly*.

But though these works surmount all nature's might,
Though his own sages them of guile acquight,
Though th' are not casuall (sith the holy man
Foretels *perfixtly* what, and where, and when),
And though that, liuing in the midst of his,
The Israelites be free from all of this,
Th' incensed tyrant, strangely obstinate,
Retracts the leave he granted them of late.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 561.

PERFORMANCY, performance.

To cross this match
I used some pretty sleights, but I protest
Such as but sat upon the skirts of art;
No conjurations, nor such weighty spells
As tie the soul to their *performancy*.
Merry Devil of Edmonton (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, xi. 168).

PERFUMY, sweet-scented.

The sweet atmosphere was tinged with the *perfumy* breath which always surrounded Her.—*Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel*, ch. xiii.

PERGOLA. Evelyn uses this Italian word as though it were familiar in English: it rather means an arbour or bower than a stand.

Neere this *is* a *pergola* or stand built to view the sports.—*Evelyn, Diary*, July 20, 1654.

PERICLITATE, to search or test.

And why so many grains of calomel? Santa Maria! and such a dose of opium, *periclitating*, pardi! the whole family of ye from head to tail?—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, v. 195.

PERICRANE, pericranium.

The soundest arguments in vain
Attempt to storm thy *pericrane*.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. I.

And when they join their *pericranies*
Out skips a book of miscellanies.
Swift, Poetry, a Rhapsody.

These issued out of Penry's brain,
And Udal's fruitful *pericrane*.
Ward, England's Reformation, c. iii. p. 259.

PERIL-LESS, without danger. See extract *s. v.* MAPPIST.

PERITION, perishing; annihilation.

Were there an absolute *perition* in our dissolution, we could not fear it too much.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, vi. 411.

PERJURATION, perjury.

The Cardinal . . . forgave them all their *perjurations*, schisms, and heresies.—*Fox*, vi. 579 (*Maitland on Reformation*, p. 533).

PERJURY-MONGERING. Harold applies this epithet to William, because he entrapped him into taking an oath which he meant to break.

Edith, Edith,
Get thou into thy cloister as the king
Will'd it; be safe: the *perjury-mongering* Court
Hath made too good an use of Holy Church
To break her close.—*Tennyson, Harold*, v. 1.

PERK, a park: but see quotation. Miss Edgeworth (*Ennui*, ch. viii.) says,

"Just what would feed a cow is sufficient in Ireland to form a *park*."

Upon inquiry how many deer his father had in his *perk*, the truth will out, though to shame both Scot and devil, That his father kept no deer in his *perk*, and that they call an inclosure a *perk* in his country. —*Scotland characterized*, 1701 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii. 379).

PERKIN, a name given by Evelyn to the Duke of Monmouth, and by others to the Pretender, in allusion to Perkin Warbeck.

The *Perkin* had been made to believe that the king had married her.—*Evelyn, Diary*, July 15, 1685.

I'll undertake to prove this fellow deep in the interest of young *Perkin*.—*Centlivre, Gotham Election.*

If you can bring me unquestionable proofs of your being an honest man . . . and that you'd spend every shilling of my portion in defence of liberty and property against *Perkin* and the Pope, I'll sign, seal, and deliver myself into your hands the next hour. —*Ibid.*

PERPENSITY, attention.

I desire the reader to attend with utmost *perpensity;* for now I proceed to unravel this knotty point.—*Swift, Tale of Tub*, sect. 9.

PERPETRABLE, capable of being perpetrated.

No wickedness *perpetrable* with safety will be left undone for attaining the corrupt purchase.—*North, Examen*, p. 128.

PERPETUAUNCE, perpetuity.

For if trust to the gospell do purchase *perpetuaunce*
Of life unto him who therein hath confidence,
What shall the light do?
New Custom, II. i.

PERPOLITE, very polished.

I find those numbers thou do'st write
To be most soft, terce, sweet, and *perpolite*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 323.

PERPONDER, to thoroughly weigh or ponder.

Perponder of the Red-Herringe's priority and prevalence.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 157).

PERROUR, fringe or trimming of vestments. See *N. and Q.*, 3rd S. III. 449.

Their copes, *perrours*, and chasubles, when they be in their prelately pompous sacrifices. —*Bale, Select Works*, p. 526.

PERSCRUTATION, scrutiny.

Such guessing, visioning, dim *perscrutation* of the momentous future!—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. viii.

PERSECUTIVE, persecuting.

Use is made of *persecutive* and compelling power, which is rather brutish than humane. —*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 396.

PERSECUTRESS, female persecutor.

Juno the Patronesse of the chast, and implacable *Persecutresse* of immodest women. —*Stapylton, Juvenal*, vi. 51, note.

PERSECUTRIX, female persecutor.

Knox . . . calls her . . . that Idolatrous and mischievous Mary of the Spaniards blood, and cruel *persecutrix* of God's people. —*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 142.

The venom was ejaculated into the eyes and upon the lips of its *persecutrix*.—*Kirby and Spence, Entomology*, i. 132.

PERSIAN, a species of silk; in the second extract, a window blind.

You . . . have had your jerkin made of a gum taffeta, and the body lining of it of a sarcenet or thin *persian*.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, ii. 115.

Before thy song (with shifted rhymes
To suit my name) did I undo
The *persian?* If it stirred sometimes,
Thou hast not seen a hand push through
A foolish flower or two.
Mrs. Browning, Parting Lovers.

PERSIFLAGE, light raillery: foreign words in the book quoted are always marked by italics; Miss Edgeworth therefore by not so marking persiflage, though it occurs more than once, seems to regard this French term as naturalised.

Beauclerc could not be drawn out either by Churchill's *persiflage* or flattery.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xvi.

PERSONALITY, usually means individuality of any one, or else personal reflection on another: in the extract *personalities* = personal qualities, or advantages.

I now and then, when she teases me with praises which Hickman cannot deserve, in return fall to praising those qualities and *personalities* in Lovelace, which the other never will have.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 138.

PERSPIRATE, to perspire.

The sun breaks out in furious blaze,
I *perspirate* from head to heel.
Thackeray, Carmen Lilliense.

PERSPIRE, to breathe through: usually of the moisture exuded through the pores.

What gentle winds *perspire!* As if here
Never had been the northern plunderer
To strip the trees.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 240.

PERSTAND, to understand. I have only met with this in Peele's *Clyomon*, but in that it occurs several times.

But, lady, say what is your will, that it I may *perstand*.—*Peele, Clyomon and Clamydes*, I. i.

PERSTRICTIVE, compressing.

They . . make no *perstrictive* or invective stroke against it.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 333.

PERSUADABLENESS, a complying disposition.

He might mean to recommend her as a wife by showing her *persuadableness*.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xxviii.

PERUSINE, Peruvian.

The American, the *Perusine*, and the very Cannibali do sing and also say their highest and holiest matters in certaine riming versicles, and not in prose.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. I. ch. v.

The soule divine
With this wilde Goose-grasse of the *Perusine*
Hath foure great quarrels.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered, 599.

PERVERT, one who has been converted to a different form of religion or politics from that favoured by the speaker; most generally applied to those who join the Church of Rome, having been previously Protestants or Anglicans. It is a word of late introduction. L. gives it without example. See VERT.

That notorious "*pervert*" Henry of Navarre and France.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, i.

PERVICACY, obstinacy; *pervicaciousness* is the word in the Dicts.

Thomas of Canterburie, whom hee so admired for his piety, while others condemned him for *pervicacie* against his prince.—*Holland's Camden*, i. 328.

While Presbytery continued thus humble and poor in spirit, it was esteemed honest and excusable upon Christian charity, pleading not *pervicacy*, but necessity.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 13.

Once more I write, although imperiously prohibited by a younger sister; your mother will have me do so, that you may be destitute of all defence, if you persist in your *pervicacy*. Shall I be a pedant, Miss, for this word?—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 31.

PESSIMISM, the worst or lowest point, or the spirit which regards everything as rapidly deteriorating.

Public criticism is, upon works of fine literature, at the very point of *pessimism*.—*Southey, Letters*, 1812 (ii. 253).

PESTFUL, pestiferous.

After long and *pestful* calms,
With slimy shapes and miscreated life
Poisoning the vast Pacific, the fresh breeze
Wakens the merchant-sail uprising.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

The Lybians *pest-full* and un-blest-full shore.
Sylvester, The Schisme, 417.

PESTURE, injury; annoyance.

The King of France repayring his wracked navie, and the King of England's long staying for his, forced them both to winter in Sicilia, to the great *pesture* and disturbance of that people, themselves, and theirs.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 98.

PETER. *To rob Peter to pay Paul.* See second quotation; Westminster Abbey is dedicated to St. Peter.

You may make a shift by *borrowing from Peter to pay Paul* (*faciez versure*) and with other folks' earth fill up his ditch.—*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. iii.

The lands of Westminster so dilapidated by Bishop Thirlby that there was almost nothing left to support the dignity . . . Most of the lands invaded by the great men of the court, the rest laid out for reparation to the church of St. Paul, pared almost to the very quick in those days of rapine. From hence first came that significant by-word (as is said by some) of *robbing Peter to pay Paul*.—*Heylin, Hist. of Ref.*, i. 256.

PETITOR, a candidate.

A very potent (I cannot say competitor, the Bishop himself being never a *petitor* for the place, but) desirer of this office was frustrated in his almost assured expectation of the same to himself.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. ii. 48.

PETRARY, a machine to cast stones.

When King John besieged Bedford Castle, there were on the East side one *petrary* and two mangonels daily applying against the tower.—*Archæol.*, iv. 384 (1777).

Some the mangonels supply,
Or charging with huge stones the murderous sling
Or *petrary*.—*Southey, Joan of Arc*, bk. viii.

PETROVILLE, patrol?

And the sheriffs mounted *alla capparisonée* with their blue coat attendance, rode the *Petroville* about the city almost all night, and no one attempted to make a bonefire.—*North, Examen*, p. 580.

PETTE, dimple; pit.

If shee have her hand on the *pette* in her cheeke, he is twyrking of his mustachios.—*Breton, Praise of Vertuous Ladies*, p. 57.

PETTED, offended.

I would have sent to inquire after them, but I was *petted* at their neglect of us during

our long illness.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 193.

PETTICOAT, used adjectivally for feminine. L. gives *petticoat government*; and adds, "For example see under *press*," where, however, none is to be found.

Innkeeper. What does this *petticoat* preacher [*concionatrix*] do here? Get you in, and mind your kitchen.

Wife. Well, so I will.

Bailey's Erasmus, p. 186.

Author. Mayhap I can produce still better authority to prove to you, my friend, that woman was not merely intended to form and instruct us, to soften and polish the rudeness of our mass; she was also appointed to native empire and dominion over man.

Friend. By all means, my dear sir, I am quite impatient to be instructed in the policies and constitution of this your *petticoat*-government.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 199.

Out came the very story, which I had all along dreaded, about the expurgation of my poems, with the coarsest allusions to *petticoat* influence.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxvii.

PETTIES, scholars low in the school.

Mr. Lamb, whom succeeding times knew to be Dean of Arches, came, by holding fast to Fortune's middle finger, from a schoolmaster that taught *petties*, to a proctor in Christian Courts, and so to an official.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 37.

PETTO, *in petto* = in the breast, and so, in reserve: this Italian phrase has almost been naturalized among us. See extract *s. v.* WARRISH.

In this view they were open and clear; making no ceremony of declaring what the next Parliament was to inflict upon their adversaries, whatever else they might hold undeclared in *petto*.—*North, Examen*, p. 609.

PEW, a box in a theatre. Lord Braybrooke infers from this that pews in churches were comparatively rare, as the word had not acquired exclusively its present meaning. He adds, "It would appear from other authorities that between 1646 and 1660 scarcely any pews had been erected; and Sir C. Wren is known to have objected to their introduction into his London churches." Pepys, however, frequently mentions his pew in church. Milton uses the word of a sheep-pen, with contemptuous reference to those pews from which "the hungry sheep look up, and are not fed."

His sheep oft-times sit the while to as little purpose of benefiting, as the sheep in their *pews* at Smithfield.—*Milton, Means to remove Hirelings.*

To White Hall, and there, by means of Mr. Cooling, did get into the play, the only one we have seen this winter; it was The Five Hours Adventure; but I sat so far I could not hear well, nor was there any pretty woman that I did see, but my wife, who sat in my Lady Fox's *pew* with her.—*Pepys*, Feb. 15, 1668-9.

PEWTER-KNOTS, studs or ornaments made of pewter (?)

Ravish a lock
From the yellow waiting-woman, use stratagems
To get her silver whistle, and way-lay
Her *pewter-knots* or bodkin?

Maine, City Match, ii. 3.

PEZLE MEZLE, pell-mell.

The Author falls *pezle mezle* upon the king himself.—*North, Examen*, p. 53.

The State may alter, and then he falls in *pesle-mesle*.—*Ibid.*, p. 151.

PHALANSTERE, a French word, but used as English in the subjoined, the accent being omitted. C. Fourier, the founder of Socialism, wished to associate men together in capital, work, and talent, and to divide them into *groupes, séries*, and *phalanges*, the *phalange* was to be the simplest social unit. From this word, *phalanstère* was manufactured on the model of *monastère*, to express the dwelling-place of the *phalange*.

Tracts which . . . having first laid it down as a preliminary axiom that

"The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,"

substituted in place thereof Monsieur Fourier's symmetrical *phalanstere*, or Mr. Owen's architectural parallelogram.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. IV. ch. viii.

The man who thinks it would be so much more pleasant to live at his ease in a *phalanstere* than to work eight or ten hours a day.—*Ibid.*

PHALANSTERY, same as *phalanstere*, q. v.

Every room of it held its family, or its group of families—a *phalanstery* of all the fiends.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. viii.

England is a huge *phalanstery*, where all that man wants is provided within the precinct.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. iii.

PHALARIK, explained in the margin, "Instruments of warr wherein wild fire is put:" derived from Phalaris the

tyrant of Agrigentum, for whom Perillus made the brazen bull in which men were roasted alive. Phalaricks are described by Montaigne: see *Cotton's Translation*, ch. xxxvii.

With brakes and slings and *Phalariks* they play,
To fier their fortress and their men to slay.
Sylvester, The Decay, 964

PHANTIKE, fanatic.

So doth the *Phantike* (lifting vp his thought
On Satan's wing) tell with a tongue distraught
Strange oracles.
Sylvester, The Imposture, 234.

PHARAOH, strong ale. H. says it is mentioned in *Praise of Yorkshire Ale*, 1697, p. 3. See also extract from Tom Brown *s. v.* THREE-THREADS.

PHARAOH, a game with cards, fashionable in the last century; it resembled basset, and is often, and more correctly, spelt *faro* (Italian) = I will make. See extract from Walpole *s. v.* QUINZE. Pharaon in the first extract may be a misprint.

Nannette last night at twinkling *Pharaon* play'd,
The cards the Taillier's sliding hand obeyed.
Gay to Pulteney.

May I never taste the dear delight of breaking a *Pharaoh* bank, or bullying the whole room at a brag-party, if ever I was in thought, word, or deed, accessary to his infidelity.—*The way to keep him*, Act i. (1760).

Behold a hundred coaches at her door,
Where *Pharo* triumphs in his mad career.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 249.

PHAROH, = shout (in use among the Irish soldiery).

That barbarous *Pharoh* and outcry of the Soldiers, which with great straining of their voice they use to set up when they joine battaile.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 75.

PHAROL, perhaps a misprint for *pharos*, a watch-tower. The extract is portion of a comparison between the parts of a man and the parts of a ship.

His ears are the two chief scuttles, his eyes are the *pharols*, the stowage is his mouth.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 10.

PHEON, the barbed head of a dart: most commonly used as a term of heraldry.

Can'st thou his skin with barbed *Pheons* pierce?
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iv. 599.

PHILANDER, to court or flirt, used of either sex, but generally of men. Thackeray (*Esmond*, Bk. III. ch. iv.) uses the word, on which Dr. Hall (*Modern English*, p. 275) remarks, "Who in Queen Anne's time ever heard . . . of the verbs cede, olden, *philander?* This verb not impossibly did not see the light till after Mr. Thackeray himself. The allusion it conveys is old." The first extract from Miss Edgeworth, however, is of earlier date than 1812, the year of Thackeray's birth. *Philandering* is also given as a Norfolk provincialism in Holloway's Dict., 1838; and in Spurden's Supplement to Forby's *Vocubulary of East Anglia* (E. D. S.), we find, "*Philander*, v. real Greek; how we came by it is marvellous; used not only of young girls roaming in search of their sweethearts, but lads occupied in the same tender pursuit." In Beaum. and Fl., *Laws of Candy*, one of the *dramatis personæ* is "*Philander*, Prince of Cyprus, passionately in love with Erota;" and the noun as applied to a lover may have come from this. In Congreve's *Way of the World*, V. i., which appeared in 1700, Lady Wishfort says, "I'll couple you; I'll baste you together, you and your *Philander;*" and in the *Tatler* for May 10, 1709, Steele describes *Philander* as "the most skilful of all men in an address to women."

Sir Kit was too much taken up *philandering*, to consider the law in this case.—*Miss Edgeworth, Castle Rackrent*, Pt. II. (1800).

He will coquet for a time, and keep *philandering* on till he suits himself, and then he'll jilt us.—*Ibid., Vivian*, ch. vii.

You can't go *philandering* after her again for six weeks.—*G. Eliot, D. Deronda*, ch. xxv.

PHILANDERER, a flirter; one who hangs about women.

At last, without a note of warning, appeared in Beddgelert a phenomenon which rejoiced some hearts, but perturbed also the spirits, not only of the Oxford *philanderers*, but those also of Elsley Vavasour.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xix.

PHILANTHROPE, a philanthropist, or lover of men.

He had a goodness of nature and disposition in so great a degree that he may be deservedly styled a *philanthrope*.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 127.

PHILANTHROPISTIC, professing benevolence.

Over the wild-surging chaos in the leaden air are only sudden glares of revolutionary lightning; then mere darkness with *philanthropistic* phosphorescences, empty meteoric lights.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. v.

PHILAREA, a genus of Mediterranean evergreen shrubs, several species of which are cultivated in our gardens.

In his garden he has four large round *philareas* smooth clipped, raised on a single stalk.—*Document dated* 1691 (*Arch.*, xii. 188).

His fears of being discovered to act on both sides had made him take the rushing of a little dog (that always follows him) through the *phyllirea*-hedge for Betty's being at hand.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 111.

PHILARGUROUS. money-loving, a word used by L'Estrange of Heylin, and sneered at in the subjoined.

He sufficiently confuted the calumny of L'Estrange who said, according to his gentill and new mode of writing hard words, the Doctor was *philargurous*, when, poor man, what he parted with, and what he was plundered of, he had scarce enough left to "insconce his person from frigidity," according to the good squire's language.—*Barnard, Life of Heylin*, p. 194.

PHILAUTIA, self-love; but Tyndale uses it for philosophy, implying, perhaps, that self-love was mingled with this. Joseph Beaumont (*Psyche*) has *philauty* several times; and it occurs also in *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xxix.

They will say yet more shamefully that no man can understand the Scriptures without *philautia*, that is to say, philosophy. . . . And there corrupt they their judgements with apparent arguments, and with alleging unto them texts of logic, of natural *philautia*, of metaphysic, and moral philosophy.—*Tyndale*, i. 154, 157.

PHILAZER, or PHILIZER, an officer in the Common Pleas, more properly spelt *filazer*, one who files those writs whereon he makes out process. See quotation *s. v.* EXIGENTER.

Thomas Winford . . had formerly been *philazer* of Surrey, &c., and surrendered that office into my hands.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 47.

PHILIGREE, an incorrect spelling of filigree.

It is a little play-thing-house . . . set in enamelled meadows with *philigree* hedges.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 163.

On this stole were placed, at about the distance of six inches from each other, quatrefoils of *philligree*-work.—*Archæol.*, iii. 382 (1775).

PHILIP AND CHEYNEY. N. says, "A sort of stuff;" and H., who refers to N., says, "formerly much esteemed." I believe the reverse to have been the case. In the first passage in N. (Beaum. and Fl., *Wit at Several Weapons*, II. i.), Lady Ruinous sneers at a sum of money as scarce enough "to put a lady in *Philip and Cheyney* . . . like a chamber-maid;" in the second (Taylor, *Praise of Hempseed*), the meaning is that not only is there no silver, or gold, or tissue, but even *Philip and cheiny* are "not within our bounds." Hence *Philip and Cheiny* came to be used as two names to signify tag, rag, and bobtail; so we say, Tom, Dick, or Harry. The words "more than a good meiny" seem to have been often added, perhaps more for the sake of the jingle than of the sense. In the third extract Becon is speaking of prayers for the dead.

It was not his entent to bryng unto Sylla *philip and cheinie*. mo than a good meiny, but to bryng hable souldiours of manhood approued and well tried to his handes.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 311.

Loiterers I kept so meanie,
Both *Philip*, Hob, *and Cheanie*.
Tusser, p. 8.

Ye pray for *Philip and Cheny* more than a good meany.—*Becon*, iii. 276.

PHILISTINES, bailiffs, or even, as in the passage quoted from Smollett, creditors: the more modern use of the word is noticed in L., though Swift seems to use it something in this sense.

Lady Cons. But, Colonel, they say you went to Court last night very drunk; nay, I am told for certain you had been among the *Philistians*.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

She was too ignorant of such matters to know that if he had fallen into the hands of the *Philistines* (which is the name given by the faithful to bailiffs), he would hardly have been able so soon to recover his liberty.—*Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. V. ch. vi.

I must make an effort to advance what further will be required to take my friend out of the hands of the *Philistines*.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 191.

PHILOFELIST, a lover of cats.

Dr. Southey, who is known to be a *philofelist*, and confers honours upon his cats according to their services, has raised one to

the highest rank in peerage.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Fragment of Interchapter.

He made himself acquainted with all the *philofelists* of the family.—*Ibid. (Cats of Greta Hall)*.

PHILOGALIST, a lover of milk.

You . . are a *philogalist*, and therefore understand . . . cat nature.—*Southey, Letters*, 1812 (iii. 240).

PHILO-GARLIC, loving garlic: so Southey has *Philo-pig*. See *s. v.* BALDRIB.

With these *philo-garlic* men Kate took her departure.—*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. 9.

PHILOGYNY, love of womanhood.

We will therefore draw a curtain over this scene from that *philogyny* which is in us.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. I. ch. x.

He was a Turk, the colour of mahogany,
And Laura saw him, and at first was glad,
Because the Turks so much admire *philogyny*,
Although their usage of their wives is sad.
Byron, Beppo, st. 70.

PHILOLOGUE, a philologist. L. says that *philologue*, the best form of the word, is the rarest (it is in none of the other Dicts., and the only example he gives is from his own writings), and *philologer*, the worst form, is the most frequent. In the subjoined *philologue* is the word in the original, and in the Glossary attached to Barré's edition of Rabelais is explained, "*ami des lettres; philologus.*"

This is the fittest and most proper hour wherein to write these high matters and deep sentences, as Homer knew very well, the paragon of all *philologues*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, bk. i. (Author's Prologue).

PHILOSOPHEDOM, the realm of philosophy.

They entertain their special ambassador in *Philosophedom*, their lion's provider to furnish Philosophe-provender.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 216.

PHOSPHORUS, the morning star; the bringer of light. D'Urfey addresses the Earl of Dorset as "The Morning Planet, *Phosfer* of your time."

John Baptist was that *Phosphorus* or morning star, to signify the sun's approaching.—*Adams*, iii. 224.

He wants nothing but a blue ribbon and a star to make him shine the very *Phosphorus* of our hemisphere. Do you understand those two hard words? If you don't, I'll explain 'em to you.—*Congreve, Double Dealer*, ii. 1.

PHOTOMETRICIAN, measurer of light.

Dr. Zöllner, the eminent German *photometrician*.—*R. A. Proctor, The Sun* (1871), p. 302.

PHRASEMAN, speaker of phrases.

The poor wretch, who has learnt his only prayers
From curses, who knows scarcely words enough
To ask a blessing from his Heavenly Father,
Becomes a fluent *phraseman*, absolute
And technical in victories and deceit,
And all our dainty terms for fratricide.
Coleridge, Fears in Solitude.

PHRONTISTERION, school or semimary. L. has *phrontistery* with extract from a work of 1672.

Pan. Whose lodging's this? is 't not the astrologer's?
Ron. His lodging? no! 'tis the learn'd *phrontisterion*
Of most Divine Albumazar.
Albumazar, i. 3.

PHTHISICKY, consumptive.

One was for consuming 975 papers of tobacco in six months, without any assistance, to the poisoning of many a *ptisicky* citizen about Temple Bar.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 190.

As to the watering-places, I'm told nobody goes there that's fit to go anywhere else—cripples and sharpers—*phthisicky* old gentlewomen and frolicksome young ones.—*Colman, The Spleen*, Act I.

PHTHISOZOICS. See extract.

The second belongs to a science which Jeremy, the thrice illustrious Bentham, calls *Phthisozoics*, or the art of destruction applied to noxious animals.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxxviii.

PHYSETER, a large whale. R. does not give the word, though s. v. *whirlpool* he has a quotation from Holland in which it occurs.

When on the surges I perceiue from far
Th' Ork, Whirlpool, Whale, or huffing *Physeter*,
Methinks I see the wandering ile again
(Ortygian Delos) floating on the main.
Sylvester, Fifth day, first weeke, 109.

PIACULARY, criminal.

He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with windmills of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both, and all other sister Churches with the rest, without asking leave of the Tridentine Council. This was his *piaculary* heresy.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 102.

PIAZZIAN, pertaining to a piazza or arcade.

Or where in Pluto's gardens palatine,
Mulciber's columns gleam in far *piazzian* line.—*Keats, Lamia.*

PICCANINNY, a child: a West Indian word.

But spite of pounds or guineas,
Instead of giving any hint,
Of turning to a neutral tint,
The plaguy negroes and their *piccaninnies*
Were still the colour of the bird that caws.
Hood, A Black Job.

PICK, the diamond, in a playing-card, so called from the point.

And here and there
And farther off, and everywhere;
Throughout that brave mosaick yard
Those *picks* or diamonds in the card:
With peeps of harts, and club, and spade,
Are here most neatly interlaid.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 177.

PICKAGE, money paid for breaking ground by those who set up booths at fairs. The extract is from the form used in granting the freedom of Beverley.

Know ye that King Athelstan of famous memory did grant . . . an exemption of all manner of Imposts, Toll, Tallage, Stallage, Tunnage, Lastage, *Pickage*, Wharfage.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 188.

PICKLED, roguish: a troublesome or mischievous child is still often called a *pickle*. R. gives the phrase, a *pickled rogue*, but no example.

His poor boy Jack was the most comical bastard—ha, ha, ha, ha, ha,—a *pickled* dog, I shall never forget him.—*Farquhar, Recruiting Officer*, Act V.

PICK-POCKETISM, picking pockets.

The ordinary pick-pocket filches a purse, and the matter is at an end. He neither takes honor to himself openly on the score of the purloined purse, nor does he subject the individual robbed to the charge of *pick-pocketism* in his own person.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, clxxxviii.

PICK-PURSE (used adjectivally), mercenary; fraudulent. The speaker is a Protestant prisoner arraigned before Bonner, 1555.

Such *pick-purse* matters is all the whole rabble of your ceremonies; for all is but money matters that ye maintain.—*Maitland on Reformation*, p. 529.

PICKTHANK, to obtain by false and flattering means.

It had been a more probable story to have said he did it to *pickthank* an opportunity of getting more money.—*North, Examen*, p. 278.

PICK-TOOTH, leisurely; as it is in vacant moments that the toothpick is usually employed.

My lord and I after a pretty cheerful tête-à-tête meal, sat us down by the fireside in an easy, indolent, *pick-tooth* way for about a quarter of an hour.—*Cibber, Provoked Husband*, Act III.

PICQUERER, a skirmisher; one who carries on a guerilla warfare.

This I shall do, as in other concerns of this history, by following the author's steps, for he is now a *picquerer*, relates nothing but by way of cavil.—*North, Examen*, p. 406.

PICTURESQUISH, belonging to the picturesque.

For many a mile he had not seen
But one unvarying level green;
Nor had the way one object brought
That wak'd a *picturesquish* thought.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour i. c. 16.

PIE, the name given by printers to their types when mixed together in confusion, referring I suppose to "the number and hardness of the rules called the *Pie*."

Unordered paradings and clamour, not without strong liquor; objurgation, insubordination; your military ranked arrangement going all (as the typographers say of set types in a similar case) rapidly to *pie*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

This same Dictionary without judgment and without arrangement, bad Dictionary gone to *pie*, as we may call it, is the storehouse from which subsequent biographies have all furnished themselves.—*Ibid., Cromwell*, i. 12.

PIECE. The Dicts. give this = a woman, but it also sometimes means a man. In the second extract a woman is addressing a man.

What complyings and cringings must this poore perplexed Minister use to fence himself against the crafty agitations of his spitefull neighbours and those pragmatick *pieces* who in every corner doe hover over the heads of Ministers, as Kites doe over Pigeons.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 228.

Many fears urge my eares
That I should careful be,
I feare I match a crabbed *piece*
If I should marry thee.
Roxburgh Ballads, ii. 441.

PIECENER. See extract.

The children whose duty it is to walk backwards and forewards before the reels, on which the cotton, silk, or worsted is wound, for the purpose of joining the threads when they break are called piecer

or *pieceners.*—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. viii.

PIECER. See PIECENER.

PIECES, AT ALL, at all points.

The image of a man at Armes on horseback, armed *at all peeces*. with a launce in his hand.—*Hollund's Camden*, p. 780.

Horsemen armed *at all peeces.*—*Ibid.*, p. 783.

PIELF, to pilfer. See quotation *s. v.* CHRISTENTEE.

The one partee had *pielfed* or embesleed awaie a thing of the others.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 141.

PIG-CHEER, food from the pig, as ham, sausages, pork, &c.; the word is used in Yorkshire, and applied especially to dishes made from the viscera of the pig. See *Holderness Glossary* (E. D. S.).

Christmas was formerly, as now, the principal season for *pig-cheer.*—*Arch.*, xliv. 208 (1871).

PIGEON-TOED, putting the feet down straight, not turning out the toes.

The jacket, the loose trousers bows'd up together—all
Guiltless of braces as those of Charles Wetherall,
The *pigeon-toed* step and the rollicking motion,
Bespoke them two genuine sons of the Ocean.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Dead Drummer*).

PIGEON WOOD.

My lady Hervey, who you know doats upon everything French, is charmed with the hopes of these new shoes, and has already bespoke herself a pair of *pigeon wood.*—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 121 (1745).

PIGMENT, explained by Scott in a note in loc. as "a sweet and rich liquor composed of wine highly spiced, and sweetened also with honey."

Oswald, broach the oldest wine-cask; place the best mead, the mightiest ale, the richest morat, the most sparkling cider, the most odoriferous *pigments* upon the board.—*Ivanhoe*, i. 49.

PIGMIE, a small species of apple?

A foot like a bear, a leg like a bedstaff, a hand like a hatchet, an eye like a pig, and a face like a winter *pigmie.*—*Rowley, Match at Midnight*, Act II.

PIGS. To *bring pigs to a fine market* = to be disappointed or unsuccessful; to *carry pigs to market* = to deal or do business.

Strap with a hideous groan observed that we had *brought our pigs to a fine market.*—*Smollett, R. Random*, ch. xv.

Roger may *carry his pigs to another market.*—*Ibid., H. Clinker*, i. 89.

PIGS. *Please the pigs*, a very common expression = if all be well. Some have supposed it to be a corruption of "please the pix," which held the Host; others think it an abbreviation of "please the pixies," or fairies. See extract *s. v.* POP.

I'll have one of the wigs to carry into the country with me, and *please the pigs.*—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 198.

PIG-SCONCE, a fool; a pig's head. Jonson, quoted by R., has "*pig-headed sconce.*"

Ding. He is no *pig-sconce*, mistress.
Secret. He has an excellent head-piece.
Massinger, City Madam, III. i.

PIG TOGETHER, to associate together in a confused or untidy way.

When reason sleeps, extravagance breaks loose; quality and peasantry *pig together*; there is no difference between a lord and a lacquey, but that he is more to blame.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 537

How the Smiths contrived to live, and whether
The fourteen Murphys all *pigg'd together.*
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

PIKE, a turnstile; also an abbreviation of turnpike. The second quotation is taken from a note on the first in Bp. Jacobson's edition of Sanderson. To *pass the pikes* was a proverbial phrase expressive of difficulty. Another example will be found in Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 589.

Neither John's mourning nor Christ's piping can *pass the pikes;* but the one hath a devil, the other is a glutton and a winebibber.—*Sanderson*, ii. 45.

There were many *pikes to be passed* through, a complete order of afflictions to be undergone and accomplished.—*Hacket*, 3rd *Sermon on the Transfiguration.*

"Wery queer life is a *pike*-keeper's, sir . . . they're all on 'em men as has met with some disappointment in life," said Mr. Weller, senior . . . "Consequence of vich they retires from the world, and shut themselves up in *pikes.*"—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxii.

PIKE, quarrel (?)

Consisting of manifold dispositions there was dayly wauering, sometimes *pikes* amongst themselues.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 151.

This caused new *pikes* of displeasure.—*Ibid.*, p. 153.

PIKEMAN, a turn-pike keeper.

Then there was . . . the cheery toot of the guard's horn to warn some drowsy *pikeman* or the ostler at the next change.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School Days*, Pt. I. ch. iv.

PILATE'S VOICE, a loud voice, such as belonged to the part of Pilate in the mystery-plays.

He heard a certain oratour speaking out of measure loude and high, and altogether in *Pilate's voice*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 382.

PILCH, to pilfer.

Some steale, some *pilch*,
Some all away filch.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 33.

PILE, applied to a town.

Taking a jorney on a time to the towne of Myndus, he sawe great wide gates and of gorgious or royal building, where as the towne was but a little preaty *pyle*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 146.

PILE, castle.

They left neither *pile*, village, nor house standing unburnt.—*Expedition in Scotland*, 1544 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 119).

The inhabitants at this day call it Milnesse; and as small a village as it is, yet hath it a *pile*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 775.

Swinburne, a little castle or *pile*, which gave name unto a worthy family.—*Ibid.*, p. 806.

PILGRIMAGE, to go as a pilgrim.

To Egypt she'll *pilgrimage*, at Meroe fill,
Warme drops to sprinkle Isis Temple.
Stapylton, Juvenal, vi. 555.

He . . *pilgrimaged* from one sanctuary to another—*Escape of Charles II.* 1660 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 447).

Like *pilgrimaging* rats,
Unawed by mortals, and unscared by cats.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 186.

PILGRIM-SALVE, an old ointment. See H., but in the subjoined it = ordure.

The whole pavement is *pilgrim-salve*, most excellent to liquor shoes withal, and soft and easy for the bare-foot perambulators.—*Modern Account of Scotland*, 1670 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 137).

PILL. See extracts: also H. *s. v.*

Pill is a small creek capable of holding vessels to load and unload. It is perhaps a word peculiar to the Severn.—*Archæol.*, xxix. 163 (1819).

The term *pyll* is still used, and means a creek subject to the tide. The *pylls* are the channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river.—*P. de la Garde on Loch Canal, Exeter*, 1840 (*Ibid.*, xxviii. 19).

About two miles north of Oldbury is a *pill* or mouth of a brook.—*Ibid.*, xix. 10 (1841).

PILL, to black ball.

He was coming on for election at Bay's, and was as nearly *pilled* as any man I ever knew in my life.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxx.

PILLAR. *From pillar to post*, or *From post to pillar* = to and fro.

From thee poast toe piler with thoght his rackt wyt he tosseth.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 296.

And, dainty duke, whose doughty dismal fame
From Dis to Dædalus, *from post to pillar*
Is blown abroad, help me thy poor well-willer.—*Two Noble Kinsmen*, iii. 5.

In the tyme of her sister Queene Marie's raigne how was she handled? tost *from pillar to post*, imprisoned, sought to be put to death.—*Breton, Character of Elizabeth*, p. 5.

Our Guards *from pillar bang'd to post*,
He kick'd about till they were lost.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 62.

PILLARET, small pillar.

The Cathedrall of Salisbury (dedicated to the Blessed Virgin) is paramount in this kind, wherein the Doors and Chappells equal the Months, the Windows the Days, the Pillars and *Pillarets* of Fusill Marble (an ancient Art now shrewdly suspected to be lost) the Hours in the Year.—*Fuller, Worthies, Wilts* (ii. 436).

[A font] at Ancaster with interlaced arches on long *pillarets*, like another at Neswick in Yorkshire.—*Archæol.*, x. 188 (1792).

PILLION, the head-dress of a priest. See H.: hence *pylyoned* = adorned with such head-dress.

The idolatour, the tyraunt, and the whoremongar are no mete mynisters for hym, though they be never so gorgyously mytered, coped, and tippeted, or never so finely forced, *pylioned* and scarletted.—*Vocacyon of Johan Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 442).

PILL-MONGER, contemptuous name for an apothecary.

There has, Major, been here an impudent *pill-monger*, who has dar'd to scandalize the whole body of the bench.—*Foote, Mayor of Garret*, Act I.

PILOTEER, pilot.

As to the Pole the lilly bends
In a sea-compass, and still tends,
By a magnetic mystery,
Unto the Arctic point in sky,
Whereby the wandering *piloteer*
His course in gloomy nights doth steer.
Howell, Letters, iii. 4.

PILL-PATE, shaveling; one who has the tonsure.

These smeared *pill-pates*, I would say prelates, first of all accused him, and afterward pronounced the sentence of death upon him. —*Becon*, ii. 315.

PILOTLESS, without a pilot.

Though Rudder-lesse, not *Pilot-lesse* this Boat
Among the Reeds by the Floud's side did float.—*Sylvester, The Lawe*, 168.

PILULOUS, like or belonging to a pill.

Has any one ever pinched into its *pilulous* smallness the cobweb of pre-matrimonial acquaintanceship?—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. ii.

PIMPLE. *Pimple in a bent*, something very minute. Cf. KNOT IN A RUSH.

I could lay down heere sundrye examples, were yt not I should bee thoght ouer curious, by prying owt a *pimple in a bent*.—*Stanyhurst, Æneid*, Dedic.

PIMPS. See extract. Grose says that they are so called because they introduce the coals to the fire.

Here they make those faggots which the wood-mongers call Ostrey-wood, and in particular those small light bavins which are used in taverns in London to light their fagots, and are called in the taverns a Brush, and by the wood-men *Pimps*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 138.

PINCH-COMMONS, miser.

What if this house be strewed in ruins before morning? Where would be the world's want in the crazed projector, and the niggardly *pinch-commons* by which it is inhabited?—*Scott, Pirate*, i. 92.

PINCUSHIONED, pierced or perforated like a pincushion.

Her heart was *pincushioned* with his filial crimes.—*Thackeray, Lovel the Widower*, ch. iv.

PINDFOOL, a ludicrous and sarcastic form of pinfold.

Then began the *pindfools* and cloisters to be made in the Churches to reserve their new God in.—*Hooper*, i. 527.

PIN-DROP. *A pin-drop silence* = a profound silence, in which one might hear a pin drop.

A *pin-drop* silence strikes o'er all the place.
Leigh Hunt, Rimini, c. i.

PIN-EYED. Crabbe explains in a note, "An auricula, or any other single flower, is so called, when the stigma (the part which arises from the seed-vessel) is protruded beyond the tube of the flower, and becomes visible."

This is no shaded, run-off, *pin-eyed* thing,
A king of flowers, a flower for England's king.—*Crabbe, Borough*, Letter viii.

PINK, a beauty. Pink of perfection, courtesy, &c., are expressions still in use, and are illustrated by L., but *pink* by itself in this sense is less common.

He had a pretty *pincke* to his own wedded wife.—*Breton, Merry Wonders*, p. 7.

PINS, legs. See extract *s. v.* MAGPIE.

Than wolde I renne thyder on my *pynnes*
As fast as I myght go.
Hycke-Scorner (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 102).

His body is not set upon nice *pinnes* to bee turning and flexible for euery motion, but his scrape is homely, and his nod worse. — *Earle, Microcosmographie* (*Downe-right scholler*).

Mistake you! no, no, your legs would discover you among a thousand; I never saw a fellow better set upon his *pins*.—*Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor*, iii. 3.

PINS. To *drink at pins*. See extract. Fuller adds in the margin, "Hence probably the proverb, He is in a merry pin." The ordinance given in the quotation is one of those at the Synod of Westminster, A.D. 1102. There is a picture of a peg-cup in Hone's *Year Book*, p. 482, where it is said they were ordained by King Edgar to limit the draught, and so prevent drunkenness, which had increased under Danish example. If this were the object, it was not attained, if Fuller's statement be correct.

That priests should not go to public drinkings, *nec ad pinnas bibant*, nor *drink at pins*. This was a Dutch trick (but now used in England) of artificial drunkenness out of a cup marked with certain *pins*, and he accounted the man who could nick the *pin*, drinking even unto it; whereas to go above or beneath it was a forfeiture.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. ii. 3.

PINS AND NEEDLES, the tingling sensation which attends the recovery of circulation in a benumbed limb.

A man . . . may tremble, stammer, and show other signs of recovered sensibility no more in the range of his acquired talents than *pins and needles* after numbness.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxiii.

PINTADO, painted cloth (?).

To Woodcott, when I supped at my lady Mordaunt's at Ashted, where was a roome hung with *Pintado*, full of figures greate and

small, prettily representing sundry trades and occupations of the Indians with their habits.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Dec. 30, 1665.

PINTLE. L., who gives no example, says, "corruption of *pendulum:* hook of upper half of each hinge by which the rudder is hung." The extract is portion of a comparison between the parts of a man's body and the parts of a ship.

The planks are his ribs, the beams his bones, the *pintel* and gudgeons are his gristle and cartilages.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 9.

PINWOOD, wood fit for pegs.

A clauestock and rabetstock carpenter's craue,
And seasoned timber for *pinwood* to haue.
Tusser's Husbandrie, p. 38.

PIONÉES are among the "necessarie herbes to growe in the garden for physick, not rehersed before," mentioned in *Tusser's Husbandrie*, p. 97: now Anglicised into *peonies*.

PIPE, to set layers (?).

No botanist am I; nor wished to learn from you of all the muses that *piping* has a new signification. I had rather that you handled an oaten reed than a carnation one, yet setting layers I own is preferable to reading newspapers, one of the chronical maladies of this age.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 440 (1788).

PIPE. To *pipe the eye* = to cry.

Then reading on his 'bacco box,
He heav'd a heavy sigh;
And then began to eye his pipe,
And then to *pipe his eye.*
Hood, Faithless Sally Brown.

He was very frail and tearful: for being aware that a shepherd's mission was to pipe to his flocks, and that a boatswain's mission was to pipe all hands, and that one man's mission was to be a paid piper, and another man's mission was to pay the piper, so he had got it into his head that his own peculiar mission was to *pipe his eye;* which he did perpetually.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxii.

PIPE MERRY, merry from wine (which is stored in pipes).

Wine deliuereth the harte from all care and thought when a bodie is *pipe merie.*—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p, 159.

PIPER. *Drunk as a piper or fiddler* = very drunk. For similar comparisons see *s. v.* DRUNK.

Jerry thought proper to mount the table, and harangue in praise of temperance; and in short proceeded so long in recommending sobriety, and in tossing off horns of ale, that he became as *drunk as a piper.*—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. X. ch. xxix.

PIPER. To *pay the piper* = to be at the expense; to be the loser.

"I like not that music, father Cedric," said Athelstane. . . . "Nor I either, uncle," said Wamba. "I greatly fear we shall have to *pay the piper.*"—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, i. 267.

Negotiation there now was. . . . Dupont de Nemours as daysman between a Colonel and a Marquis, both in high wrath;—Buffière to *pay the piper.*—*Carlyle, Miscellanies*, iv. 89.

PIPKINNET, little pipkin.

God! to my little meale and oyle,
Add but a bit of flesh to boyle;
And Thou my *pipkinnet* shalt see
Give a wave-offering to Thee.
Herrick, Noble Numbers, p. 404.

PIPY, long like a pipe.

Desolate places where dank moisture breeds
The *pipy* hemlock to strange overgrowth.
Keats, Endymion, Bk. i.

PIRATESS, a female pirate.

The pirates and *piratesses* had controul of both.—*W. H. Russell, My diary North and South*, i. 163.

PIROUETTE (Fr.), to whirl round.

If I were to put on such a necklace as that, I should feel as if I had been *pirouetting.*—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. i.

PISCICAPTURE, fish-taking. See quotation more at length *s. v.* SNATCHING.

Snatching is a form of illicit *piscicapture.*—*Standard*, Oct. 21, 1878.

PISSABED. L., who gives no example, says, "Name given to the dandelion (*Leontodon taraxacum*) from its tendency to act on the urine. Wolcot in a note says that the second Lord Chatham was made F. R. S. for presenting some such plant to the Royal Society.

Through him each trifle-hunter that can bring
A grub, a weed, a moth, a beetle's wing,
Shall to a Fellow's dignity succeed;
Witness Lord Chatham and his *piss-a-bed.*
P. Pindar, p. 234.

PISSEBOLLE, a chamber-pot.

She beyng moche the more incensed by reason of her housbandes quietnesse and stilnesse, powred doune a *pissebolle* upon hym out of a windore.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 25.

Whereat manye men are commonly as heynouslye offended, and take the matter in as greate snuffe, as they would to be crowned

with a *pyseebolle.—Touchstone of Complexion*, p. 99.

PISS IN A QUILL. This coarse expression = to agree in a course of action, seems to be used proverbially.

So strangely did Papist and Fanatic, or (as it stood then) the Anti-Court party *p—s in a quill;* agreeing in all things that tended to create troubles and disturbances.—*North, Examen*, p. 70.

Because we are apt to think a little amiss of Ferguson, he would have us believe that he and the Secretary *p—d in a quill;* they were confederates in this No Fanatic plot.—*Ibid.*, p. 299.

PISTOLEER, one who holds or fires a pistol; the word is formed on the model of *cannoneer*.

Is the Chalk-Farm *pistoleer* inspired with any reasonable belief and determination; or is he hounded on by haggard indefinable fear?—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 94.

PIT, to put cocks in a cock-pit for battle: hence the phrases, to *pit* one person against another; or to shoot or fly the *pit*.

Their enemies rejoyce, their friends turn craven, and all *forsake the pit* before the battle.—*Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 120.

The whole nation came into the interests of the Crown, and signified as much by almost universal acclamations and addresses; all expressing utmost detestation and abhorrence of the Whig principles, which made the whole party *shoot the pit* and retire.—*North, Examen*, p. 327.

Tue *pitting* them [cocks] as they call it, for the diversion and entertainment of man was, I take it, a Grecian contrivance.—*Archæol.*, iii. 133 (1775).

We were all to blame to make madam here *fly the pit*, as she did.—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 308.

I've pledged myself to produce my beauty at the next ball, and to *pit* her against their belle for any money.—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. xvii.

PIT-A-PAT, tread quickly.

As in grape-haruest with vnweary pains
A willing troup of merry-singing swains,
With crooked hooks the strouting clusters cut,
In frails and flaskets them as quickly put,
Run bow'd with burthens to the fragrant fat,
Tumble them in, and after *pit-a-pat*
Up to the waste.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 1137.

PITCH, to pave roughly.

In July and August was the highway from near the end of St. Clement's Church to the way leading to Marston *pitched* with pebbles.—*Life of A. Wood*, July 10, 1682.

PITCH AND TOSS, a common game with street boys; throwing up a copper and calling heads or tails; hence to play pitch and toss with anything is to be careless or wasteful about it. Cf. DUCKS AND DRAKES.

The bounding pinnace played a game
Of dreary *pitch and toss*,
A game that on the good dry land
Is apt to bring a loss.
Hood, The Sea-spell.

If anybody says the Radicals are a set of sneaks, Brummagem halfpennies, scamps who want to *play pitch-and-toss* with the property of the country, you can say, Look at the member for North Loamshire.—*G. Eliot, Felix Holt*, ch. xix.

PITCH-BRAND, black mark.

David makes this the *pitch-brand*, as it were, of wicked wretches, They call not upon God.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 569.

PITCHER-SOULED, shallow (?); transparent.

He looks like a *pitcher-souled* fellow, and I know little or he is as harmless as a piece of bread.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. xv.

PITCH-FARTHING, chuck-farthing, which is the commoner word.

A group of half-grown lads were playing at *pitch-farthing.—Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xix.

PITCHKETTLED, puzzled. Scotch, *kittled*, with pitch intensative, or expressive of darkness?

Thus, the preliminaries settled,
I fairly find myself *pitchkettled*,
And cannot see, though few see better,
How I shall hammer out a letter.
Cowper, Epistle to Lloyd.

PITTED, dimpled: only used now of indentations which are not reckoned beautiful, as small-pox marks.

Her *pitted* cheeks aperde to be depaint
With mixed rose and lilies sweet and faint.
Hudson, Judith, iv. 351.

PITTLE-PATTLE, to chatter.

In our deeds I fear me too many of us deny God to be God, whatsoever we *pittle-pattle* with our tongues.—*Latimer*, i. 106.

PLACATION, propitiation.

They were the first that instituted sacrifices of *placation*, with inuocations and worship to them as to Gods.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. I. ch. iii.

The people were taught and persuaded by such *placations* and worships to receaue any helpe, comfort, or benefite to themselues.—*Ibid.*, Bk. I. ch. xii.

PLACEBO. To *be at the school of Placebo* = to be time-serving: the usual phrase is "*to sing Placebo*." See N. *s. v.*

Nowe they haue bene at the *skoole of Placebo*, and ther they haue lerned amongst ladyes to daunse as the deuill lyst to pype. —*Knox, Godly Letter*, 1544 (*Maitland, Reformation*, p. 88).

PLACENTIOUS, pleasing; amiable.

He was . . a *placentious* Person, gaining the good-will of all with whom he conversed. —*Fuller, Worthies, York* (ii. 542).

PLAGE, region. R. has the word, but only as a plural.

You that have marched with happy Tamburlaine
As far as from the frozen *plage* of heaven,
Unto the watery morning's ruddy bower.
Marlowe I. Tamburlaine, iv. 4.

He brings a world of people to the field,
From Scythia to the oriental *plage*
Of India.—*Ibid.*, 2 *Tamb.*, I. i.

PLAGIARY-SHIP, plagiarism; literary theft.

Such *Plagiary-ship* ill becometh Authors or Painters.—*Fuller, Worthies, Warwick* (ii. 417).

PLAIN, to lament; this word is in the Dicts., but the extract marks well the distinction between plain and complain, though the former word is sometimes used for the latter.

Though he *plain*, he doth not complain; for it is a harm, but no wrong, which he hath received.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 117.

PLAISTERISH, cretaceous.

Fracastorius . . . . . supposeth that the Island gat the name Albion of the saide *plaisterish* Soile.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 24.

PLAISTERLY, of the nature of plaster.

Others looked for it (cause of sweating-sickness) from the earth, as arising from an exhalation in most weather out of gipsous or *plaisterly* ground. — *Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, vii. 36.

PLANETARY, wandering.

After the prince's out leap, the King lingred at New-market till the time was nigh that every day tidings were expected of his safe arrival in Spain, that he might shew himself to the Lords at Whitehall with better confidence, which he did March 30, being the first day that the Lord Keeper spake with the King about his dear son's *planetary* absence. — *Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 115.

I am credibly informed he in some sort repented his removall from his parish, and disliked his own erratical and *planetary* life. —*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IX. vii. 68.

PLANGENT, beating, and in its secondary meaning, beating the breast, and so, lamenting. In the latest edition of Ph. van Artevelde (1877), Sir H. Taylor has altered the word to "restless." In former editions, he says in a note, "I have adopted this (as it sounds to my ears) very euphonious epithet from a little poem called "*The Errors of Ecstacie*," by W. Darley; a poem which is full of this sort of euphony, and remarkable on other accounts."

The seaman who sleeps sound upon the deck,
Nor hears the loud lamenting of the blast,
Nor heeds the weltering of the *plangent* wave.—*Ph. van Artevelde*, Pt. I. i. 10.

PLANGOR, plaint.

Every one mourneth when he heareth of the lamentable *plangors* of Thracian Orpheus for his dearest Eurydice —*Meres, Eng. Literature*, 1598 (*Eng. Garner*, ii. 96).

PLANLESS, indefinite; without a plan.

One half of the armed multitude . . . had been employed in the more profitable work of attacking rich houses, not with *planless* desire for plunder, but with that discriminating selection of such as belonged to the chief Piagnoni, which showed that the riot was under guidance. — *G. Eliot, Romola*, ch. lxvi.

PLANT, the stock or apparatus used in a business.

What with the *plant*, as Mr. Peck technically phrased a great upas-tree of a total, branching out into types, cases, printing-presses, engines, &c. . . . . my father's fortune was reduced to a sum of between seven and eight thousand pounds. — *Lytton, The Caxtons*, Bk. XI. ch. vi.

PLANT-PLOT, cultivated land.

Tributes also were imposed . . . . for Corne-grounds, *plant-plots*, groves or parks. —*Holland's Camden*, p. 100.

Which . . . . they translated hither as unto a more fruitefull *plant-plot*.—*Ibid.*, p. 377.

PLAP, an onomatopœous word to signify the dropping of water, or some similar sound.

There is Barnes Newcome's eloquence still *plapping* on like water from a cistern. —*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lxvi.

The white bears winked their pink eyes, as they *plapped* up and down by their pool. —*Ibid., Roundabout Papers*, x.

PLASMATOR, former: this and the succeeding word were suggested by the words in the original.

The sovereign *plasmator*, God Almighty, hath endowed and adorned human nature at

the beginning.—*Urquhart, Rabelais,* Bk. II. ch. viii.

PLASMATURE, form.

By death should be brought to nought that so stately frame and *plasmature* wherein the man at first had been created.—*Urquhart, Rabelais,* Bk. II. ch. viii.

PLATECOTE, coat of mail: the Dicts. give instances of *plate* = armour. Spenser has *plated-cote,* and *yron-coted plate:* breast-plate is still common.

An helmette and a Jacke or *platecote* hideth all partes of a manue, sauyng the legges.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.,* p. 308.

PLATFORM, to plan; to lay out; also, to rest as on a platform.

Some . . do not think it for the ease of their inconsequent opinions to grant that church discipline is *platformed* in the Bible, but that it is left to the discretion of men.—*Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov.,* ch. i.

And this dog was satisfied
If a pale thin hand would glide
Down his dewlaps sloping—
Which he pushed his nose within,
After *platforming* his chin
On the palm left open.
Mrs. Browning, To Flush.

PLATITUDINARIAN, a retailer of platitudes or common-places.

You have a respect for a political *platitudinarian* as insensible as an ox to everything he can't turn into political capital.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda,* ch. xxii.

PLAUD, to applaud.

That at our banquet all the Gods may tend,
Plauding our victorie and this happie end.
Chapman, Blind Begger of Alexandria (Conclusion).

But you fast friends of foul carnality
And false to God, His tender sonne do gore,
And *plaud* yourselves if 't be not mortally.
H. More, Life of the Soul, iii. 39.

PLAUSIBELIZE, to recommend.

He endeavoured to work himself into their good will by erecting and endowing of religious houses, so as to *plausibelize* himself, especially among the clergy.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.,* IV. iv. 7.

PLAUSIBLE, applauding; rejoicing.

I will haste to declare of what virtue and strength the true and Christian prayer is, that men knowing the efficacy and dignity, yea, and the necessity thereof, may with the pure *plausible* and joyful minds delight in it.—*Becon,* i. 141.

PLAYACTORISM, histrionism.

Sterling's view of the Pope, as seen in these his gala days, doing his big *playactorism* under God's earnest sky, was much more substantial to me than his studies in the picture galleries.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling,* Pt. II. ch. vii.

PLEASABLE, pleasant.

I have been compeled to speake in your presens (and in presens of others) suche thinges as were not *pleasable* to the eares of men.—*Knox, Godly Letter,* 1544 (*Maitland, Reformation,* p. 188).

PLEASURABLE, in the extracts pleasure-seeking; its ordinary sense is pleasure-giving.

A person of his *pleasurable* turn and active spirit could never have submitted to take long or great pains in attaining the qualifications he is master of.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe,* i. 74.

On the restoration of his Majesty of *pleasurable* memory, he hastened to court, where he rolled away and shone as in his native sphere.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality,* i. 2.

PLEASURER, a pleasure-seeker. Sir T. Browne has *pleasurist.*

Let us turn now to another portion of the London population . . . we mean the Sunday *pleasurers.*—*Sketches by Boz* (*London Recreations*).

PLEASURELESS, devoid of pleasure.

He himself was sliding into that *pleasureless* yielding to the small solicitations of circumstance, which is a commoner history of perdition than any single momentous bargain.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch,* ch. lxxix.

PLEBE, people; mob.

But still the *Plebe* with thirst and fury prest,
Thus roaring, raving, 'gainst their Chiefs contest.
Sylvester, Bethulia's Rescue, iii. 391.

PLECTILE, woven.

The crowns and garlands of the Ancients . . . . were made up after all ways of art, compactile, sutile, *plectile.*—*Sir T. Brown,* Tract II.

PLENIPO, plenipotentiary.

I'll give all my silver amongst the drawers, make a bonfire before the door, say the *plenipos* have signed the peace, and the Bank of England's grown honest.—*Vanbrugh, Prov. Wife,* iii. 1.

All passed well, and the *plenipos* returned with their purchase, the return of the election, back to London.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford,* i. 163.

Whiteacre . . was the treason *plenipo* at that time.—*Ibid., Examen,* p. 297.

We were buoyed up here for some days with the hope that General Laurington was gone to England as *plenipo,* to end the dread contest without effusion of blood.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary,* vi. 329.

PLENTIFY, to make plenteous; to enrich.

For alms (like levain) make our goods to rise,
And God His owne with blessings *plentifies*.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 1145.

PLEONAST, one who uses redundant or tautologous expressions.

Ere the mellifluous *pleonast* had done oiling his paradox with fresh polysyllables . . he met with a curious interruption.—*Reade, Hard Cash*, ch. xxv.

PLICATION, a fold: *plicature* is more usual, though *complication* is common.

Thou hadst the two letters in thy hand. Had they been in mine, the seal would have yielded to the touch of my warm finger (perhaps without the help of the post-office bullet); and the folds, as other *plications* have done, opened of themselves to oblige my curiosity.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 345.

Why the deuce should you not be sitting precisely opposite to me at this moment, . . . thy juridical brow expanding its *plications*, as a pun rose in your fancy.—*Scott, Redgauntlet*, Letter i.

PLOD SHOES, thick; fit for plodding over rough ground.

How like a dog will you look, with a pair of *plod shoes*, your hair cropp'd up to your ears, and a bandbox under your arm.—*Vanburgh, Confederacy*, Act I.

Because I ha'n't a pair of *plod shoes* and a dirty shirt, you think a woman won't venture upon me for a husband.—*Ibid., Æsop.*, Act V.

PLOOKY, pimpled. In the *Holderness Glossary* (E. D. S.), *pluke*, pronounced *plook*, is given as a Yorkshire word.

His face was as *plooky* as a curran' bun, and his nose as red as a partan's tae.—*Galt, Provost*, ch. xxxii.

PLOT, plan, with no ill or secret meaning.

Th' eternall *Plot*, th' Idea fore-conceiv'd,
The wondrous Form of all that Form receiv'd,
Did in the Work-man's spirit divinely lie.
Sylvester, The Columnes, 424.

She likes Brampton House and Seat better than ever I did myself, and tells me how my Lord hath drawn a *plot* of some alterations to be made there.—*Pepys*, Sept. 27, 1662.

PLOTTER, to trample. H. has *plouter*, to wade through.

Miss's pony has trodden down two rigs o' corn, and *plottered* through, raight o'er into t' meadow.—*E. Brontë, Wuthering Heights*, ch. ix.

PLOUGH, to pluck in an examination (University slang).

These two promising specimens were not "*ploughed*," but were considered fit and proper persons to teach that Religion to others, the history of which they were so lamentably ignorant of themselves.—*Driven to Rome* (1877), p. 68.

PLOUGH-TREE, plough-handle.

I whistled the same tunes to my horses, and held my *plough-tree* just the same as if no King or Queen had ever come to spoil my tune or hand.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. lxxiv.

PLOUNCE, plunge; flounce.

Our observation must not now launch into the whirlpool, or rather *plounce* into the mudd and quagmire of the people's power and right pretended, That the sovereignty is theirs, and originally in them.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 200.

PLOUSIOCRACY, the rule of the wealthy. *Plutocracy* = the rule of wealth, is more common. Southey has PLUTARCHY, *q. v.*

To say a word against the suitorcide delays of the Court of Chancery, or the cruel punishments of the Game-laws, or against any abuse which a rich man inflicted and the poor man suffered, was treason against the *plousiocracy*. — *Sydney Smith, Preface to Essays from Edinb. Rev.*

PLOW MEAT, food made of corn, as distinguished from that derived from pasture-lands.

Som cuntries lack *plow meat*,
And som doe want cow meat.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 102.

PLOWSTAR, Charles's wain: *geminos Triones*.

Thee lights starrye noting in globe celestial hanging,
The seun stars stormy, twise told thee *plow-star*, eke Arcture.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii. 528.

PLOWSWAIN, a ploughman. See *s. v.* GOAD-GROOM.

I forced
Thee sulcking swinker thee soyle, thoghe craggie to sunder;
A labor and a trauaile too *plowswayns* hertelye welcoom.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 4.
Beasts leave their stals, *plough-swains* their fires forego,
Nor are the meadows white with drifts of snow.
Heath's Odes of Horace, Bk. I. Ode 4.

PLOWWRIGHT, maker of ploughs. Tusser (p. 137) dividing the corn harvest into ten equal parts gives,

One part for *plowwrite*, cartwrite, knacker, and smith

PLUCKED, a man who fails to pass his examination is said to be *plucked*.

He went to college, and he got *plucked*, I think they call it.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. x.

He had been a medical student, and got *plucked*, his foes declared, in his examination.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xx.

PLUCKED. A *good or well plucked* person is one of courage and endurance; a *hard-plucked* one is a person deficient in tenderness.

"Shall I break off with the finest girl in England, and the *best-plucked* one, and the cleverest and wittiest?" . . . "By Jove, you are a *good-plucked* fellow, Farintosh."—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lix.

Many a youngster beginning to drag his legs heavily, and feel his heart beat like a hammer, and the *bad-plucked* ones thinking that after all it isn't worth while to keep it up.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. I. ch. vii.

A very sensible man, and has seen a deal of life, and kept his eyes open, but a terrible *hard-plucked* one. Talked like a book to me all the way, but be hanged if I don't think he has a thirty-two pound-shot under his ribs instead of a heart.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. iv.

PLUCK PENNY, a game.

He that is once so skilled in the art of gaming as to play at *Pluck penny*, will quickly come to Sweepstake.—*Theeves, Theeves, or Sir J. Gall's proceedings in Derbyshire* (1643), p. 2.

PLUCKY, courageous.

If you're *plucky*, and not over subject to fright,
And go and look over that chalk-pit white,
You may see, if you will, the ghost of old Gill
Grappling the ghost of Smuggler Bill.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Smuggler's Leap*).

PLUMB, thoroughgoing.

Neither can an opposition, neither can a ministry be always wrong. To be a *plumb* man therefore with either is an infallible mark that the man must mean more and worse than he will own he does mean.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 262.

PLUMBEOUS, leaden (L. has *plumbean*). The speaker is a pedantic schoolmaster.

Attend and throw your ears to mee . . . till I have endoctrinated your *plumbeous* cerebrosities.—*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 622

PLUMBLESS, unfathomable

The moment shot away into the *plumbless* depths of the past, to mingle with all the lost opportunities that are drowned there.—*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. xv.

PLUMERY, plumage.

Then in the dewy evening sky,
The bird of gorgeous *plumery*
Poised his wings and hover'd nigh.
Southey, Kehama, x. 20.

PLUMMY, good; desirable.

The poets have made tragedies enough about signing one's self over to wickedness for the sake of getting something *plummy*. *G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xvi.

PLUMPER, a man who gives all his votes to one candidate in a contested election is said to *plump* for him. The votes so given are called *plumpers*.

Mr. Brooke's success must depend either on *plumpers* which would leave Bagster in the rear, or on the new minting of Tory votes into reforming votes.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. li.

PLUM-PORRIDGE, applied to a man contemptuously. Cf. PUDDING-HEAD.

I'll be hanged though
If he dare venture; hang him, *plum-porridge!*
He wrestle? he roast eggs.
Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 2.

PLUNGER, according to the Slang Dict., a cavalry man; but it also means one who has gone to the bad.

It's an insult to the whole Guards, my dear fellow, after refusing two of us, to marry an attorney, and after all to bolt with a *plunger*.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xvi.

PLURIPRESENCE, presence in more places than one.

Toplady. Does not their invocation of saints suppose omnipresence in the saints?

Johnson. No, Sir; it supposes only *pluripresence*; and when spirits are divested of matter, it seems probable that they should see with more extent than when in an embodied state.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson*, iii. 299.

The high prerogative of ubiquity or *pluripresence*.—*Oxlee, Confutation of Diabolarchy*, p. 2.

PLUSHY, like plush; soft and shaggy.

Sometimes she gave a stitch or two; but then followed a long gaze out of the window, across the damp gravel and *plushy* lawn.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. iv.

PLUTARCHY, rule of wealth.

We had our monarchy, our hierarchy, and our aristocracy, . . . but we had no *plutarchy*, no millionaires, no great capitalists, to break down the honest and industrious

trader with the weight of their overbearing and overwhelming wealth. — *Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cii.

PLUTOCRAT, one who rules in virtue of wealth.

When they, the tyrants of the earth, who lived delicately with her, rejoicing in her sins, the *plutocrats* and bureaucrats, the money-changers and devourers of labour, are crying to the rocks to hide them, and to the hills to cover them from the wrath of Him that sitteth on the throne, then labour shall be free at last. — *C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xli.

Po, a sub-devil.

This is some pettifogging fiend,
Some under door-keeper's friends' friend,
That undertakes to understand,
And juggles at the second hand;
And now would pass for Spirit *Po*,
And all men's dark concerns foreknow.
Hudibras, III. i. 1395.

There was one Mr. Duke, a busy fanatic in Devonshire in Charles II.'s days, whom old Sir Edward Seymour used to call Spirit *Po*; that said *Po* being a *petit diable*, a small devil that was *presto* at every conjurer's nod.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxxix.

POAD? H. has *pode* = tadpole.

Neverthelesse amonge this araye,
Was not theare one called Coclaye,
A littell pratye foolysshe *poade?*
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wrothe, p. 43.

POAT. The *Holderness Glossary* (E. D. S.) gives *Pöoat*, to trifle, to dawdle; perhaps this is the meaning in the subjoined. Sylvester is describing the effeminate Sardanapalus.

See how he *poats*, paints, frizzles, fashions him.—*Bethulia's Rescue*, v. 215.

POCKET-BOROUGH, a borough the representation of which was virtually in the hands of one proprietor. One of the objects of the Reform Bill of 1832 was to do away with these.

"When I think of Burke, I can't help wishing somebody had a *pocket-borough* to give you, Ladislaw." . . . "*Pocket-boroughs* would be a fine thing," said Ladislaw, "if they were always in the right pocket, and there were always a Burke at hand."—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xlvi.

POCKET-CLOTH, pocket-handkerchief.

Cannot I wipe mine eyes with the fair *pocket-cloth*, as if I wept for all your abominations?—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 3.

POCKET OF WOOL. H. says, "Half a sack of wool is called a pocket:" but see extract.

Here [at Stourbridge Fair] I saw what I have not observed in any other County of England, a *Pocket of Wool*; which seems to have been at first called so in mockery, this *Pocket* being so big that it loads a whole waggon, and reaches beyond the most extreme parts of it, hanging over both before and behind; and these ordinarily weigh a Ton or 2500 pound weight of wool in one bag.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 96.

POCKET-PISTOL, a small flask.

He . . swigged his *pocket-pistol*.—*Naylor, Reynard the Fox*, p. 42.

A glass bottle enclosed in a leather case, commonly called a *pocket-pistol*.—*Babbage, Passages in Life of a Philosopher*, p. 218 (1864).

POCK-FRETTEN, marked with small pox.

He is a thin tallish man, a little *pock-fretten*, of a sallowish complexion.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 137.

POCOCURANTE, a careless man; a trifler. This Italian word is now pretty well naturalized in our language.

Leave we my mother (truest of all the *Poco-curantes* of her sex) careless about it, as about everything else in the world which concerned her.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iv. 214.

"I believe you are misinformed, sir," said Jekyl drily, and then resumed, as deftly as he could, his proper character of a *poco-curante*.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 190.

POCOCURANTISM, indifference; apathy.

Have thy eye-glasses, opera-glasses, thy Long-Acre cabs with white-breeched tiger, thy yawning impassivities, *pococurantisms*.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. xvii.

POCULARY, cup.

Some brought forth . . . . *pocularies* for drinkers, some manuaries for handlers of relicks, some pedaries for pilgrims.—*Latimer*, i. 49.

PODESTATE, a chief.

I haue sene of the greatest *podestates* and grauest judges and presidentes of Parliament in Fraunce.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xxv.

POETICULE, a poetaster.

The rancorous and reptile crew of *poeticules* who decompose into criticasters.—*A. C. Swinburne, Under the Microscope*, p. 36.

POIGNE. H. has *poigniet*, wristband, so perhaps the reference in the quotation is to false dice being kept up the sleeve.

The witnesses which the faction kept in *poigne* (like false dice, high and low Fullhams) to be played forth upon plots and to make discoveries as there was occasion, were now chapfallen.—*North, Examen*, p. 108.

The engineers . . . determined what was to be communicated, and in what manner, and what to be kept in *poigne*, secret from them.—*Ibid.*, p. 393.

POINDER, a man who pens or pounds straying cattle: *pinder* or *pinner* are more common forms.

The *poinder* chafes and swears to see beasts in the corn, yet will pull up a stake, or cut a tether, to find supply for his pinfold.—*Adams*, i. 163.

POINTABLE, capable of being pointed out.

You know, quoth I, that in Elias' time, both in Israel and elsewhere, God's church was not *pointable*; and therefore cried he out that he was left alone.—*Bradford*, i. 552.

POINTS. To *come to points* = to fight with swords.

They would have *come to points* immediately, had not the gentlemen interposed.—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. iii.

POISONIE, poisonous. In *Sixth day* also, 284, Sylvester calls the crocodile "Nile's *poysony* pirate."

Never pale Enuie's *poysonie* heads do hiss
To gnaw his heart, nor vultur Auarice.
Sylvester, Third day, first weeke, 1072.

POKE, scrofula.

Aubanus Bohemus referres that struma or *poke* of the Bavarians and Styrians to the nature of their waters.—*Burton's Anatomy*, p. 71.

POKE, a bonnet, the top of which projects over the face.

Governesses don't wear ornaments; you had better get me a grey frieze livery and a straw *poke*, such as my aunt's charity children wear.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxiv.

POKER. *Old Poker* = the devil.

The very leaves on the horse-chesnuts are little snotty-nosed things that cry and are afraid of the north wind, and cling to the bough as if *Old Poker* was coming to take them away.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 359 (1784).

POKY, poor; shabby.

The ladies were in their *pokiest* old headgear and most dingy gowns when they perceived the carriage approaching.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. lvii.

POLELESS, without a pole.

Horses that draw a *pole-lesse* chariot.—*Stapylton, Juvenal*, x. 156.

POLEY, without horns; polled. *Polycow* is in Mr. Gower's *Surrey Provincialisms* (E. D. S.).

If it had been any other beast which knocked me down but that *poley* heifer, I should have been hurt.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxix.

POLIANTHEA, a commonplace book containing many flowers of eloquence, &c.

The collector of it says, moreover, that if the like occasion come again, he shall less need the help of breviates or historical rhapsodies than your reverence to eke out your sermonings shall need repair to postils or *poliantheas*.—*Milton, Remonst. Defence*, Postscript.

His profession is like his allegiance, a mere *fucus*: yet so well laid on, one at first sight could not but swear it were natural; his commonplace, *polyanthea* and concordance, and the height of his school-divinity, the Assemblies-catechism.—*Character of a Fanatick*, 1675 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 636).

POLIPRAGMATICK, a busy-body. Heylin (*Life of Laud*, p. 330) says that Burton in his sermon on Nov. 5 called the Bishops "Jesuited *poliprag-maticks*."

POLISH, Polish draughts, a form of the game still used on the Continent. The board has 100 squares; the pieces when crowned can move, like a bishop in chess, from one end of the board to the other.

Can you play at draughts, *polish*, or chess?—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 367.

POLITICISE, to deal with politics.

But while I am *politicising*, I forget to tell you half the purport of my letter.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 281 (1758).

Not to *politicise* too much, I believe the world will come to be fought for somewhere between the north of Germany and the back of Canada.—*Ibid.*, iii. 338 (1759).

POLITICO, a politician, and so one whose conduct is guided by considerations of policy rather than principle.

He is counted cunning, a meere *politico*, a time-server, an hypocrite.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 256.

Our *politicos* also object that the people were before the king.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 201.

POLITICONE, politician.

He was certainly a true Matchiavellian *politicone*, and his skill lay in the English State.—*North, Examen*, p. 118.

The plot was to introduce the Catholic religion by such means as the *politicones* of that interest thought most conducing.—*Ibid.*, p. 209.

His friends he enjoyed at home, but formal visitants and *politicones* often found him out at his chambers.—*Ibid., Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 155.

POLITIEN. See quotation.

Politien . . . is receiued from the Frenchmen, but at this day vsuall in Court and with all good secretaries; and cannot finde an English word to match him, for to haue said a man politique had not bene so wel; bicause in trueth that had bene no more than to haue said a ciuil person. *Politien* is rather a surueyour of ciuilitie than ciuil, and a publique minister or counsellor in the state. —*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. iv.

POLLARCHY, rule of the mob.

A contest . . . between those representing oligarchical principles and the *pollarchy*.— *W. H. Russell, My Diary, North and South*, ii. 340.

POLLENED, covered with pollen.

And we wallow'd in beds of lilies, and chanted the triumph of Finn,
Till each like a golden image was *pollen'd* from head to feet.
Tennyson, Voyage of Maeldune.

POLLING-PENCE, taxes.

Wil Englishmen, or can thei, suffer to be poled and pilled moste miserably in payeng continually suche *polingpence* and intollerable tollages for all maner graine and breade, befe, beare, and mutton?—*Bradford, Supplicacyon*, 1555 (*Maitland on Reformation*, p. 167).

Yea, rather then thy bravery should faile, begge *powling pence* for the verye smooke that comes out of poore men's chemnies?—*Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, 1592 (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 399).

POLLOCK, a species of cod.

Oh, the lazy old villain! he's been round the rocks after *pollock* this evening, and never taken the trouble to hale the boat up. —*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. vi.

POLONY, vulgar abbreviation of Bologna sausage.

They were addicted to *polonies;* they didn't disguise their love for Banbury cakes; they made bets in ginger-beer, and gave and took the odds in that frothing liquor. —*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xviii.

He likewise entertained his guest over the soup and fish with the calculation that he (Bounderby) had eaten in his youth at least three horses under the guise of *polonies* and saveloys.—*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. xviii.

POLT, blow.

If any one hath spite enough to give me a *polt*, thinking to falsify my faith by taking away my life, I only desire them first to qualify themselves for my executioners.—*Asgill, Argument*, &c. 1700 (*Southey's Doctor*, ch. clxxii.).

One of those who stood close by him, believing he was making a mock of them, lifted up a pole he had in his hand, and gave him such a *polt* with it as brought Sancho Panza to the ground.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. x.

If he know'd I'd got you the knife, he'd go nigh to give me a good *polt* of the head.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. II. ch. ix.

POLYCEPHALIST, one who has many heads or rulers.

Both which methods must have left the enlarged and numerous Churches of Christ either Acephalists, confused without any head, or *Polycephalists*, burdened with many heads.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 541.

POLYGAMICALLY, in a polygamous manner or direction.

To suppose the family groups, of whom the majority of emigrants were composed, *polygamically* possessed, would be to suppose an absurdity.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xx.

POLYGAMIZE, to indulge in polygamy.

Did it not suffize,
O lustfull soule, first to *polygamize?*
Suffiz'd it not, O Lamech, to distain
Thy nuptiall bed?
Sylvester, Handy Crafts, 693.

POLYPHONIAN, many-voiced.

I love the air; her dainty sweets refresh
My drooping soul, and to new sweets invite me;
Her shrill-mouth'd choir sustain me with their flesh,
And with their *polyphonian* notes delight me.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 6.

POLYTHEOUS, having to do with many gods.

Heav'n most abhor'd *Polytheous* piety.—*Beaumont, Psyche*, xxi. st. 58.

POLYTHORE. See extract.

I went to that famous physitian Sir Fr. Prujean, who shew'd me his laboratorie, . . . he plaied to me likewise on the *polythore*, an instrument having something of the harp, lute, theorbo, &c. It was a sweete instrument, by none known in England, or describ'd by any author, nor us'd but by this skilfull and learned doctor.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Aug. 9, 1661.

POME-ROIE, a species of apple.

Hauing gathered a handfull of roses, and plucking off an apple called a *Pome-roie*, hee returned.—*Breton, Strange Fortunes of Two Princes*, p. 19.

POMOLOGIST, one acquainted with fruits.

Our *pomologists* in their lists select the three or the six best pears "for a small orchard."—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. i.

POMPING, pompous.

As for example take their *pompynge* pryde, and ye shall proue, their purpose once ob-

teined, thei will treade your heads in the dust.—*Bradford, Supplicacyon*, 1555 (*Maitland, Reformation*, p. 162).

POMPOON, top-knot [Fr. *pompon*].

Marian drew forth one of those extended pieces of black pointed wire with which, in the days of toupees and *pompoons*, our foremothers were wont to secure their fly-caps and head-gear.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Leech of Folkestone*).

POND, to pen up as in a pond.

Another flood-gate . . *ponds* the whole river, so as to throw the waste water over a strong stone weir into its natural channel.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 379.

PONDER, meditation.

He laughed a little, and soon after took his leave, not without one little flight to give me for a *ponder*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 27.

PONDERLING, little weight.

The child was weighed, and yelled as if the scale had been the font. "Courage, dame," cried Gerard; "this is a good sign; there is plenty of life here to battle its trouble." "Now blest be the tongue that tells me so," said the poor woman. She hushed her *ponderling* against her bosom, and stood aloof watching, whilst another woman brought her child to scale.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxxvi.

PONDEROSE, weighty.

A grand alliance with the Emperor and Spain brought down a *ponderose* army out of Germany.—*North, Examen*, p. 470.

PONTIFIC, belonging to a bridge. Milton (*Par. Lost*, x. 312) has "art *pontifical*" = bridge-building, which sense, Todd, quoted by L., believes to be "peculiar to Milton, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal satire on Popery." It will be seen that Sterne uses substantially the same word in a similar sense. The speaker has had his hat blown off on the *Pont Neuf*.

Luckless man that I am, . . . to be driven forth out of my house by domestic winds, and despoiled of my castor by *pontific* ones. —*Sent. Journey, The Fragment.*

PONT-LEVIS, a drawbridge (French).

Yonder's a plum-tree with a crevice
An owl would build in, were he but sage,
For a lap of moss like a fine *pont-levis*
In a castle of the middle age,
Joins to a lip of gum pure amber.
Browning, Sibrandus Schafnaburgensis.

PONY, twenty-five pounds.

Which hint is not taken, any more than the bet of a "*pony*," which he offers five minutes afterwards, that he will jump his Irish mare in and out of Aberalva pound.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

POOH-POOH, to put aside with contempt. In the third extract it is used adjectivally.

The question . . . of its effect upon health has been, as Members of Parliament say, *pooh-pooh'd*.—*Southey, The Doctor, Fragment on Beards.*

Though he stared somewhat haughtily when he found his observations actually *pooh-poohed*, he was not above being convinced.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. II. ch. vi.

There is a Saturnine philosopher standing at the door of his book-shop, who, I fancy, has a *pooh-pooh* expression as the triumph passes.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, iv.

POOP, "to cheat; to deceive; to cozen" (H., who, however, gives no example).

Hodge. But there ich was *powpte* indeed.
Diccon. Why, Hodge?
Hodge. Boots not, man, to tell;
Cham so drest amonst a sort of fooles, chad better be in hell.
Gammer Gurton's Needle (*Hawkins's Eng. Dr.*, i. 186).

POOPED, a ship is said to be *pooped* when a high sea breaks over her poop.

He was *pooped* with a sea that almost sent him to the bottom.—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. xvii.

POOP-NODDY, "the game of love" (Halliwell).

Crick. I can tell you he loves her well.
Gripe. Nay, I trow.
Crick. Yes, I know; for I am sure I saw them close together at *poop-noddy* in her closet.—*Wily Beguiled* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 310).

POOR ROBIN, an almanack.

I was informed she discern'd by the beat of the pulse a Feast from a Feria, without the help of *poor Robin*.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 120.

POP, to make a noise (with the mouth).

Still to dilate and to open his breaste with coughing, hawking, neesing and *popping* or smacking with the mouthe.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 124.

POP, ginger-beer.

Home-made *pop* that will not foam,
And home-made dishes that drive one from home.—*Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.*
With lobsters and whitebait, and other swate-meats,
And wine, and nagus, and imperial *pop*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*The Coronation*).

POP. To *pop the question*, to make a proposal of marriage.

Plagued with his doubts and your own diffidences; afraid he would now, and now, and now, *pop out the question* which he had not the courage to put.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 103.

I suppose you *popped the question* more than once, when you were a young—I beg your pardon—a younger man.—*Sketches by Boz (Watkins Tottle)*.

He had fixed in his heart of hearts upon that occasion . . . to whisper to Mrs. M'Catchley those soft words which — but why not let Mr. Richard Avenel use his own idiomatic and unsophisticated expression. "Please the pigs," then said Mr. Avenel to himself, "I shall *pop the question*."—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. V. ch. xvii.

POPE'S EYE, gland surrounded with fat in the middle of a leg of mutton.

You should have the hot new milk, and the *pope's eye* from the mutton, and every foot of you would become a yard in about a fortnight.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. 1.

POPE'S HEAD, a broom with a very long handle: also called a TURK'S HEAD *q. v.*

Bloom. You're no witch indeed if you don't see a cobweb as long as my arm. Run, run, child, for the *pope's head*.

House. Pope's head, ma'am?

Bloom. Ay, the *pope's head*, which you'll find under the stairs.—*Miss Edgeworth, Love and Law*, i. 5.

You are not going to send the boy to school with this ridiculous head of hair; why, his school-fellows will use him for a *pope's head*.—*Savage, Reuben Medlicott*, Bk. i. ch. iii.

POPGUNNERY, use or discharge of popguns: used figuratively in extract.

We now demand the light artillery of the intellect . . . On the other hand, the lightness of the artillery should not degenerate into *popgunnery* — by which term we may designate the character of the greater portion of the newspaper press — their sole legitimate object being the discussion of ephemeral matters in an ephemeral manner. —*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, xxv.

POPIFY, to make a Papist.

The Prince and Buckingham were ever Protestants; those their opposites you know not what to term them, unless detestants of the Romish idolatry. As if all were well so they be not *Popified*, though they have departed from the Church in which they were baptized.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 121.

POPJOYING, some mode of fishing (?).

Benjy had carried off our hero to the canal in defiance of Charity, and between them, after a whole afternoon's *popjoying*, they had caught three or four small coarse fish and a perch. — *Hughes, Tom Brown's School Days*, Pt. I. ch. ii.

POPLARS OF YARRUM, cant term for butter-milk. See extract in H., s. v. *pannam*.

Here's pannum and lap, and good *poplars of Yarrum*.—*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act II.

POPPER, a gun or mortar.

And all round the glad church lie old bottles
With gunpowder stopped,
Which will be, when the Image re-enters,
Religiously popped.
And at night from the crest of Calvano
Great bonfires will hang,
On the plain will the trumpets join chorus,
And more *poppers* bang.
Browning, Englishman in Italy.

POPPET, to jog or carry: onomatopœous perhaps, representing the motion of the chair.

These lines of Rowe have got into my head; and I shall repeat them very devoutly all the way the chairmen shall *poppet* me towards her by and by. — *Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 16.

POPPLE, tares.

Thou shewest plainly here thy deceit, which thou hast learned of them that travail to sow *popple* among wheat.—*Examination of William Thorpe (Bale's Works*, p. 119).

POPPLE, to bubble.

His brains came *poppling* out like water.—*Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 226.

POPULAR, crowded.

Who should maintain the nice lady in her carriage whirling through the *popular* streets? —*Adams*, i. 42.

POP-WEED, the fresh-water bladder-weed.

I stuck awhile with my toe-balls on the slippery links of the *pop-weed*, and the world was green and gliddery, and I durst not look behind me.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. vii.

PORCUPINE, to cause to stand up, like a porcupine's quills.

Thus did the cooks on Billy Ramus stare,
Whose frightful presence *porcupined* each hair.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 50.

PORKESPICK, porcupine. N. notices this corruption of *porc-pisce*, but gives no example.

He gaue for his deuice the *porkespick* with this posie *pres et loign*, both farre and neare. —*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. II. ch. xii.

PORK-PORKING, onomatopœous epithet of the raven's cry; Cf. MORE PORK.

From the mountains nigh,
The rav'ns begin with their *pork-porking* cry.
Sylvester, The Schisme, 285.

PORTIFOLIUM, the breviary, portass, or portiforium; *portiforium* is so called, because it could be easily carried *foras*, out of doors.

I marvel that bishops can not see this in themselves, that they are also no followers of the Scriptures; but peradventure they never read them, but as they find them by chance in their popish *portifoliums* and masking books.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 175.

Though they never have beads, Latin primers, *portifoliomes*, nor other signs of hypocrisy, yet are they promised to have atonement with God.—*Ibid.*, p. 369.

PORTIFY, to assume greater importance than belongs to one. Thackeray coined this word in allusion to the saying, "Claret would be port if it could."

I grant you that in this scheme of life there does enter ever so little hypocrisy; that this claret is loaded, as it were; but your desire to *portify* yourself is amiable, is pardonable, is perhaps honourable.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xiv.

PORT-MANTICK, portmanteau.

He would linger no longer, and play at cards in King Philip's palace, till the messenger with the *port-mantick* came from Rome. —*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 160.

PORTMANTUA, portmanteau.

His *portmantua* had been carried into a chamber. . . . He sent orders to his servant to bring his *portmantua*.—*Mrs. Lennox, Henrietta*, Bk. V. ch. x.

PORTUGAL, Portuguese.

Now have I set these *Portugals* a-work,
To hew a way for me unto the crown.
Peele, Battle of Alcazar, iv. 2.

The *Portugal* found a road to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.—*Howell, Letters*, I. i. 35.

PORTURE, portrait or effigy; the marginal summary has *porterature*. H. has *porture* = carriage, demeanour.

The *porture* of a man in brasse or stone should bee bought up with three thousand pieces of coyn, where as a pecke of mele was to bee solde for twoo brasse pens. And yet ther nedeth no such image or *porture* for anie necessarie vse of mannes life, without meale there is no possibilitie of mainteining the life.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 99.

PORT-WAY, PORT-HIGH-WAY, or HIGH-PORT-WAY = a paved highway.

The *Port-way*, or High paved street named Bath-gate.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 557.

The *high Port-way*, or Roman street.—*Ibid.*, p. 507.

I observed moreover . . . another *High port-way* also, called Ould street.—*Ibid.*, p. 540.

This toune . . . standeth upon the old *Port High-way*.—*Ibid.*, p. 550.

POS, positive. See extract, *s. v.* REP.

It is perhaps this humour of speaking no more than we needs must, which has so miserably curtailed some of our words, that in familiar writings and conversations they often lose all but their first syllables, as in mob, rep, *pos*, incog, and the like, and as all ridiculous words make their first entry into a language by familiar phrases, I dare not answer for these that they will not in time be looked upon as a part of our tongue.—*Spectator*, No. cxxxv.

She shall dress me and flatter me, for I will be flattered, that's *pos.*—*Addison, The Drummer*, Act III.

POSE, to assume an attitude, like one who is sitting to an artist.

He . . . "*posed*" before her as a hero of the most sublime kind.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. vi.

POSED, firm, the reverse of flighty.

An old settled person of a most *posed*, staid, and grave behaviour.—*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xix.

POSIED, inscribed with a posy or motto.

Some by a strip of woven hair
In *posied* lockets bribe the fair.
Gay, To a Young Lady.

POSSESSION, idea; prepossession.

I have a strong *possession*, that with this five hundred I shall win five thousand.—*Cibber, Prov. Husband*, Act I.

POSSESSIONERS, those belonging to religious orders endowed with lands, as distinguished from the mendicants. H. notices this sense, but gives no example.

They are nether gostly nor divine,
But lyke to brut beastes and swyne,
Waltrynge in synfull wretchednes.
I speake this of the *possessioners*,
All though the mendicant orders
Are nothynge lesse abhominable.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wrothe, p. 62.

POST, the game of *post and pair*. See N. *s. v.*, who however gives no example of *post* by itself. See also quotation *s. v.* GREEK.

He cometh in only with jolly brags and great vaunts, as if he were playing at *post*, and should win all by vying.—*Jewel*, i. 429.

POST ALONE, quite alone.

And when whole hosts were press'd to stroy my foen,
She chang'd her cheer, and left me *post alone*.
Sackville, Stafford Duke of Buckingham, st. 49.

Her self left also she deemed *Post aloan*, and soaly from woonted compaye singled.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 492.

POSTED, made a post-captain.

Tell me if when I returned to England in the year eight with a few thousand pounds, and was *posted* into the Laconia, if I had then written to you, would you have answered my letter?—*Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. xxiii.

Whispers were afloat, which came to the ears of the Admiralty, and prevented him from being *posted*.—*Marryat, Peter Simple*, ch. lv.

POST-FERMENT, the opposite of preferment. Fuller in another passage, and also South, speak of being "preferred downwards."

This his translation was a *Post-ferment*, seeing the Arch-bishoprick of Saint Andrews was subjected in that age unto York.—*Fuller, Worthies, Durham* (i. 329).

POSTSCRIBE, to write after.

He that took from sin the power to condemn us, took also from it the power to reign in our mortal bodies. And the second is but a consequent of the first, *postscribed* with that word of inference, "Now then," &c.—*Adams*, i. 325.

It was but mannerly in Bellarmine to *postscribe* two of his tomes with *Laus Deo, Virginique Matri Mariæ*.—*Ibid.*, ii. 7.

POSTVIDE, to shut the door when the steed is stolen; to be wise after the event.

"When the daughter is stolen, shut Pepper-gate;" . . . when men instead of preventing *postvide* against dangers.—*Fuller, Worthies, Chester* (i. 200).

POT. To *make the pot with two ears* = to set the arms akimbo.

Thou sett'st thy tippet wondrous high,
And rant'st, there is no coming nigh;
See what a goodly port she bears,
Making the pot with the two ears.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 236.

POT. To *keep the pot boiling* = to keep things going, to provide for the necessaries of life. So artists call pictures which are painted rather for immediate sale than for artistic fame, *pot-boilers*.

Whatsoever Kitching found it, it was made poor enough before he left it; so poor that it is hardly able to *keep the pot boiling* for a parson's dinner.—*Heylin, Reformation*, p. 212.

No fav'ring patrons have I got,
But *just* enough to *boil the pot*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. xxiii.

"*Keep the pot bilin'*, Sir," cried Sam; and down went Wardle again, and then Mr. Pickwick, and then Sam, and then Mr. Winkle, and then Mr. Bob Sawyer, and then the fat boy, and then Mr. Snodgrass, following closely upon each other's heels.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxx.

POT, to shoot or kill (for the pot).

The arrow flew, the string twanged, but Martin had been in a hurry to *pot* her, and lost her by an inch.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. viii.

"You don't seem to care about shooting guillemots, Lavender." "Well, you see, *potting* a bird that is sitting on the water—" said Lavender, with a shrug. "Oh, it isn't as easy as you might imagine."—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xxiii.

POTATO-JAW, mouth. The extract is a speech of the Duke of Clarence's to Mrs. Schwellenberg. *Potato-trap* is more common.

"Hold you your *potato-jaw*, my dear," cried the Duke, patting her.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, v. 209.

POTATOR, drinker.

Barnabee, the illustrious *potator*, saw there the most unbecoming sight that he met with in all his travels.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xliv.

POT-BOY-DOM, the pot-boy class; persons of that sort of social position: word formed like *rascaldom, scoundrèldom*, &c.

It is a part of his game to ingratiate himself with all *pot-boy-dom*, while at heart he is as proud, exclusive an aristocrat as ever wore nobleman's hat.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xiii.

POTENTIARY, power: only usual in the compound, plenipotentiary.

Before Clive made his accustomed visit to his friends at the hotel opposite, the last great *potentiary* had arrived who was to take part in the family congress.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxx.

POT-GUTTED, fat; having a large corporation. *Pot-bellied* is the more usual, and perhaps, of the two, the more elegant expression.

I a vessel of broth! you *pot-gutted* rascal no more than yourself!—*Graves, Spiritua Quixote*, Bk. IV. ch. viii.

POTHEAD, a stupid fellow.

She was too good for a poor *pot-head* like me.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho,* ch. xv.

POTHEEN, whiskey. See POTSHEEN.

His nose it is a coral to the view,
Well nourish'd with Pierian *potheen.*
Hood, Irish Schoolmaster.

POTION, to drug.

Lord Roger Mortimer, ... hauing corrupted his keepers, or (as some others write) hauing *potioned* them with a sleepy drinke, escaped out of the Tower of London. — *Speed, History,* Bk. IX. ch. xi.

POT-LIQUOR, thin broth, or the liquor in which meat has been boiled.

Mr. Geoffry ordered her to come daily to his mother's kitchen, where, together with her broth or *pot-liquor,* he contrived to slip something more substantial into Dorothy's pipkin. — *Graves, Spiritual Quixote,* Bk. I. ch. ix.

In the distribution of these comestibles, as in every other household duty, Mrs. Bagnet develops an exact system: sitting with every dish before her; allotting to every portion of pork its own portion of *pot-liquor,* greens, potatoes, and even mustard.—*Dickens, Bleak House,* ch. xxvii.

POT-LUCK. To *take pot-luck* = to accept an impromptu invitation to dinner, where no special preparation for a guest has been made.

The gentleman said, as Wildgoose, he supposed, had not dined, he should be very welcome to take *pot-luck* with him; that his house was but at the end of the avenue of firs, and he was just going to dinner. — *Graves, Spiritual Quixote,* Bk. IX. ch. xii.

He never contradicted Mrs. Hackit, a woman whose *pot-luck* was always to be relied on.—*G. Eliot, Amos Barton,* ch. i.

POTMAN, servant at a public-house who attends to the pots, cleaning them, carrying them out, calling for them, &c. *Potboy* is more common.

The *potman* thrust the last brawling drunkards into the street.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller,* xiii.

POTSHEEN. See extract. The word is usually spelt *potheen,* q. v.

"A glass of what, in the name of heaven?" said Lord Colambre. "*Potsheen,* plase your honour; beca-ase it's the little whiskey that's made in the private still or *pot;* and *sheen* because its a fond word for whatsoever we'd like, and for what we have little of, and would make much of."—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee,* ch. x.

POTTER. "In the dialect of the North, a hawker of earthenware is thus designated" (*Wordsworth, note in loc.*).

A *Potter,* sir, he was by trade.—*Peter Bell* Pt. I.

POTTLE, a childish game.

I have as little inclination to write verses as to play at *pottle* or whip-top.—*Southey, Letters,* 1822 (iii. 334).

POT-WALLONER. See extract: misprint for pot-walloper (?).

The election of members here [Taunton] is by those whom they call *pot-walloners,* that is to say, every inhabitant, whether housekeeper or lodger, who dresses his own victuals; to make out which, several inmates or lodgers will, some little time before the election, bring out their pots, and make fires in the street, and boil victuals in the sight of their neighbours, that their votes may not be called in question.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain,* ii. 18.

POT-WALLOPING, the pot-boiling, or, in the extract, the sound caused by it.

The trumpet that once announced from afar the laurelled mail . . . has now given way for ever to the *pot-wallopings* of the boiler.—*De Quincey, Eng. Mail Coach.*

POUCH, to purse up.

He *pouched* his mouth, and reared himself up, and swelled.—*Richardson, Grandison,* v. 58.

POUCH-MOUTH, open-mouthed (?), or with pursed-up mouth (?). Ambidexter, the vice or buffoon in Preston's *King Cambises,* uses "Goodman *pouch-mouth*" as a term of reproach or insult (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.,* i. 263, 305).

Players, I mean, theaterians, *pouch-mouth* stage-walkers.—*Dekker, Satiromastix* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.,* iii. 172).

POULTER'S MEASURE, poulterer's measure. See quotation.

The commonest sort of verse which we vse nowadayes (viz., the long verse of twelue and fourtene sillables) I know not certainly howe to name it, vnlesse I should say that it doth consist of *poulter's measure,* which giueth xii for one dozen and xiiij for another.—*Gascoigne, Instruction concerning the making of verse,* p. 39.

The first or the first couple hauing twelue sillables, the other fourteene, which versifyers call *poulters measure,* because so they tallie their wares by dozens.—*Webbe, Discourse of Eng. Poetrie,* p. 62.

POUNCE, usually applied only to the talons of a *bird* of prey.

A lion may be judg'd by these two claws of his *pounce.*—*Hacket, Life of Williams,* i. 71.

POUND, to wager, and so to be certain.

"Don't be out of temper, my dear," urged

Fagin, submissively; "I have never forgot you, Bill, never once." "No! I'll *pound* it that you han't," replied Sikes, with a bitter grin.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxix.

POUND, to bruise or beat: this sense is given in the Dicts.; hence it = to plod heavily.

A fat farmer, sedulously *pounding* through the mud, was overtaken and bespattered in spite of all his struggles.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. i.

POUR, a heavy rain: the compound *down-pour* is more common.

He mounted his horse, and rode home ten miles in a *pour* of rain.—*Miss Ferrier, Destiny*, ch. xx.

POVERISH, to impoverish.

No violent showr
Poverisht the land, which frankly did produce
All fruitfull vapours for delight and use.
Sylvester, Eden, 156.

POWDER-MONKEY, a ship's boy: properly one who carried powder from the magazine to the gun.

Lucifer himself, I'm sure, should he wage new war with heaven, would not have given threepence a piece to have listed them into his service; they would not have been fit for so much as *powder-monkeys*, to have handed fire and brimstone after the army.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 212.

Ellangowan had him placed as cabin-boy, or *powder-monkey*, on board an armed sloop or yacht belonging to the revenue.—*Scott, Guy Mannering*, ii. 305.

POWER, a *quantity*: the word is often used in old writers of a number of men, a military force.

I am providing a *power* of pretty things for her against I see her next.—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 389.

POW-SOWDY. H. gives "*powsoddy*, a Yorkshire pudding," but see extract, where the locality spoken of is Westmoreland.

The principal charm of the "gathering" . . was not assuredly diminished to the men by the anticipation of excellent ale, . . . and possibly of still more excellent *pow-sowdy* (a combination of ale, spirits, and spices).—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, ii. 109.

PRACTICALITY, active work.

The fair Susan, stirring up her indolent enthusiasm into *practicality*, was very successful in finding Spanish lessons, and the like, for these distressed men.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. x.

PRACTISE, to carry out: the usage of the word in the quotation is peculiar.

I copied an inscription set up at the end of a great road, which was *practised* through an immense solid rock by bursting it asunder with gunpowder.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 36 (1739).

PRÆ-ADAMITICAL, existing before Adam.

Upon what memorials do you ground the story of your *præ-adamitical* transactions?—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 414.

PRÆLIATION, battle; contention.

We have stirred the humors of the foolish inhabitants of the earth to insurrections, to warr and *præliation*.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 33.

PRÆMETIAL, pertaining to the first-fruits; first-gathered.

If we should not, therefore, freely offer to your Majesty some *præmetial* handfuls of that crop, whereof you may challenge the whole harvest, how could we be but shamelessly unthankful?—*Bp. Hall, Dedic. to K. James*.

PRÆMUNIRE, used as a verb = to bring within the penalties of a præmunire.

For you must know that Horn desir'd
To have good Bonner *præmunired*.
Ward, England's Reformation, c. 2, p. 166.

PRÆMUNIRE, scrape; confusion. The expression is derived from the legal penalties attending a *præmunire*. Cf. SISERARA.

If the law finds you with two wives at once,
There's a shrewd *premunire*.
Massinger, Old Law, Act V.

He getting me drunk one night, I was married to her, and was ready to cut my own throat the next day; but I, seeing what a *priminary* I had by my ludness brought myself in, I saw that it could not be avoided. —*Letter of Robert Young*, 1680 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 334).

I'm in such a fright! the strangest quandary and *premunire!* I'm all over in a universal agitation.—*Congreve, Double Dealer*, Act IV.

So my lady has brought herself into a fine *premunire*.—*Centlivre, The Gamester*, Act IV

PRÆNATAL, previous to birth.

The Doctor thought there was no creature to which you could trace back so many persons in civilized society by the indications which they afforded of habits acquired in their *prænatal* professional education.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxxix.

PRÆSCIENTIAL, fore-knowing; presaging.

Love's of so quick a sight, that he
Aforehand with his object is,
And into dark Futurity
With *præsciential* rays doth press.
Beaumont, Love's Eye.

PRÆTER, past. See extract from Nashe *s. v.* PARALOGIZE.

To come, when Micah wrote this. and in the future; but come, when St. Matthew cited it, and in the *præter*—"When Jesus was born at Bethlehem." But future and *præter* both are in time, so this His birth in time.—*Andrewes*, i. 162.

PRAGE, same as prog or prod (?).

Theyre blades they brandisht, and keene *prages* goared in entrayls
Of stags seun migty.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 196.

PRAGMATIC, a busy-body.

Such *pragmaticks*. . . labour impertinently. —*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 502.

PRAGMATICAL, busy (in a good sense). The word is not generally used so, nor do the Dicts. furnish any example.

I received instructions how to behave in towne with directions to masters and bookes to take in search of the antiquities, churches, collections, &c. Accordingly the next day, Nov. 6th, I began to be very *pragmatical*.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Nov. 5, 1644.

PRAGMATISM, busy impertinence.

Mrs. Dollop, the spirited landlady of the Tankard, in Slaughter Lane, . . had often to resist the shallow *pragmatism* of customers disposed to think that their reports from the outer world were of equal force with what had "come up" in her mind.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. lxxi.

PRAGMATIZER, busy-body.

The *pragmatizer* is a stupid creature; nothing is too beautiful or too sacred to be made dull and vulgar by his touch.—*E. Tylor, Primitive Culture*, i. 407.

PRAISE-WORTH, praiseworthy.

Whose *praise-worth* vertures, if in verse I now should take in hand
For to comprize . . .
Holland's Camden, p. 290.

PRAM. See extract.

Around us lay the foreign steamers, mostly English, each with its crowd of boats and *prams*. These *prams* are huge barges roofed over, and resemble for all the world gamepies or old-fashioned monitors.—*Rae, Land of the North Wind*, p. 158 (1875).

PRANCOME, something odd or strange.

Gog's hart, I durst have laid my cap to a crown,
Ch' would learn of some *prancome* as soon as ich cham to town.
Gammer Gurton's Needle (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 173).

PRAT, cant term for a buttock. See H.

First set me down here on both my *prats*. —*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act II.

PRATEFUL, chattering; loquacious.

The French character seems to me much altered; . . the people are more circumspect, less *prateful*. — *Taylor of Norwich*, 1802 (*Memoir*, i. 208).

PRATTIQUE, practice; habits.

How could any one of English education and *prattique* swallow such a low rabble suggestion? Much more monstrous is it to imagine readers so imposable upon to credit it upon any one's bare relation. — *North, Examen*, p. 306.

PRATTLE-BASKET, a talkative woman. H. explains it a talkative child, but Breton is speaking of a man's wife. Cf. BAWDY-BASKET.

But if she be ilfauor'd, blind and old,
A *prattle-basket*, or an idle slut.
Breton, Mother's Blessing, st. 74.

PRATYE, talkative.

Neverthelesse amonge this araye,
Was there not one called Coclaye,
A littell *pratye* foolysshe poade?
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wrothe, p. 43.

PRAYANT, one who prays. See extract more at length *s. v.* EUCHITE.

Fanatick Errour and Levity would seem an Euchite as well as an Eristick, *Prayant* as well as predicant.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 93.

PRAYER-MONGER, a contemptuous name for one who prays.

I have led
Some camel-kneed *prayer-monger* through the cave.—*Southey, Thalaba*, Bk. V.

PRAY-PRAY-FASHION, imploringly; clasped as in prayer.

"Pray, sir, forgive me;" and she held up her hands *pray-pray-fashion*, thus.—*Richardson, Grandison*, ii. 183.

PREALLABLY, previously (Fr. *préallablement*).

No swan dieth until *preallably* he have sung.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xxi.

PREARM, to forearm.

These be good thoughts to *prearm* our souls.—*Adams*, iii. 25.

PRE-AVER, to affirm beforehand; to prophesy.

Another, past all hope, doth *pre-auerr*
The birth of John, Christ's holy Harbenger.
Sylvester, First day, first weeke, 778.

PREBENDARY, a prebend; usually, the holder of that preferment.

A *prebendary* was offered me, as they call it: it was a good fat benefice, and I accepted it.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 184.

PRECAUTIONARY, precaution: usually an adjective.

Thou seest, Belford, by the above *precautionaries*, that I forget nothing.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 49.

PRECAUTIOUS, provident; careful.

It was not the mode of the Court in those days to be very penetrant, *precautious*, or watchful.—*North, Examen*, p. 93.

PRECESSION, a going before or precedence. L. quotes a passage from *Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy*, where it means precedence, but it is seldom used except in the phrase *precession of the equinoxes*. Breton, however, has a poem called Pasquil's *Precession*, which is a sort of satirical Litany. I suppose, therefore, he employs the term in the sense of prayer, as though it came from *preces*.

PRECESSOR, predecessor. Bp. Hall, who had been Curate of Waltham, in a letter to Fuller, who then held that office (Aug. 30, 1651), signs himself, "Your much devoted friend, *precessor*, and fellow-labourer, Jos. Hall, B. N." (*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. v. 7). In the extract, if the punctuation be right, it is used adjectivally.

Fordham was herein more court-like and civil to this Eudo, than Thomas Arundel, his *Precessour* Bishop of Ely.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, iii. 62.

PRECIPATION, precipitation: perhaps a misprint.

The Dorien . . his falls, sallyes, and compasse be diuers from those of the Phrigien, the Phrigien likewise from the Lydien, and all three from the Eolien, Miolidien, and Ionien, mounting and falling from note to note such as be to them peculiar, and with more or lesse leasure or *precipation*.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. II. ch. xi.

PRECIPICE, a headlong fall.

I am more amazed,
Nay thunderstruck, with thy apostacy
And *precipice* from the most solemn vows
Made unto heaven.
Massinger, Maid of Honour, ii. 5.

Cam. Tell me, when you saw this
Did not you grieve, as I do now to hear it?
Ador. His *precipice* from goodness raising mine,
And serving as a foil to set my faith off,
I had little reason.—*Ibid.*, v. 1.

His fall is with a *precipice*, from a sublime pinnacle of honour to a deep puddle of penury.—*Adams*, iii. 293.

PRECISIONIZE, to lay down precise rules or statements.

What a pity the same man does not . . . *precisionize* other questions of political morals!—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters* (1847), p. 143.

PRECLUSION, shutting out by anticipation.

Here be twins conceived together, born together; yet of as different natures and qualities as if a vast local distance had sundered their births, or as if the originary blood of enemies had run in their several veins. It is St. Augustine's *preclusion* of all star-predictions out of this place.—*Adams*, i. 9.

PRECURSIVE, fore-running; preparatory.

But soon a deep *precursive* sound moaned hollow.—*Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.*

PREDATORIOUS, predatory; fond of plunder.

These are the holy sparks, these the blessed flames of uncharitable and unquenchable zeale, . . burning in some men's reforming breasts so long, till they become *predatorious* and adulterous, consumptionary and culinary, false and base fires. — *Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 321.

PREDE, plunder. See also extract *s. v.* RINET. R. cites Holinshed for the word, and says that it was peculiar to him. Stanyhurst was one of Holinshed's assistants in compiling his *Chronicle*, and perhaps the passage cited by R. is due to him.

For we hither sayld not thee Moors with an armye to vanquish,
Or from their region with *prede* too gather an heard flock.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 514.

PREDECESS, to precede; to occupy before another. The verb is coined by Walpole from the substantive *predecessor*.

Lord John Sackville *predecessed* me here. —*Walpole, Letters*, i. 164 (1747).

PREDECESSIVE, preceding.

Our noble and wise prince has hit the law
That all our *predecessive* students
Have miss'd, unto their shame.
Massinger, Old Law, i. 1.

PREDECLARE, to foretell.

Though I write fifty odd, I do not carry
An almanack in my bones to *predeclare*
What weather we shall have.
Massinger, Guardian, i. 1.

Like a rough surgeon,
Without a feeling in yourself you search
My wounds unto the quick, then *predeclare*
The tediousness and danger of the cure.
Ibid., A Very Woman, ii. 2.

PREDESERT, previous merit.

Some good offices we do to friends, others to strangers, but those are the noblest that we do without *predesert.* — *L'Estrange's Seneca's Morals*, ch. ii.

PREDESTINARY, predestinarian.

The Zwinglian Gospellers . . . began to scatter their *predestinary* doctrines in the Reign of King Edward.—*Heylin's Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 21.

PREDEVOUR, to devour in anticipation.

Sir Thomas Cooke . . was cast beforehand at the Court (where the Lord Rivers and the rest of the Queen's kindred had *predevoured* his estate), and was onely for formalitie's sake to be condemned. — *Fuller, Worthies, Notts* (ii. 207).

PREDICTIONAL, prophetic; predictive.

The contests betwixt Scholars and Scholars . . were observed *predictional*, as if their animosities were the Index of the Volume of the Land.—*Fuller, Worthies, Oxford* (ii. 221).

PREDIE (?): misprint for prettye (?), or bready (?).

Divers light and lewd persons be not ashamed or aferde to say, Why should I see the sacring of the high Masse? Is it anything else but a piece of bread, or a little *predie* round Robin?—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. iv. 28.

PREDISCOVER, to foresee.

These holy men did prudently *prediscover* that differences in judgements would unavoidably happen in the Church. — *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IX. i. 52,

PREDOMINATE, predominant; ruling.

He gave way to his *predominate* bias.—*Richardson, Grandison*, ii. 141.

PREDONE, exhausted. *Fordone* is used in this sense in old authors: *e. g.* "All with merry task *fordone*" (*Mids. Night's Dream*, V. ii.).

I am as one desperate and *predone* with various kinds of work at once.—*C. Kingsley*, 1859 (*Life*, ii. 99).

PREDOOM, to fore-ordain.

She went forth alone,
. . . . . .
To the *predoomed* adventure.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

Some read the king's face, some the queen's, and all
Had marvel what the maid might be, but most
Predoom'd her as unworthy.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

PREFERABLE is frequently used by Richardson in the sense of "preferring."

I have a *preferable* regard for Mr. Lovelace.—*Cl. Harlowe*, i. 203.

Lady L., don't think to rob me of my Harriet's *preferable* love, as you have of Sir Charles's: I will be best sister here.—*Sir C. Grandison*, ii. 15.

If we could be so happy as to have Miss Byron for our guest, I am sure of my sister, and it would be my *preferable* wish.—*Ibid.*, ii. 106.

Lady D. . . . knowing too my *preferable* regard for your brother.—*Ibid.*, vi. 204.

PREFIDENCE, excessive confidence.

Out of Christ's conquest he [the devil] makes a new assault; that is, since He will needs trust, he will set Him on trusting, He shall trust as much as He will. As the former tempted Him to diffidence, so this shall tempt Him to *prefidence.*—*Andrewes, Sermons*, v. 513.

PREFRACT, obstinate. Bp. Gardiner said to Bradford at his examination, Jan. 29, 1555—

Thou wast so *prefract* and stout in religion.—*Bradford*, i. 474.

PREGAGE, to pledge beforehand.

The members of the Councell of Trent, both Bishops and Abbots, were by oath *pregaged* to the Pope to defend and maintain his authority against all the world.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IX. i. 42.

PREGNANCY, a promising youth. Fuller has the same expression in his *Worthies* (*Barkshire Statesmen*).

This was the fashion in his reign, to select yearly one or moe of the most promising *pregnancies* out of both universities, and to breed them beyond the seas on the king's exhibitions unto them. — *Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VI. p. 340.

PREJUDICE TO, to prejudice against.

The perverseness and contradiction I have too often seen in some of my visits, even among people of sense, as well as condition, had *prejudiced me to* the married state.—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 317.

PRELATEITY, the notion of prelacy.

Neither shall I stand to trifle with one that would tell me of quiddities and formalities, whether prelaty or *prelateity* in abstract notion be this or that.—*Milton, Ch. Gov. against Prelaty*, Bk. II. ch. i.

PRELATELY, prelatical

Their copes, perrours, and chasubles, when they be in their *prelately* pompous sacrifices. —*Bale, Select Works*, p. 526.

PRELATIAL, episcopal.

Servants came in bearing a large and magnificent portfolio; it was of morocco and of *prelatial* purple. — *Disraeli, Lothair*, ch. xviii.

PRELATISH, episcopal.

In any congregation of this island that hath not been altogether furnished or wholly perverted with *prelatish* leaven, there will not want divers plain and solid men. — *Milton, Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

PREMEDITATEDNESS, deliberate character, opposed to extempore effusions: Gauden is speaking of the Prayer-Book.

Its order, *premeditatedness*, and constancy of devotion was never forbidden or disallowed by God.—*Tears of the Church*, p. 89.

PREMIO, premium.

It is just as if the ensurers brought in a catalogue of ensured ships lost, taking no notice of ships arrived and *premios*.—*North, Examen*, p. 490.

In all which offices the *premio* is so small, and the recovery, in case of loss, so easy and certain, that nothing can be shewn like it in the world.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 111.

PREPARE, to go; repair.

With these Instructions he *prepares* to the Court of Scotland, makes himself known unto the king, . . . —*Heylin's Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 220.

PREPRACTISE, to do previously.

They suspected lest those who formerly had outrunne the canons with their additional conformitie (ceremonizing more than was enjoyned) now would make the canons come up to them, making it necessary for others what voluntarily they had *prepractised* themselves.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. iii. 14.

PREPROVIDE, to provide in advance.

Before livings were actually void, he provisionally *pre-provided* incumbents for them. —*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. ix. 25.

PRESAGIOUS, predictive; ominous.

Some supernatural cause sent me strange visions, which being confirmed with *presagious* chances, I had gone to Delphos, and there received this answer.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 204.

PRESBYTERISM, Presbyterianism. See extract from Gauden *s. v.* INDEPENDENTISM.

It looks not all like Popery that *Presbyterism* was disdained by the king; his father had taught him that it was a sect so perfidious, that he found more faith among the Highlanders.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 197.

PRE-SCENE, induction or prologue.

O holy knot in Eden instituted,
Not in this earth, with blood and wrongs polluted,
Profan'd with mischiefs, the *pre-scæne* of hell
To cursed creatures that 'gainst Heaven rebell.

Sylvester, Sixth day, first weeke, 1072

PRESCRIBE, to prefix in writing: not often used literally. The subjoined is from Chapman's Dedication of *Byron's Conspiracie and Tragedie* to Walsingham, 1608.

Having heard your approbation of these in their presentment, I could not but *prescribe* them with your name.

PRESIDENTESS, female president.

I became by that means the *presidentess* of the dinner and tea-table.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iii. 171.

PRESIDIARY, a guard: the Dicts. have the word as an adjective.

Not one of those heavenly *presidiaries* struck a stroke for the prophet.—*Bp. Hall, Cont.* (*Elisha and the Assyrians*).

PRESS, to commit to the press; to print. The subjoined is quoted by Heylin from a dedication by Laud (1637) to the king of an appendix to a book by Dr. White.

The discourse upon this conference . . staid long before it could endure to be *pressed*.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 121.

PRESSMAN, a man engaged in pressing grape-juice.

One only path to all, by which the *pressmen* came
In time of vintage.

Chapman, Iliad, xviii. 515.

PRESS-MASTER, leader of a press-gang.

Are not our sailors paid and encouraged to that degree, that there is hardly any need of *press-masters*?—*T. Brown, Works*, iv. 123.

[Pallas] Whispered into the Major's ear
To act a Wapping *Press-master*.

D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, c. 2.

PRESTIDIGITAL, having fingers fit for juggling.

Meadows was ambidexter. The two hands he gathered coin with were Meadows and Crawley. The first his honest, hard-working hand; the second his three-fingered Jack, his *prestidigital* hand.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. vi.

PRE-STUDY, to study beforehand.

He . . never broached what he had not brewed, but preached what he had *pre-studied* some competent time before.—*Fuller, Worthies, Cambridge* (i. 165).

PRETERCANINE, beyond the capacity or nature of a dog.

A great dog . . . passed me, however, quietly enough, not staying to look up with strange *pretercanine* eyes in my face, as I half expected it would.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xii.

PRETERNATURALISM, unnatural state.

Camille's head, one of the clearest in France, has got itself . . saturated through every fibre with *preternaturalism* of suspicion.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. viii.

PRETERNUPTIAL. "A *preternuptial person*" is a delicate expression for an adulterer.

Nay, poor woman, she by and by, we find, takes up with *preternuptial* persons.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 97.

PRETEXTURE, pretext.

Now we have studied both textures of words and *pretextures* of manners, to shroud dishonesty.—*Adams*, ii. 416.

PRETORTURE, to torture beforehand.

Remarkable was their cruelty in *pretorturing* of many whom afterwards they put to death.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VIII. ii. 27.

PREVENANCY, attention; readiness.

La Fleur's *prevenancy* (for there was a passport in his very looks) soon set every servant in the kitchen at ease with him.—*Sterne, Sent. Journey, The Letter.*

PREVISE, to prewarn, or inform beforehand.

Mr. Pelham, it will be remembered, has *prevised* the reader that Lord Vincent was somewhat addicted to paradox.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xv. (note).

PREY, to ravage (with direct objective).

The said Justice *preied* the countrey Tirconnell.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 156.

PRIAMIST, a son of Priam.

Then snatch'd he up two *Priamists* that in one chariot stood.

Chapman, Iliad, v. 166.

PRICK, to adorn, or embroider. See H.

I would [women] would (as they have much *pricking*), when they put on their cap, I would they would have this meditation: "I am now putting on my power upon my head." If they had this thought in their minds, they would not make so much *pricking* up of themselves as they do now a days.—*Latimer*, i. 253.

It is not idle going about,
Nor all day *pricking* on a clout,
Can make a man to thriue.

Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 155.

PRICKANT, spurring, and so, travelling. In the second extract it = sharp, or perhaps jutting out.

What knight is that, squire? ask him if he keep
The passage, bound by love of lady fair,
Or else but *prickant.*

Beaum. and Fl., Knt. of the B. Pestle, ii. 5.

Without his door doth hang
A copper basin on a *prickant* spear.

Ibid., iii. 2.

PRICKER, light horseman.

There were assembled in their camp . . . two thousand horsemen, "*prickers*," as they [the Scotch] call them . . . Four or five of this Captain's *pricker's* with their gads ready charged did right hastily direct their course.—*W. Patten, Exped. to Scotland*, 1548 (*Eng. Garner*, III. 63, 88).

This sort of spur was worn by a body of light horsemen, in the reign of Henry VIII., thence called *prickers.*—*Archæol.*, VIII. 113 (1787).

PRICK-ME-DAINTY, a fine, affected person.

Tib. Then shall ye see Tibet, sirs, treade the mosse so trimme,
Nay, why sayd I treade? Ye shall see hir glide and swimme,
Not lumperdee clumperdee like our Spaniell Rig,
Trupen. Mary then, *prick-me-daintie*, come toste me a fig.

Udal, Roister Doister, II. 3.

Bailie Pirlet, who was naturally a gabby *prick-me-dainty* body, enlarged at great length with all his well dockit words, as if they were on chandlers pins.—*Galt, The Provost*, ch. xxxi.

PRICKSHOT, a bowshot, space between the archer and the mark.

The tents, as I noted them, were divided into four several orders and rewes lying east and west, and a *prickshot* asunder.—*Patten, Exped. to Scotland*, 1548 (*Eng. Garner*, III. 99).

PRICKY, prickly.

A *prickie* stalke it hath of the owne . . . *prickie* moreouer it is like a thorne.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 3.

Holme-trees grow plentifully with their sharp *prickey* leaves alwaies greene.—*Ibid., Camden*, p. 351.

PRIDE, to be proud: all the examples in the Dicts. give it as a reflective verb, which is its present use.

Neither were the vainglorious content to *pride* it upon success, and to stamp it upon their money, "God with us," but sharpned their presumption against the king's friends with insultations and revilings.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, II. 203.

It's a madness to *pride* in our shame, and to look big because we are poor and indigent.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 21.

To *pride*, dear brother, in greatness is a pompous folly.—*Ibid.*, p. 138.

You only *pride* in your own abasement, and glory in your shame.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 368.

I regretted he was no more; he would so much have *prided* and rejoiced in showing his place.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, V. 30.

PRIDE, full force?

The princes were even compelled by the hail that the *pride* of the wind blew into their faces, to seek some shrouding place.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 132.

PRIDIAN, belonging to the previous day.

Thrice a week at least does Gann breakfast in bed—sure sign of *pridian* intoxication.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. ii.

PRIEST, priestess.

On a seate of the same Chariot, a little more eleuate, sate Eunomia, the Virgine *Priest* of the Goddesse Honor.—*Chapman, Masque of the Mid. Temple.*

PRIEST, to hold or exercise the office of priest; one ordained to the second order in the ministry is now often said to be *priested.*

Honour God and the bishop as high-priest, bearing the image of God according to his ruling, and of Christ according to his *priesting.*—*Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.*

PRIGGISH, dishonest: the word usually means conceited or pragmatical.

Every prig is a slave. His own *priggish* desires which enslave him themselves, betray him to the tyranny of others.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. IV. ch. iii.

PRIGGISM, thievery; "here" in the second quotation is Newgate; also conceit, or pragmaticalness; *priggishness* is commoner.

How unhappy is the state of *priggism!* how impossible for human prudence to foresee and guard against every circumvention!—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

While one hath a roguery (a *priggism* they here call it) to commit, and another a roguery to defend, they must naturally fly to the favour and protection of those who have power to give them what they desire.—*Ibid.*, Bk. IV. ch. iii.

Your great Mechanics' Institutes end in intellectual *priggism.*—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. I. ch. ii.

PRILL, stream.

Each siluer *prill* gliding on golden sand.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 12.

Driue on thy flocke then to the motley plaines
Where by some *prill* that 'mong the pibbles plods,
Thou, with thine oaten reede and queintest straines,
May rapt the senior swaines and minor gods.
Ibid., Eclogue, l. 150.

PRIM, privet. See L. s. v. *privet.*

Set priuie or *prim*,
Set boxe like him.
Set giloflowers all,
That growes on the wall.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 33.

PRIM, to purse up the mouth, or to prepare oneself generally in a precise way; and so to be particular or strait-laced.

Have I not known these many years
Thy love to th' tribe with the long ears,
Where *primming* sister, aunt, or coz,
Tune their warm zeal with hum and buz?
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, Cant. I.

When she was *primmed* out, down she came to him.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 37.

Tell dear Kitty not to *prim* up as if we had never met before.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, ii. 108 (1781).

With other thought mark also the Abbé Maury; his broad, bold face, mouth accurately *primmed*, full eyes that ray out intelligence, falsehood.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. IV. ch. iv.

PRIMAGE, allowance paid by the shipper of goods to master and sailors for loading the vessel therewith. In a *Report to Lord Burleigh of the cost of delivering a Tun of Gascoigny wine in England in November*, 1583 (*Arber, Eng. Garner*, i. 46), one item is—

"The freight, *primage*, and Dover money on the tun, £1. 13. 0."

And in Linschoten's *Voyage to Goa*, 1594, we are told that in the Spanish carracks employed on the Indian voyages, the Master and the Pilot had specified wages, "as also 'Primage,' and certain tons of freight" (*Ibid., Eng. Garner*, iii. 19).

PRIMITIVITY, primitiveness.

Oh! I can tell you the age of George the Second is likely to be celebrated for more *primitivity* than the disinterestedness of Mr. Deard.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 331 (1759).

PRIMROSED, adorned or covered with primroses: cf. COWSLIPED.

It stood close to the roadside, not one of your broad, level, dusty, glaring causeways, but a zig-zag, up-and-down *primrosed* by-road.—*Savage, Reuben Medlicott*, Bk. I. ch. i.

PRINCEKIN, little prince. Cf. LORDKIN.

Every one of us according to his degree can point to the *Princekins* of private life who are flattered and worshipped.—*The Newcomes*, ch. liii.

PRINCELESS, without a prince.

This county is *Princeless*, I mean, affords no Royal nativities.—*Fuller, Worthies, Rutland* (II. 242).

PRINCELET, a petty prince.

German *princelets* might sell their country piece-meal to French or Russian.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxxii.

PRINCELING, a young or petty prince.

Our hopes, our just desires pursu'd,
To see our *Princeling* with a name indu'd.
Sylvester, Panaretus, 4.

The struggle in his own country has entirely deprived him of revenues as great as any forfeited by their Italian *princelings*.—*Disraeli, Lothair*, ch. xlix.

PRINCESSLY, having the rank of princess.

The busy old tarpaulin uncle I make but my ambassador to Queen Annabella Howe, to engage her (for example-sake to her *princessly* daughter) to join in their cause.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 221.

PRINCUM-PRANCUM. Grose gives "Mrs. Princum Prancum, a nice, precise, formal madam."

Princum Prancum is a fine dance.—*Burton Anatomy*, p. 533.

What dance?
No wanton jig I hope, no dance is lawful
But *Prinkum-Prankum*.
Randolph, Muses' Looking Glass, v. 1.

PRINCUMS, niceties of behaviour, scruples.

My behaviour may not yoke
With the nice *princums* of that folk.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, Cant. I.

PRIVACY, a private matter.

The dislikers of the Liturgie bare themselves high upon the judgement of Master Calvin in his letter (four years since) to the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protectour, now no longer a *privacie*, because publickly printed in his Epistles.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VII. ii. 18.

PRIVIE, privet. See quotation from Tusser *s. v.* PRIM.

The borders round about are set with *priuie* sweete,
Where neuer bird but nightingale presumde to set his feete.
N. Breton, Daffodils and Primroses, p. 3.

PRIZE, to risk or venture.

Thou'rt worthy of the title of a squire,
That durst, for proof of thy affection,
And for thy mistress' favour, *prize* thy blood.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 175.

PRIZEABLE, valuable; in use in Sussex.

Be careful of what love you venture for;
For in so much as love is better worth,
So prudence is more *prizeable* in love.
Taylor, Virgin Widow, II. i.

The courage of the tongue
Is truly, like the courage of the hand,
A *prizeable* possession.
Ibid., St. Clement's Eve, I. i.

PRO AND CON, used as a verb, to weigh the arguments on both sides. See quotation from Southey *s. v.* SHILLI-SHALLIER.

A man in soliloquy reasons with himself, and *pros* and *cons* and weighs all his designs.—*Congreve, Epist. Ded. to Double Dealer*.

My father's resolution of putting me into breeches . . . had nevertheless been *pro'd and con'd*, and judicially talked over betwixt him and my mother.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, iv. 197.

PROBALITY, probability.

[After describing a far-fetched derivation for the name Brigantes.] But if such a conjecture may take place, others might with as great *probality* derive them from the Brigantes of Britaine.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. p. 84.

PROBATORIE, house for novices.

In the same yeere Christian Bishop of Lismore . . . and Pope Eugenius, a venerable man, with whom he was in the *Probatorie* at Clarevall, who also ordained him to be the Legate in Ireland, . . . departed to Christ.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 151.

PROBE, a printer's proof.

The thanksgiving for the queen's majesty's preservation I have inserted into the collect, which was apter place in my opiuion than in the psalm; ye shall see in the *probe* of the print, and after judge.—*Grindal's Remains*, p. 268.

PROCEROUS, lofty.

The compasse about the wall of this new mount is five hundreth foot, . . . and the *procerous* stature of it, so embailing and girdling in this mount, twentie foot and sixe inches.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 153).

PROCESS, to sue by legal process.

He was at the quarter-sessions *processing* his brother.—*Miss Edgeworth, Ennui*, ch. viii

PROCESSION, to go in procession. Bale, quoted by R., speaks of men being *processioned*, i. e. beset with processions (and other externals of religion).

There is eating, and drinking, and *processioning*, and masquerading.—*Colman, Man and Wife*, Act I.

Thirteen St. Edmundsbury monks are at last seen *processioning* towards the Winchester Manorhouse. — *Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. xcviii.

Truly this insolatio suits my old bones better than *processioning*.—*Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy*, v. 1.

PROCESSIONER, one who goes in procession.

The *processioners* seeing them running towards them, and with them the troopers of the holy brotherhood with their cross-bows, began to fear some evil accident.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. IV. ch. xxv.

PROCHRONISM, anachronism.

The *prochronisms* in these mysteries are very remarkable.—*Archæol.*, xxvii. 252 (1838).

PROCLAIMANT, proclaimer.

I was spared the pain of being the first *proclaimant* of her flight.—*E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. xii.

PROCTORIZED, an undergraduate sent for a proctor for some misdemeanour is said to be proctorized.

One don't like to go in while there's any chance of a real row, as you call it, and so gets *proctorized* in one's old age for one's patriotism.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xii.

PRODIGALISE, to lavish.

Major Mac Blarney *prodigalises* his offers of service in every conceivable department of life.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XVII. ch. i.

PRODUCTIVITY, power of production.

They have reinforced their own *productivity*, by the creation of that marvellous machinery which differences this age from any other age.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. x.

PROFANATORY, profaning.

Every one now had tasted the wassail-cup, except Paulina, whose *pas de fée ou de fantasie* nobody thought of interrupting to offer so *profanatory* a draught.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxv.

PROFESSORESS, female professor.

If I had children to educate, I would at ten or twelve years of age, have a professor, or *professoress*, of whist for them.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xxx.

PROFICIAT. "Properly (Cotgrave says), a fee or benevolence bestowed on bishops in manner of a welcome, immediately after their instalment."

[He] would have caused him to be burnt alive, had it not been for Morgante, who for his *proficiat* and other small fees gave him nine tuns of beer.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxx.

PROFICIENCY, a start or advance; generally applied to the student, not the study.

By means whereof the Hebrew and Chaldaick tongues, which few in Oxon understood, when I first came thither, became to be so generally embraced, and so chearfully studied, that it received a wonderful *proficiency*, and that too in a shorter time than a man can easily imagine.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 317.

PROFUSER, lavisher.

Fortune's a blind *profuser* of her own,
Too much she gives to some, enough to none.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 255.

PROG, food. The word is in R. and L., but the subjoined is an earlier example than any there given.

The Abbot also every Saturday was to visit their beds, to see if they had not shuffled in some softer matter or purloyned some *progge* for themselves.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, v. p. 290.

PROGENERATE, to beget.

They were all *progenerated* colonies from a Scythian or Tartar race.—*Archæol.*, ii. 250 (1773).

PROGERMINATION, birth; growth.

Ignoble births which shame the stem
That gave *progermination* unto them.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 270.

PROHIBITER, one who forbids.

Cecilia, with a sort of steady dismay in her countenance, cast her eyes round the church, with no other view than that of seeing from what corner the *prohibiter* would start. — *Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. IX. ch. viii.

PROKER. Colman, in a note, says, "*Hibernicè*, proker; *Anglicè*, poker."

Before the antique Hall's turf fire
Was stretch'd the Porter, Con Maguire,
Who, at stout Usquebaugh's command,
Snor'd with his *proker* in his hand.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 46.

The *prokers* are not half so hot or so long,
By an inch or two, either in handle or prong.
Ingoldsby Legends (Old Woman in Grey).

PROLEGOMENOUS, introductory.

It may not be amiss in the *prolegomenous* or introductory chapter to say something of that species of writing which is called the

marvellous.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. i.

PROLIFY, to bring forth offspring.

There remained in the heart of such some piece of ill-temper unreformed, which in time *prolified*, and sent out great and wasting sins.—*Sanderson*, v. 338.

PROLIX, long: usually applied to a speech, or argument, or book.

She had also a most *prolix* beard and mustachios.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Sept. 15, 1655.

PROLOCUTRIX, spokeswoman.

Lady Countesse, hath the Lords made you a charter, and sent you (for that you are an eloquent speaker) to be their aduocate and *prolocutrix*?—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 141.

A furious clash fell between them who should be the *prolocutrix*.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 33.

PROLONGATE, to prolong or lengthen.

His *prolongated* nose
Should guard his grinning mouth from blows.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. ii.

PROMENADER, walker; see next entry. *Promenade* as a substantive is at least as old as 1648. See quotation from Bp. Mountague in R. and L.; the latter also has *promenade* as a verb, with an example from Tennyson.

Play, laughter, or even a stare out of window at the sinful, merry, Sabbath-breaking *promenaders* were all forbidden.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. i.

PROMENADERESS woman taking a walk.

Frilled promenaders saunter under the trees; white-muslin *promenaderess*, in green parasol, leaning on your arm.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. VI. ch. iv.

PROMISCUITY, confusion.

The God-abstractions of the modern polytheism are nearly in as sad a state of perplexity and *promiscuity* as were the more substantial deities of the Greeks.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, lxxv.

PROMISEFULL, full of promises.

So som he wins with *promisefull* intreats,
With presents som, and som with rougher threats.—*Sylvester, Babylon*, 96.

PROMONTORIOUS, overhanging like a promontory, and so, high and predominant.

The Papists brag of their numerous multitude, and *promontorious* celsitude.—*Adams*, i. 422.

PROMONTORY, used adjectively = high; projecting.

He found his flockes grazing vpon the *Promontorie* Mountaines.—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 23.

Who sees not that the clambering goats get upon rocks and *promontory* places?—*Adams*, i. 428.

PROMOVAL, advancement.

Tell me if my recommendation can in anything be steadable for the *promoval* of the good of that youth.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xxix.

PROMPTERICAL, pertaining to a prompter.

The Prompter's Boy, Messieurs, must stand
Near the Stage-Door, close at the Prompter's hand;
Holding a Nomenclature that's numerical,
Which tallies with the Book *prompterical*.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 14.

PROPAGATE, to scatter.

This short harangue *propagated* the Juncto, and put an end to their resolves; however they took care of their fee, but then left all concern for the lady behind them.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 544.

PROPAGATRESS, female promoter.

Tell me freely if you have a mind to see Saturnia again, your native soyle . . . the prime *propagatresse* of religion and learning.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 89.

PROPENSELY, deliberately.

Others . . . looked upon it on the contrary as a real and substantial oath *propensly* formed against Yorick.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iii. 203.

PROPENSIVE, favourable.

Edward the Thirde of his *propensive* minde towardes them, united to Yarmouth Kirtley-road from it seaven mile vacant.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 152).

PROPERATION, haste.

There is great preparation of this banquet, *properation* to it, participation of it.—*Adams*, i. 216.

PROPERLY, quite; entirely.

Thence he carried me to the King's closet, where such variety of pictures and other things of value and rarity that I was *properly* confounded, and enjoyed no pleasure in the sight of them.—*Pepys*, June 24, 1664.

All which I did assure my lord was most *properly* false, and nothing like it true.—*Ibid.*, July 14, 1664.

PROPERTY-MAN, the man in a theatre who makes or provides the things required for the dramas represented at theatres.

The religion of the day is a theatrical Sinai, where the thunders are supplied by

the *property-man.—Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. xiii.

PROPHECY-MONGER, an inventor of prophecies.

The English [are] observed by forrainers to be the greatest *prophecy-mongers*, and whilst the Devil knows their diet, they shall never want a dish to please the palate.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IV. ii. 46.

PROPHET, to prophesy.

Nor *propheting* Helenus when he foretold
dangerous hard haps,
Forspake this burial mourning, nor filthye
Celæno.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, III. 727.

PROPHETIZE, to prophesy.

Heer sorrow stopt the door
Of his sad voice, and almost dead for woe,
The *prophetizing* spirit forsooke him so.
Sylvester, Handie Crafts, 785.

Nor, thrild with bodkins, raves in frantik-wise,
And in a furie seems to *prophetize*.
Ibid., Schisme, 563.

PROPLESS, without support or props.

The dull Earth's *propless* massie Ball
Stands steddy still.
Sylvester, Seventh day, first weeke, 94.

This our Globe hangs *proplesse* in the air.
Ibid., Little Bartas, 287.

Encrease thy streames, laye ope the water-springs,
That earth's foundations (*proplesse*) may appeare.—*Davies, Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 12.

PROPONTEY, the Propontis, or Sea of Marmora.

There are above forty severall nations, both in Europe and Asia, which have the Sclavonick for their vulgar speech; it reacheth from Mosco the court of the great Knez to the Turk's seraglio in Constantinople, and so over the *Propontey* to divers places in Asia.—*Howell, Forraine Travell*, Sect. xi.

PROPOSEDLY, purposely.

They had *proposedly* been plann'd and pointed against him.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 117.

PROPRIATE, special, or, perhaps, appropriated; assimilated.

But any simple Tom will tell ye,
The source of life is in the belly,
From whence are sent out those supplies,
Without whose *propriate* sympathies
We should be neither strong nor wise.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. 7.

PROPULSITY, propulsion; motive power. Davies says of Eternity—

It euer was: that was ere Time had roome
To stirre itselfe by Heau'n's *propulsity*.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 10.

PROREX, viceroy.

In the second part of *Tamburlaine*, Orcanes is described in the *Dramatis Personæ* as King of Natolia, and Gazellus as Viceroy of Byron; the latter addresses the former (I. i.) as "*Prorex* of the world."

Create him *Prorex* of all Africa.—*Marlowe, 1 Tamburlaine*, I. i.

PRORITATION, provocation; challenging.

Your Maimonides, after all your *proritation*, holds no other than fair terms with our Samaritan Chronicle.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, x. 399.

PROSAICISM, the character of prose.

As regards verbal construction, the more prosaic a poetical style is, the better. Through this species of *prosaicism*, Cowper, with scarcely any of the higher poetical elements, came very near making his age fancy him the equal of Pope.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, xxviii.

PROSAIST, one devoid of the poetical temperament.

Without life, without colour or verdure; that is to say, Mignet is heartily and altogether a *prosaist*; you are too happy that he is not a quack as well.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 121.

PROSAPIE, stock (Latin, *prosapia*).

My harte abhorreth that I should so
In a woman's kirtle my self disguise,
Beyng a manne, and begotten to
Of a mannes *prosapie*, in manly wise.
Udal's Erasmus, Apophth., p. 69.

PROSCENIUM, the front of the stage: a Latin word, but used as English.

Lips she has, all rubie red,
Cheeks like creame enclarited:
And a nose that is the grace
And *proscenium* of the face.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 146.

During his time, from the *Proscenium* ta'en, Thalia and Melpomene both vanish'd.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 16.

These thoughts dwelt long with Sterling; and for a good while, I fancy, kept possession of the *proscenium* of his mind; madly parading there to the exclusion of all else.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. xiv.

PROSCIND, to rend.

They did too much *proscind* and prostitute (as it were) the Imperial purple.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 573.

PROSEMAN, a prose writer. The second extract is from some complimentary verses from Garrick to John-

son on the publication of the English Dictionary.

Although a prayse or other report may be allowed beyond credit, it may not be beyond all measure, specially in the *proseman*.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xviii.

Let them rally their heroes, send forth all their powers,
Their verse-men and *prose-men*, then match them with ours.
Boswell, Life of Johnson, ii. 53.

PROSNE. See quotation.

I will conclude this point with a saying, not out of Calvin or Beza who may be thought partial, but out of a *prosne* or homily made . . . two hundred years ago. —*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 56.

PROSOPOPEY, personification. This Anglicised form of *prosopopœia* has not become current.

The wittessly-malicious *prosopopey* wherein my Refuter brings in the Reverend and Peerless Bishop of London pleading for his wife to the Metropolitan, becomes well the mouth of a scurril Mass-priest.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 235.

PROSPECTLESS, without any view.

Imagine its being as dismal and *prospectless* as if it stood "on Stanmore's wintry wild!"—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 330 (1770).

PROSTITE.

But Fortune, that can change her mind,
Weary at last of being unkind,
And thinking now her *Prostite* had
For youth's excursions dearly paid,
Concludes it time to give him aid.
D'Urfey, Athenian Jilt.

PROSTRATOR, one who overturns.

Common people . . are the great and infallible *prostrators* of all religion, vertue, honour, order, peace, civility, and humanity, if left to themselves.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 189.

PROTARCH, a chief ruler.

In the age of the Apostles and the age next succeeding, the highest order in the Church under the Apostles were national *Protarchs* or Patriarchs.—*Bramhall*, ii. 149.

PROTECTEE, person protected. The Fr. *protegé* may be deemed naturalised.

Your *protectee*, White, was clerk to my cousin.—*W. Taylor of Norwich*, 1807 (*Memoirs*, ii. 198).

PROTECTIVENESS, sense of extending protection.

Among the blessings of love there is hardly one more exquisite than the sense that in uniting the beloved life to ours we can watch over its happiness, bring comfort where hardship was, and over memories of privation and suffering open the sweetest fountains of joy. Deronda's love for Mirah was strongly imbued with that blessed *protectiveness*.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxx.

PROTECTORAL, pertaining to a protector, or, as in the extract, to the Protector. L. has *protectorial*.

The death of Cromwel . . . and perhaps some untoward circumstances that occurred in the contention of the representative system and the *protectoral* power, overturned to the very foundation that fabric of government which he had so ably begun to erect.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, i. 225.

PROTECTORIAN, pertaining to the Protector; Cromwellian. L. has *protectorial*.

This Lord . . . during the tyranny of the *Protectorian* times kept his secret Loyalty to his Sovereign.—*Fuller, Worthies, Hereford* (i. 465).

PROTERVITY, petulance.

Companion to T. Becket in his exile, but no partner in his *protervity* against his Prince.—*Fuller, Worthies, Wilts* (ii. 442).

PROTESTED, a bill not accepted or not paid by the person on whom it is drawn is said to be protested. This is applied in the second extract to one person not endorsing the statement made by another.

The bill lies for payment at Dollar's and Co., in Birchin-lane, and if not taken up this afternoon will be *protested*.—*Colman, The Spleen*, Act I.

"I said—I did nothing," cried Lady Cecilia. . . . An appealing look to Helen was however *protested*. "To the best of my recollection at least," Lady Cecilia immediately added.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. vi.

PROTESTION, protestation: the word seems to be meant, in the extract, to jingle with "affection," like "glances" with "fancies."

Neither may I think your glaunces to be fancies, nor your greatest *protestion* any assurance of deepe affection.—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 54.

PROTOCANONICAL, applied to the canonical books of Scripture, as distinguished from the Apocryphal or deutero-canonical books.

[The Creed] is the word of God, though not the Scripture of God, not sovereign but subordinate, not *protocanonical* Scripture, yet the key of the holy Scripture.—*Adams*, iii. 86.

PROTOCOL, to issue protocols.

Serene Highnesses who sit there *protocolling*, and manifestoing, and consoling mankind. — *Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. VI. ch. iii.

PROTO-PARENTS, Adam and Eve, as being our first parents: a hybrid word.

For since our *Proto-parents'* lowest fall,
Our wisdom's highest pitch (God wot) is low.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 23.

PROTRACK, to protract.

But with thy Dayes thy Dolours to *protrack*,
Thou shalt from thence unto Bethulia pack.
Sylvester, Bethulia's Rescue, ii. 439.

PROTRACTOR, an instrument in surveying, by which angles are taken.

This parallelogram is not, as Mr. Sheres would the other day have persuaded me, the same as a *protractor*, which do so much the more make me value it, but of itself is a most useful instrument.—*Pepys*, Feb. 4, 1668-9.

PROTRITE, worn out.

They are but old and rotten errors, *protrite* and putid opinions of the ancient Gnosticks.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 195.

PROUD, to make or be proud.

Sister *proudes* sister, brother hardens brother,
And one companion doth corrupt another.
Sylvester, The Trophies, 1333.

There *prowdeth* Pow'r, here Prowesse brighter shines. — *Ibid., Henrie the Great*, 117.

PROUDLING, a proud person.

Milde to the Meek, to *Proudlings* sterne and strict.—*Sylvester, Henrie the Great*, 152.

PROVENDER, to feed.

His horses (quatenus horses) are *provendered* as epicurely.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 179).

PROVENUES, provisions.

Our liberal Creator hath thought good to furnish our tables with . . . the rich and dainty *provenues* of our gardens and orchards. —*Bp. Hall, Works*, vi. 376.

PROVERB. See extract.

Some will have a Proverb so called from *verbum* a word, and *pro* (as in *proavus*) signifying *before*, being a speech which time out of mind hath had peaceable possession in the mouths of many people. Others deduce it from *verbum* a word, and *pro* for *vice* (as in *pro-præses*), *instead of*, because it is not to be taken in the literal sense, one thing being put for another. — *Fuller, Worthies*, ch. ii.

PROVERBIALIZE, to use proverbs.

But I forbear from any further *proverbializing*, lest I should be thought to have rifled my Erasmus's adages. — *Kennet's Erasmus, Praise of Folly*, p. 135.

PROVERBIZE, to make into a proverb; to call proverbially.

For house-hold rules read not the learned writs
Of the Stagirian (glory of good wits);
Nor his whom for his honny-steeped stile,
They *proverbiz'd* the Attik-house yer-while.
Sylvester, Seventh day, first week, 653.

PROVISIONLESS, foodless.

The air clipped keen, the night was fanged with frost,
And they *provisionless*.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

PROWESSFUL, powerful; vigorous.

Nimrod usurps: his *prowesful* policy
To gain himself the goal of soverainty.
Sylvester, Babylon (Argument).

PROWLERY, robbery; cheat.

Thirty-seven monopolies with other sharking *prowleries* were decry'd in one proclamation.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 51.

PRUDERY. The extract shows that in 1718 this word was somewhat unfamiliar; the speaker, however, is a Quaker hosier's wife, who, of course, was not likely to be among the first to pick up new terms of that kind. The earliest example of *prudery* in the Dicts. is from the *Tatler*, No. 126 (1709).

Mrs. Lov. The world begins to see your *prudery*.

Mrs. Prim. Prudery! What, do they invent new words as well as new fashions? Ah! poor fantastic age, I pity thee.—*Centlivre, Bold Stroke for a Wife*, Act II.

PRUNELLAED, gowned; the barristers' gowns being made of stuff called prunello. Grose gives "Mr. Prunella = a parson," for a similar reason.

Nods the *prunella'd* bar, attorneys smile.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 136.

PRUTENIC, Prussian. Rimhold in 1562 published a work on the motions of the heavenly bodies, which he called *Prutenicæ Tabulæ cœlestium motuum*, and he states that he styles these tables *Prutenic*, to transmit to posterity the memory of the liberality of Albert, Duke of Prussia, to whom the book is dedicated. See *N. and Q.*, I. i. 284.

I trust anon, by the help of an infallible guide, to perfect such *Prutenic* tables, as shall mend the astronomy of our wide expositors.—*Milton, Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*, ch. i.

PSALM, to sing.

That we her subjects, whom He blesseth by her,
Psalming His praise may sound the same the higher.—*Sylvester, Handie Crafts*, 73.

PSALMODY, to sing.

It is an event which can be looked on; which may still be execrated, still be celebrated and *psalmodied;* but which it were better now to begin understanding.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 119.

The deathless suicidal Vengeur is written deep in innumerable French songs and *psalmodyings*.—*Ibid.*, iv. 211.

PSALTERIAN, sweet, like the notes of a psaltery. (Cf. Ezek. xxxiii. 32; Ecclus. xl. 21.)

Then once again the charmed God began
An oath, and through the serpent's ears it ran
Warm, tremulous, devout, *psalterian*.
Keats, Lamia.

PSALTERY, usually, a musical instrument, but here = psalter.

She had been such a good and religious woman; so good indeed that she knew all the *Psaltery* by heart, ay, and a great part of the Testament besides.—*Essays of Elia* (*Dream-children*).

PSEUDO-BIBLE, false Bible.

The work which the reader has now the privilege of perusing is as justly entitled to the name of the Koran as the so-called *pseudo-bible* itself, because the word signifies "that which ought to be read."—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter ix.

PSEUDODOX, false opinion.

Shame we not to call sickness health, and to maintain the atheistical *pseudodox*, which judgeth evil good and darkness light?—*Adams*, i. 435.

According to the Hebrew paradox, Nothing is good but a woman; which others lewdly thwart with a *pseudodox*, Nothing is bad but a woman.—*Ibid.*, iii. 138.

PSEUDODOXALL, false; mistaken. In the extract *Orosia* = Wales; *Gherionian* = English.

Orosia is much degenerated from what she was by the Gherionian sectaries, who have infected the inhabitants with so many *pseudodoxall* and gingling opinions.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 122.

PSYCHAL, pertaining to the soul.

There are some who will find it hard to reconcile the *psychal* impossibility of refraining from admiration with the too-hastily attained mental conviction that, critically, there is nothing to admire.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, xxxvi.

PSYCHOPANNUCHIST, one who believed that the soul after death entered on an eternal night or sleep.

The Saducees might deny and overthrow the resurrection against Christ; or the *Psychopannuchists* the soul's immortality.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 283.

PSYLLY, the flea-wort, *inula conyza*.

The dropsie-breeding, sorrow-bringing *psylly*, Here called flea-wort.—*Sylvester, The Furies*, 176.

PTOCHOGONY. See extract.

The whole plan of the Bishop of London is a *ptochogony*—a generation of beggars.—*Sydney Smith, Third Letter to Archd. Singleton.*

PUBLICATE, to publish.

Little sins in them [the Clergy], if *publicated*, grow great by their scandall and contagion.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 115.

PUCKER, consternation; disturbance.

The whole parish was in a *pucker;* some thought the French had landed; others imagined the commodore's house was beset by thieves.—*Smollett, Peregrine Pickle*, ch. ii.

PUCKLE, a spirit; a puck. See extract *s. v.* HELL-WAIN.

PUDDER, to potter: the Dicts. only have it as an active verb.

Som almost alwayes *pudder* in the mud
Of sleepy pools, and neuer brook the flood
Of crystall streams.
Sylvester, Fifth day, first week, 172.

PUDDING-HEART, coward.

Go, *pudding-heart*,
Take thy huge offal and white liver hence.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. II. iii. 1.

PUDDING-HOUSE, stomach. Cf. BREAD-BASKET.

He . . thrust him downe his *pudding-house* at a gobbe.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 166)..

PUDDLE, a term of contempt; used both as substantive and adjective.

It seems the *puddle*-poet did hope that the jingling of his rhymes would drown the sound of his false quantity.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, I. iii. 1.

I remember, when I was quite a boy, hearing her called a limping old *puddle*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. VII. ch. v.

PUDGY, soft and fat.

The vestry clerk, as everybody knows, is a short *pudgy* little man in black.—*Sketches by Boz*, ch. i.

She surveyed him blandly; and with infinite grace put forward one of the *pudgy* little hands in one of the dirty gloves.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. vii.

PUDSEY, fat, pudgy; hands are playfully called *puds*.

He arose, took the little thing from me, kissed its forehead, its cheek, its lips, its little *pudsey* hands, first one, then the other. —*Richardson, Grandison*, vii. 232.

PUERILES, childish things.

Which seek . . to reduce ancient churches of long growth, of tall and manly stature, to their *pueriles*, their long coats and cradles.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 27.

PUERILITY, the time of childhood; usually = childishness.

Whether it be Tully or Panætius that says it, or both, it is well said, as I learnt it in my lessons of *puerility*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 30.

PUFF-RING.

The goldsmith is not behinde . . , they are most of them skil'd in alcumie, and can temper mettals shrewdly, with no little profit to themselves, and disadvantage to the buier; beside *puffe-ringes* and quaint conceits, which I omit.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 416).

PUFFROAR, noisy blowing.

East, weast, and south wynd with *pufroare* mightelye ramping.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, II. 437.

PUFF-STONE.

That soft, easy-to-be wrought stone at Great Banington called *puff-stone*, prodigiously strong and lasting; a great deal of which hath been used in the repairs of Westminster Abbey. — *Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 284.

PUFF-WIG, a species of wig.

Here, sirrah, here's ten guineas for thee; get thyself a drugget suit and a *puff-wig*, and so I dub thee Gentleman-Usher.—*Farquhar, The Inconstant*, Act I.

PUG, a name given to the fox.

There is a dead silence till *pug* is well out of cover, and the whole pack well in . . . Away he goes in gallant style, and the whole field is hard up, till *pug* takes a stiff country. —*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. viii.

Cunning old farmers rode off at inexplicable angles to some well-known haunts of *pug*.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. i.

PUG, applied to a woman; the original *gouge* = woman, but often with an ill signification.

In the vigour of his age he married Gargumelle, daughter to the king of the Parpaillons, a jolly *pug*, and well-mouthed wench.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. iii.

PUG, "a kind of loam" (*Parish's Sussex Glossary*); but *pugs* in extracts seem to be another name for rotten chaff, &c.

It can not abide rank mucke, but contenteth itselfe with rotten chaffe or *pugs*, and such like plain mullock.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 5.

The best way to keep onions is in corn, chaf, and such like *pugs*.—*Ibid.*, xix. 6.

PUGIL, a boxer.

He was no little one, but *saginati corporis bellua*, as Curtius says of Dioxippus the *pugil*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 37.

PUGINESQUERY, that which has to do with ecclesiastical architecture, from Pugin, the well-known architect.

When they talk *Puginesquery*, I stick my head on one side attentively, and "think the more," like the lady's parrot.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. vi.

PUGNANT, conflicting. Gauden (*Tears of the Church*, p. 652) hopes for a time when those in high places will determine matters with a view to the future happiness of their country, rather than "to the present pregnant and *pugnant* interests."

Thee fat[e]s are *pugnant*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 463.

PUGNOSE, nose turned up like a pug's.

Then half arose, from beside his toes,
His little pug-dog with his little *pugnose*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Hand of Glory*).

PUISSING, buzzing; in some copies the word is *puling*.

The merry crickett, *puissing* flye,
The piping gnatt for minstrillsey.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 471.

PULL, advantage.

You will be the companion of her pleasures; dressed as well as herself, courted by every man who has a design upon her, and make a market of her every day. Oh, you'll have quite the *pull* of me in employment. —*Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor*, Act III. sc. i.

Why does not some one publish a list of the young male nobility and baronetage, their names, weights, and probable fortunes? I don't mean for the matrons of May Fair; they have the list by heart and study it in secret, but for young men in the world; so that they may know what their chances are, and who naturally has the *pull* over them.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xli.

PULPITARIAN, a preacher.

The Scottish brethren were acquainted by common intercourse with these directions that had netled the aggrieved *pulpitarians*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 90.

PULPITMAN, preacher.

He was an excellent *pulpitman*, happy in raising the affections of his auditory, which having got up, he would keep up, till the close of his sermon.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. iii. 33.

Dr. Hooper preached . . . This is one of the first rank of *pulpitmen* in the nation.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Nov. 5, 1681.

PULPITRY, preaching, sermonizing.

They teach not that to govern well is to train up a nation in true wisdom and virtue . . . and that this is the true flourishing of a land, other things follow as the shadow does the substance; to teach thus were mere *pulpitry* to them.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, Bk. II.

PULVERATE, to crumble or grind to dust.

They litter them in their own dung, first dried in the Sunne and *pulverated*.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 65.

PUMP, a fishing question: the verb occurs in *Hudibras*.

I was the easier indeed because, for all her *pumps*, she gave no hints of the key and the door, &c., which, had he communicated to her, she could not have forborne giving me a touch of.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 208.

PUMPIAN, pompous?

Can that nation pass over such a triumph as this entertainment without *Pumpian* words and ruffling grandiloquence.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 120.

PUNCH-GUT, pot-bellied: perhaps misprint for *paunch-gut*.

O swinish, *punch-gut* God, say they, that smells rank of the sty he was sowed up in. —*Kennet's Erasm., Praise of Folly*, p. 19.

PUNCTILIO, exact point or moment of time.

In that *punctilio* of time wherein the bullets struck him . . . he is in an instant disanimated.—*The Unhappy Marksman*, 1659 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 4).

PUNGER, a sea-crab-fish.

The great varietie of fishes that it [the Irish Sea] breedeth, as Salmons, . . . Plaice, *Pungers*, Cods.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 59.

PUNIESHIP, early beginning; youth.

In the *punieship* or nonage of Cerdicke Sandes . . . the best houses and walles there were of mudde.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 171).

PUNKISH, meretricious.

These *punkish* outsides beguile the needy traveller; he thinks there cannot be so many rooms in a house, and never a one to harbour a poor stranger.—*Adams*, i. 28.

PUNNAGE, punning.

The man who maintains that he derives gratification from any such chapters of *punnage* as Hood was in the daily practice of committing to paper, should not be credited upon oath.——*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, clxxvii.

PUNTER, one who marks the puntos or points; a professional gambler.

There used to be grown men in London who loved . . . . to accompany lads to the gaming-table, and perhaps have an understanding with the *punters*.—*Thackeray, Virginians*, ch. xxx.

Lord Kew was playing with a crowd of awe-struck amateurs and breathless *punters* admiring his valour and fortune. — *Ibid., Newcomes*, ch. xxviii.

PUNTO, minutia: the Dicts. only give the word as a term in fencing. The subjoined is in a letter from Abp. Williams to the Duke of Buckingham when in Spain, giving the Duke some hints as to his conduct, especially as to paying due respect to Prince Charles.

This cannot be any way offensive to your own, and is expected to the utmost *punto* by that other nation.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 150.

PUPIL, used adjectively: in quite modern days pupil-teacher has become a compound substantive: with a different meaning from that which the words have in the first extract.

I hate a *pupil* teacher, I endure not an instructer that comes to me under the wardship of an overseeing fist.—*Milton, Areopagitica*, p. 32.

You were . . . prepared at the *pupil* age of seventeen to play the part of a fox.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, ii. 92.

PUPIL-MONGER, one who takes or teaches pupils.

John Preston . . . was the greatest *Pupil-monger* in England.—*Fuller, Worthies, Northampton* (ii. 171).

PUPPETRY, mimic representation as in a puppet show. R. and L. both have the word with the same quotation from Marston, where it = affectation.

Nay, we must now have nothing brought on stages,
But *puppetry*, and pide ridiculous antickes.
Chapman, Rev. of Bussy D'Ambois, Act I.

Especialy observable was the *pupetry* in the Church of the Minerve, representing the Nativity.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Dec. 24, 1644.

PUPPIFY, to make a puppy (of one's self); to be foolish.

Concerning the peeple I verily believe ther were never any so far degenerated

since the Devill had to do with mankind, never any who did fool and *puppifie* themselfs into such a perfect slavery and confusion.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 29.

PUPPILY, puppy-like.

This impertinent heart is more troublesome to me than my conscience, I think. I shall be obliged to hoarsen my voice and roughen my character, to keep up with its *puppily* dancings.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 79.

PUPPYISM, conceited affectation.

Marianne was spared from the troublesome feelings of contempt and resentment on this impertinent examination of their features, and on the *puppyism* of his manner . . . by remaining unconscious of it all.—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxxiii.

It is surely more tolerable than precocious *puppyism* in the Quadrant, whiskered dandyism in Regent-street and Pall-mall, or gallantry in its dotage anywhere.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Thoughts about People*).

PUPPY-SNATCH, apparently, a snare.

It seem'd indifferent to him
Whether he did or sink or swim;
So he by either means might catch
Us Trojans in a *Puppy-snatch*.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 10.

PURE, purity.

Here are snakes within the grass;
And you methinks, O Vivien, save ye fear
The monkish manhood, and the mask of *pure*
Worn by this court, can stir them till they sting.—*Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.*

PURE, right; well.

I was quiet enough till my husband told me what *pure* lives the London ladies live abroad with their dancing, meetings, and junketings.—*Wycherley, Country Wife*, iii. 1.

Mr. Peter's niece said, "Well, Miss Andrews, I hope before we part, we shall be told the happy day." My good master heard her, and said, "You shall, you shall, madam." "That's *pure*," said Miss Darnford.—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 217.

PURELY, very well.

Well, he is kinder and kinder, and, thank God, *purely* recovered.—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 56.

So, Mr. Reynolds, if the ladies' prayers are of any avail, you ought to be *purely*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. xvi.

"Lawk a' massey, Mr. Benjamin," cries a stout motherly woman in a red cloak, as they enter the field; "be that you? Well I never, you do look *purely*.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. I. ch. ii.

PURFLY, seamed (?), referring to the marks on Johnson's face: *purfled* = embroidered.

The *purfly*, sand-blind lubber and blubber, with his open mouth, and face of bruised honey-comb; yet already dominant, imperial, irresistible.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 72.

PURGATORIAN, a believer in purgatory. Mede (quoted by R. and L.) has the word as an adjective = purgatorial.

Boswell. We see in Scripture that Dives still retained an anxious concern about his brethren.

Johnson. Why, sir, we must either suppose that passage to be metaphorical, or hold, with many divines and all *Purgatorians*, that departed souls do not all at once arrive at the utmost perfection of which they are capable.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson*, iii. 193.

PURKY WHEAT, apparently the same as TURKEY WHEAT, *q. v.*

Maine wheat that is mixed with white and with red,
Is next to the best in the market man's hed:
So Turkey or *Purkey Wheat* many doe loue,
Because it is flowrie, as others aboue.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 49.

PURL, to turn over.

They commonly paddle in companies of three; so that whenever one is *purled*, the other two come on each side of him, each takes a hand, and with amazing skill and delicacy they reseat him in his cocked hat, which never sinks, only *purls*.—*Reade, Never too late to Mend*, ch. xxxviii.

PURPOSEFUL, important; material.

Of such rites in the Pacific islands the most hideously *purposeful* accounts reach us from the Fiji group.—*E. Tylor, Primitive Culture*, i. 459.

PURPURE, purple.

The ground that erst was yellow, greene, and blew,
Is overclad with blood in *purpure* hew.
Hudson's Judith, v. 342.

PURSE-FULL, rich.

Dr. Percy's next difficulty was how to supply the *purse-full* and purse-proud citizen with motive and occupation.—*Miss Edgeworth, Patronage*, ch. xix.

PURSE-LEECH, one who grasps at money.

Whilst the king and his faithfuls retained their places of dominion, we enjoyed such golden days of peace and plenty, as we must never see again, so long as you harpyes, you sucking *purse-leeches*, and your implements be our masters.—*British Bellman*, 1648 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 625).

PURSE-MILKING, expensive; extortionate. Burton calls lawyers "a *purse-milking* nation, a clamorous company,

gowned vultures" (*Democ. to Reader*, p. 49).

PURSE-PINCHED, poor.

Ladies and Lords, *purse-pinchèd* and soule-pain'd,
Poore, Rich and all (rich in all blessednesse),
Blesse Him by whom yee haue till now re-main'd,
To tast these Tymes which yeeld sweet joyes vnfain'd.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 14.

PURSUMENT, pursuit.

The Spachies are horsemen, weaponed for the most part at once with bow, mase, lance, harquebush, and cymiter; whereof they haue the seuerall vses, agreeing with their fights, their flights, or *pursuments*.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 48.

PUSEYISM, a name given to the great religious revival, now more commonly spoken of as the Oxford movement. "Great of course was my joy when in the last days of 1833 he [Dr. Pusey] showed a disposition to make common cause with us. His Tract on fasting appeared as one of the series with the date of December 21. He was not, however, I think, fully associated in the movement till 1835 and 1836, when he published his Tract on Baptism, and started the Library of the Fathers. He at once gave to us a position and a name" (*Newman, Apologia*, p. 136).

Had there been no Coleridge, neither hae this been, nor had English *Puseyism*, or some other strange enough universal portents been.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. II. ch. ii.

PUSHERY, pushing; forwardness. The extract is from a letter of Mr. Twining's, the translator of Aristotle's *Poetics*.

I actually asked for this dab of preferment; it is the first piece of *pushery* I ever was guilty of.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 45.

PUSS-GENTLEMAN, an effeminate man.

I cannot talk with civet in the room,
A fine *puss-gentleman* that's all perfume.
Cowper, Conversation, 284.

PUT, question, or thrust, as we sometimes say.

The dear creature, I doubted not, wanted to instruct me how to answer the captain's home *put*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 316.

PUT-CASE, one who suggests or argues hypothetical cases. *Put-case* was an expression in our older writers = suppose.

He used to say that no man could be a good lawyer that was not a *put-case*.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 20.

PUTE, a word that seems always to be joined with "pure," and to have much the same meaning.

Arminius . . . acknowledges faith to be the pure *pute* gift of God.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, x. 482.

Pure, *Pute* Italians preferred in England transmitted the gain they got . . into their own country.—*Fuller, Worthies, York* (ii. 540).

Dangerfield had the honour to be a single discoverer of a pure and *pute* sham-plot, name and thing, and was concerned in nothing else; which stamped that famous title upon his performance, from whence the very word sham was taken, to serve in the English language with like propriety as *ψευδος* in the Greek. —*North, Examen*, p. 256.

That cause . . was pure and *pute* factions. —*Ibid.*, p. 527.

PUT FAIR FOR, to be in a fair way of attaining—*to bid fair for* is the more usual phrase.

And he had *put fair for it*, had not death prevented him, by which his life and projects were cut off together.—*Heylin, Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 130.

PUTIDNESS, putridity.

High-tasted sawces made with garlick or onions, purposely applied to tainted meats, to make their *putidness* less perceptible.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 199.

PUTT, stake or scheme? something put out?

2nd Stockbroker. Are you a bull or a bear today, Abraham?
3rd Stockbroker. A bull faith; but I have a good *putt* for next week.
Centlivre, Bold Stroke for a Wife, iv. 1.

PUTTYER, one who works with putty; a glazier.

There are some cracked old houses where the painters and plumbers and *puttyers* are always at work.—*Thackeray, Lovel the Widower*, ch. ii.

PUT-UP. See quotation.

"Well, master," said Blathers . . . "this warn't a *put-up* thing." "And what the devil's a *put-up* thing?" demanded the doctor impatiently. "We call it a *put-up* robbery, ladies," said Blathers, turning to them as if he pitied their ignorance, but had a contempt for the doctor's, "when the servants is in it." —*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxi.

PUZZLEDOM, bewilderment.

I was resolved to travel with him into the land of *puzzledom*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 367.

Mark Armsworth poured a libation to the goddess of *puzzledom* in the shape of a glass of port.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi.

PYCKARDE. See quotation.

A yonge man of Estsexe called Thomas was comminge and goynge, which for his maister's affayres into Scotlande had hyred a small ship, there called a *pyckarde*.—*Vocacyon of Johan Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 455).

PYMPER, pamper, coddle.

Good mistress Statham . . seeing what case I was in, hath fetched me home to her own house, and doth *pymper* me up with all diligence, for I fear a consumption.—*Latimer*, ii. 386.

PYROBALLOGY, treatise or discourse on casting fire.

He was enabled by the help of . . Gobesius's military architecture and *pyroballogy*, translated from the Flemish, to form his discourse with passable perspicuity.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, i. 180.

PYROLATOR, a fire worshipper.

The fire [was rejected] as having too near an analogy to the religion of the *pyrolators*. —*Southey, Thalaba*, Bk. VIII., note.

PYTHONIST, a masculine of Pythoness; perhaps Caiaphas is so called in reference to *St. John* xi. 51.

See the conjuring, proud, remorceless Priest
Rend, in full rage, (too like a furious fiend)
The pompous vestures of this *Pithonist*,
When Christ doth (vrg'd) aright His cause defend.

Davies, Holy Roode, p. 7.

Q

QUACKING TITLES. See quotation.

He has an admirable knack at *quacking titles*; perhaps you may not know what that is, sir; but for my part I do not, I confess, understand it, but they tell me when he gets an old good-for-nothing book, he claps a new title to it, and sells off the whole impression in a week.—*Centlivre, A Gotham Election.*

QUACKLE, to choke; also, to quack: the word being in each sense onomatopœous. See quotation *s. v.* SKRIGGLE.

As he was drinking, the drink, or something in the cup, *quackled* him, stuck so in his throat that he could not get it up nor down, but strangled him presently.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 153.

Simple ducks in those royal waters *quackle* for crumbs from young royal fingers.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. i.

QUADRIMANOUS, four-handed: usually written *quadrumanous*, and applied to a class of animals which includes apes and monkeys. In the extract a comparison between these and some of the revolutionary demagogues is implied.

Hence arises the complexional disposition of some of your guides to pull everything in pieces. At this malicious game they display the whole of their *quadrimanous* activity.—*Burke on Fr. Rev.*, p. 139.

QUADRISYLLABLE, a word of four syllables.

A distinction without a difference could not sustain itself; and both alike disguised their emptiness under this pompous *quadrisyllable*. All words are suspicious, there is an odour of fraud about them, which—being concerned with common things—are so base as to stretch out to four syllables.—*De Quincey, Roman Meals.*

QUADRIVIOUS, in four ways: the Dicts. give *quadrivial*.

This speedily bred a small but numerous vermin. When the cheese was so rotten with them that only the twigs and string kept it from tumbling to pieces and walking off *quadrivious*, it came to table.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

QUADRUPEDAL, pertaining to a quadruped; four-footed; also as a substantive = quadruped. The speaker in the second extract is supposed to be a man who has been turned into an otter.

Morphandra hath been pleased to promise me the favor as to turn you into Man again, if you have a mind to it; and from that groveling *quadrupedal* shape to make you an erect and a rational creture once again.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 6.

My bloud, *in statu quo nunc* be observed, I confess to be the coldest of any *quadrupedals*. —*Ibid.*, p. 11.

QUADRUPEDATED, turned into quadrupeds; turned into beasts.

Spotted we were, and nothing but nakedness was left to cover us, . . . *quadrupedated* with an earthly, stooping, grovelling covetousness.—*Adams*, i. 399.

QUADRUPEDISM, the condition of a quadruped.

Among the Mahometans also *quadrupedism* is not considered an obstacle to a certain

kind of canonisation.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxcix.

QUÆDAM, loose women.

He killed up the deer of the park; settles in Bugden-House for three summers with a seraglia of *Quædam*, sells an organ that cost 120*l.* at 10*l.*—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 128.

QUAFF, a draught.

Rasni, now Alvida begins her *quaff*,
And drinks a full carouse unto her king.
Greene, Looking Glass for London, p. 141.

QUAFFTIDE, time of drinking.

Quaftyde aprocheth,
And showts in nighttyme doo ringe in loftye Cithæron.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 314.

QUAITE.

Nothing but earth to earth, no pompous weight
Upon him, but a pibble or a *quaite*.
Bp. Corbet, Iter Boreale.

QUAKERISH, somewhat quaker-like.

Don't address me as if I were a beauty; I am your plain *Quakerish* governess.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiv.

Her rippling hair, covered by a *quakerish* net-cap, was chiefly grey.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xviii.

QUAKY, shaky.

Poor old Twoshoes is so old and toothless and *quaky* that she can't sing a bit.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xxix.

QUALM, to feel faint or ill; in the second quotation it = make sick.

Let Jesse's sov'reign flow'r perfume my *qualming* breast.—*Quarles, Emblems*, v. 2.

Solicitude discomposes the head, jealousy the heart; envy *qualms* on his bowels, prodigality on his purse.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 560.

QUAMIER, quavemire or quagmire.

If earth be not soft,
Go dig it aloft.
For *quamier* get bootes,
Stub alders and rootes.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 75.

QUANDARY, to hesitate. Both R. and L. quote "I am *quandaried*" from Otway.

He *quandaries* whether to go forward to God, or, with Demas, to turn back to the world.—*Adams*, i. 505.

QUAQUINER, a fish: it is Bailey's translation of *aranei piscis*.

There is a little fish in the form of a scorpion, and of the size of the fish *quaquiner*.—*Bailey's Erasmus's Colloq.*, p. 393.

QUAR, object of pursuit; quarry.

The falcon (stooping thunder-like)
With suddain souse her to the soyl shal strike,
And with the stroak make on the senseless ground
The gut-les *quar* once, twice, or thrice rebound.—*Sylvester, The Lawe*, 643.

QUARELET, little square.

Some ask'd how pearls did grow, and where,
Then spoke I to my girle
To part her lips, and shew'd them there
The *quarelets* of pearl.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 22.

QUAR-MAN, quarry-man.

The sturdy *quar-man* with steel-headed cones,
And massive sledges slenteth out the stones.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 1110.

QUARRELSOMENESS, habit of quarreling, or disposition to quarrel. Thackeray seems to think the word wants an apology, but the Dicts. illustrate it from Bp. Hall and Geo. Herbert.

Even among these Stygians this envy and *quarrelsomeness* (if you will permit me the word) survive.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xxviii.

QUARRENDER, a species of apple.

He . . . had no ambition whatsoever beyond pleasing his father and mother, getting by honest means the maximum of red *quarrenders* and mazard cherries, and going to sea when he was big enough.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. i.

QUARRIER, a quarryman.

The men of Rome, which were the conquerors of all nations about them, were now of warriors become *quarriers*, hewers of stone and day laborers.—*Holland, Livy*, p. 35.

QUARRON, body: a cant term. See H. s. v. *quarromes*.

Here's pannum and lap, and good poplars of Yarrum,
To fill up the crib, and to comfort the *quarron*.—*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act II.

QUARTER. See extract. De Quincey suggests, "as the origin of this term, the French word *cartayer*, to manœuvre so as to evade the ruts."

The postillion (for so were all carriages then driven) was employed, not by fits and starts, but eternally, in *quartering*—i. e. in crossing from side to side—according to the casualties of the ground.—*Autob. Sketches*, i. 298.

QUARTER-BOYS, the chimes of a clock that strike the quarters.

Their *quarter-boys* and their chimes were designed for this moral purpose as much as the memento which is so commonly seen

upon an old clock face, and so seldom upon a new one.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xxix.

QUARTEROON, quadroon; one with fourth part of black blood.

Your pale-white Creoles have their grievances: and your yellow *Quarteroons?* . . . *Quarteroon* Ogé . . felt for his share too that insurrection was the most sacred of duties.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. iv.

QUARTER STROKE, a blow with a quarter-staff.

If preachers and spirituall ministers be suche, where be we when we come to handgripes? They must not only florishe, but they must know their *quarter strookes*, and the waye how to defend their head.—*Aylmer, Harborough for faithful subjects*, 1559 (*Maitland on Reformation*, p. 216).

QUARTODECIMAN, one who maintained that Easter was to be celebrated on the 14th day of the moon in March, whatever day of the week that might happen to be.

Victor, Bishop of Rome, . . in the case of Easter grew so zealously exasperated against the Greek and Eastern Churches as *Quartodecimans* that he thought them worthy to be excommunicated.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 660.

QUASHEY, a pumpkin.

With regard to these said *quasheys*, . . . the best way of dressing them is to stew them in cream.—*Southey, Letters*, iii. 391 (1823).

QUATCH, a word. H. gives it as a Berkshire word.

Noe; not a *quatch*, sad poets; doubt you
There is not greife enough without you?
Bp. Corbet, Elegy on Death of Q. Anne.

QUATORZAIN, a poem or stanza of fourteen lines; a sonnet.

Put out your rushlights, you poets and rhymers! and bequeath your crazed *quatorzains* to the chandlers.—*Nashe*, 1591 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 499).

QUAVE, quake.

. . . the waterish Fenne below
Those ground-workes laid with Stone uneath coulde beare
(So *quaving* soft and moist the Bases were).
Holland's Camden, p. 530.

QUEACHY, wet; washy (see N.), and so helpless.

I'n got no daughter o' my own—ne'er had one—an' I warna sorry, for they're poor *queechy* things, gells is.—*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. x.

QUEAZEN, to sicken; make queasy.

The spirable odor and pestilent steame . . would have *queazened* him.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 173).

QUECKSHOES, kickshaws. Cf. QUELKSHOES.

Hath not (I beseech you) this English world, Prince and Peasant, Pastors and People, great and small, had enough both in cities and in villages of these late Hashshes, Olives, and *Queckshoes* of Religion?—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 204.

QUEEN ANNE IS DEAD = stale news. The first extract, in which Bp. Corbet satirizes the numerous elegies on Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I., might lead us to suppose that the saying referred to her rather than to her great grand-daughter; but in Swift's *Polite Conversation*, which was written about 1710, though not published for some years after, Queen Elizabeth is the sovereign whose demise is classed among things generally known. The extract from Richardson may have some connection with the saying; this at least may have led him to use Queen Elizabeth's reign as a synonym for antiquity.

Noe; not a quatch, sad poets; doubt you
There is not greife enough without you?
Or that it will asswage ill newes
To say, *Shee's dead* that was your muse?
Bp. Corbet, Elegy on Death of Q. Anne.

Lady Sm. Pray, what news, Mr. Neverout?
Nev. News? Why, madam, *Queen Elizabeth's dead.*—*Polite Conv.* (Conv. i.).

We will leave the modern world to themselves, and be *Queen Elizabeth's* women.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 296.

Lord Brougham, it appears, isn't *dead*, though *Queen Anne is.*—*Ingoldsby Legends, Account of a New Play.*

"He was my grandfather's man, and served him in the wars of Queen Anne," interposed Mr. Warrington. On which my lady cried petulantly, "Oh Lord, *Queen Anne's dead*, I suppose, and we ain't a going into mourning for her."—*Thackeray, Virginians*, ch. lxxiii.

QUEEN-CRAFT, art of ruling as a queen. *King-craft* was a favourite expression of James I.

She [Q. Elizabeth] was well skilled in the *Queen-craft.*—*Fuller, Worthies, Kent* (i. 490).

QUEENDOM, queenly condition or character.

Where, *O Juno, is the glory*
Of thy regal look and tread?
Will they lay for evermore thee
On thy dim, straight, golden bed?

Will thy *queendom* all lie hid
Meekly under either lid?
Mrs. Browning, The Dead Pan.

QUEENES GILLIFLOWERS, explained in Messrs. Payne and Herrtage's Glossary to Tusser (E. D. S.) to be "the Dame's Violet, also called Rogue's or Winter Gilliflower. *Hesperis matronalis.*" They are mentioned by Tusser among "herbes, branches, and flowers for windowes and pots" (p. 96).

QUEENHOOD, queenliness.

Low bow'd the tributary Prince, and she,
Sweetly and statelily, and with all grace
Of womanhood and *queenhood*, answer'd him.
Tennyson, Geraint and Enid.

QUEENITES, partisans of Queen Caroline, wife of George IV.

He thought small beer at that time of some very great patriots and *Queenites*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xvi.

QUEENLET, petty queen.

In Prussia there is a Philosophe King, in Russia a Philosophe Empress; the whole North swarms with kinglets and *queenlets* of the like temper. Nay, as we have seen, they entertain their special ambassador in Philosophedom, their lion's provider to furnish special Philosophe-provender. — *Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 216.

QUEEN'S-GAME, some game at tables.

Here Love at tick-tack plaies, or at *Queen's-game*,
But Irish hates for hauing tricks too blame.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 32.

QUEER, to ridicule; sneer at (slang).

A shoulder-knotted Puppy, with a grin,
Queering the threadbare Curate, let him in.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 144.

QUEER CUFFIN, a magistrate: thieves' cant. See quotation from Broome *s. v.* RUFFIN.

"Go away," I heard her say, "there's a dear man," and then something about a "*queer cuffin*," that's a justice in these canters' thieves' Latin.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xiv.

QUEERER, a hoaxer or ridiculer.

'Twould be most tedious to describe
The common-place of this facetious tribe,
These wooden wits, these Quizzers, *Queerers*,
Smokers,
These practical nothing-so-easy Jokers.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 150.

QUEERISH, rather queer; in a bad way.

This happy event gave his Majesty leisure to turn his attention to Scotland, where things, through the intervention of William Wallace, were looking rather *queerish*.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Grey Dolphin*).

"You Englishmen go to work in a *queerish* kind of way," said he; "you send a parcel of soldiers to live on an island where none but sailors can be of use."—*Marryat, Frank Mildmay*, ch. xx.

QUEER STREET. To *be in Queer Street* = to be in bad circumstances of some sort: illness, debt, &c.

"I'll tell you what, sir," said the Major, .. "a fair friend of ours has removed to *Queer Street*." "What do you mean, Major?" inquired Mr. Dombey. "I mean to say, Dombey," returned the Major, "that you'll soon be an orphan-in-law; . . . your wife's mother is on the move."—*Dickens, Dombey and Son*, ch. xl.

I am very high in *Queer Street* just now, ma'am, having paid your bills before I left town.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv.

QUELK-CHOSE, kickshaw.

For Time now swels (as with some poysonous weede)
With paper *Quelk-chose*, never smelt in Scholes.—*Davies, Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 5.

QUELL, weapon. In *Macbeth*, I. vii. it signifies murder.

Awfully he stands,
A sovereign *quell* is in his waving hands:
No sight can bear the lightning of his bow.
Keats, Endymion, Bk. ii.

QUENCH, extinction. See also *Iliad*, xxi. 511, &c.

A harmful fire let run,
. . . . . .
. . . . . none came
To give it *quench*.
Chapman, Iliad, xix. 363.

QUENCH-COAL.

Zeal hath in this our earthly mould little fuel, much *quench-coal;* is hardly fired, soon cooled.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 71.

Yet this is not so ordinary as to extinguish it [zeal] by the *quench-coal* of sin.—*Ibid.*, p. 84.

Prynne follows next, and publisheth two books at once (or one immediately on the other), one of these called *The Quench-coal*, in answer unto that called A coal from the Altar.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 328.

QUERISTER, questioner.

Direct enough was this answer after Christ's single doctrine, but not after the pope's double and covetous meanings for his oiled *querister's* advantage.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 199.

QUERL, hand-mill; perhaps misprint for *quern*.

Pisones wer surnamed *a pisendo*, of grinding with a *querle*, because it was their inuencion.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 338.

QUERULATION, complaint.

Will not these mournings, menaces, *querulations*, stir your hearts?—*Adams*, i. 349.

QUEST-DOVE, ring-dove. *Queests* are also mentioned among the birds served up at Grandgousier's banquet (Bk. I. ch. xxxvii.).

Panurge halved and fixed upon a great stake the horns of a roe-buck, together with the skin and the right forefoot thereof, . . . the wings of two bustards, the feet of four *quest-doves*, . . . and a goblet of Beauvois.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxvii.

QUESTWORD, a bequeathment.

The legacies or *questword* of the deceased supplied the rest.—*Archæol.*, x. 197 (1792).

QUEUE, to fasten in a queue or pig-tail.

The sons in short, square-skirted coats, with rows of stupendous brass buttons, and their hair generally *queued* in the fashion of the times.—*Irving, Sketch-Book* (*Sleepy Hollow*).

QUEW, cue.

At the third time the great door openeth, for he shut in one before of purpose to open it when his *quew* came.—*Calfhill, Answer to Martiall*, p. 209.

QUICKSANDY, having quicksands.

The rotten, moorish, *quicksandy* grounds that some have set their edifices on have failed their hopes.—*Adams*, i. 358.

QUICK-WOOD, quickset.

[He] in a pond in the said close, adjoining to a *quick-wood* hedge, did drown his wife.—*Aubrey, Misc.*, p. 101.

QUIDDANY. L., who supplies no example, gives the word as meaning "marmalade, a confection of quinces made with sugar:" and N. has "*Quiddanet*, a confection between a syrup and marmalade. — *Dunton's Ladies' Dict.*"

Boyl the syrup, until it be as thick as for *quiddany*. — *Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 204 (1655).

QUIDDELL, to criticise; the speaker asks a clown, who is boasting of his bass voice, to sing. See next entry.

Set up your buffing base, and we will *quiddell* upon it. — *Edwards, Damon and Pitheas* (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, i. 279).

QUIDDLE, a fidget (?).

The Englishman is very petulant and precise about his accommodation at inns, and on the roads; a *quiddle* about his toast and his chop.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. vi.

QUIDIFICAL, triflingly subtle.

Diogenes, mocking soch *quidificall* trifles that were al in the cherubins, said, Sir Plato, your table and your cuppe I see very well, but as for your tabletee and your cupitee I see none soche.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 139.

QUID PRO QUO, an equivalent. This Latin phrase may be regarded as naturalised.

Let him trap me in gold, and I'll lap him in lead; *quid pro quo*. — *Middleton, A Mad World, My Masters*, Act II.

And at the morning's breakfast table,
I doubt not but I shall be able
With all fair reas'ning to bestow
What you will find a *quid pro quo;*
Which I translate for Madam, there,
A Rowland for your Oliver.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. iii.

QUIEN, a dog (thieves' cant).

Curse these *quiens*, said he; and not a word all dinner time but Curse the *quiens*. I said I must know who they were before I would curse them. *Quiens?* why, that was dogs; and I knew not even that much.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lv.

QUIETEN, to quiet.

I will stay, . . partly to *quieten* the fears of this poor faithful fellow.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth*, ch. xxxiv.

QUIETISM, quiet. The Dicts. only give it as meaning the system of the religious body called Quietists.

He would no doubt have preferred receiving me alone, had he not feared that the thoughtlessness of my years might sometimes make me overstep the limits of *quietism* which he found necessary. — *Godwin, Mandeville*, i. 110.

QUIETIZE, to make quiet; to calm.

Solitude, and patience, and religion, have now *quietized* both father and daughter into tolerable contentment. — *Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, v. 271.

QUI-HI, an English resident or official in Bengal, from the Hindustani *kon*, any one, and *hai*, is; Is there any one? being the form used for calling a servant. Many more servants are required in Bengal than in the other two presidencies, the influence of caste being so much stronger there; hence Madras and Bombay people call the Bengalese officials *Qui-his*.

The old boys, the old generals, the old colonels, the old *qui-his* from the club came and paid her their homage. — *Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lxii.

QUILL. To *be under the quill* = to be written about.

The subject which is now *under the quill* is the Bishop of Lincoln.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 28.

QUILLET. N. *s. v.* remarks that Mr. Pegge says that this word means "a small parcel of land, but gives no authority for it except Minshew, who says nothing of the land." Halliwell and Wright add that the word is "very common in Anglesea in the present day, signifying a small strip of land in the middle of another person's field, commonly marked out by boundary stones, and arising from the tenure of gavelkind formerly in force there."

"Suffolk Stiles." It is a measuring cast whether this Proverb pertaineth to Essex or this County; and I believe it belongeth to both, which, being inclosed Countries into petty *quillets*, abound with high Stiles.—*Fuller, Worthies, Suffolk* (ii. 326).

QUILL-MAN, a writer: the reed on which weavers wind their heads for the shuttle is called a *quil*. See H.

And next observe how this alliance fits,
For weavers now are just as poor as wits:
Their brother *quill-men*, workers for the stage,
For sorry stuffe can get a crown a page;
But weavers will be kinder to the players,
And sell, for twenty pence, a yard of theirs.
Swift, Epilogue to a Play for benefit of Irish weavers.

QUILTED, stuffed (?)

He sat with me while I had two *quilted* pigeons, very handsome and good meat.—*Pepys*, Sept. 26, 1668.

QUINZE, a game of cards somewhat similar to *vingt-un*, only 15 is the game.

There were silver-pharaoh and whist for the ladies that did not dance; deep basset and *quinze* for the men.—*Walpole to Mann*, ii. 253 (1748).

Gambling the whole morning in the Alley, and sitting down at night to *quinze* and hazard at St. James's.—*Colman, Man of Business*, Act IV.

QUIPPER, jester; quibbler.

And here peraduenture, some desperate *quipper* will canuaze my proposed comparison.—*Nashe, Introd. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 14.

QUIRACE, cuirass.

For all their bucklers, morions, and *quiraces*
Were of no proofe against their peisant maces.—*Hudson, Judith*, v. 365.

QUIRILY, revolvingly. H. has "*quirle wind*, a whirlwind."

Soom doe slise out collops on spits yeet *quirilye* trembling.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 219.

QUISTRON. R. quotes for this Chaucer, *Rom. of Rose*, 886, and says, "Mr. Tyrwhitt thinks—a scullion, *un guerçon de cuisine*: perhaps, as Urry supposed, a beggar, from the Fr. *Quistrer*, to ask, to beg." It may be useful to cite another example for this word. Dido, in her indignation at the departure of Æneas, says—

Fro the shoare late a runnygat hedgebrat,
A tarbreeche *quystroune* dyd I take, with phrensye betrasshed.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 393.

QUITCH, couchgrass. L. has *quitch-grass*.

Full seldom doth a man repent, or use
Both grace and will to pick the vicious *quitch*
Of blood and custom wholly out of him.
Tennyson, Geraint and Enid.

QUITS, fair, not in debt. *Double or quit* (*quits* is more common) = that the loser of a wager should have a chance of wiping out the score against him; but if his luck is again bad, that he should pay double.

He has one ransom with him already; methinks 'twere good to fight *double or quit.*—*Beaum. and Fl., King and no King*, iii. 1.

Lady F. So, you see, I am importuned by the women as well as the men.
Bel. (aside). And she's *quits* with them both.—*Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife*, iii. 1.

There are four guineas, you know, that came out of my good lady's pocket when she died, that with some silver in my master gave me, . . . do you think, as I had no wages, I may be supposed to be *quits?* By *quits* I cannot mean that my poor services should be equal to my lady's goodness, for that's impossible. But . . . I would ask whether . . . I may not have earned, besides my keeping, these four guineas.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 100.

QUITTURE, discharge; issue. See also *Iliad*, xxiv. 374.

Still drink thou wine, and eat,
Till fair-hair'd Hecamed hath giv'n a little water-heat
To cleanse the *quitture* from thy wound.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 7.

QUIVERISH, tremulous.

Then furth with a *quiverish* horror.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii. 30.

QUI-VIVE, the challenge of the French sentries = who goes there? hence to be on the *qui vive* = to be on the alert;

the expression is naturalised among us: in the extract, however, it is in italics.

Our new King Log we cannot complain of as too young, or too much on the *qui-vive*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Patronage*, ch. viii.

QUIXOTE, to act like Don Quixote.

When you have got the devil in your body, and are upon your rantipole adventures, you shall *Quixote* it by yourself for Lopez.—*Vanbrugh, False Friend*, iv. 2.

QUIZ, to ridicule.

This is the gentleman who once actually sent a messenger up to the Strangers' gallery in the old House of Commons, to inquire the name of an individual who was using an eyeglass, in order that he might complain to the Speaker that the person in question was *quizzing* him.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Parliamentary Sketch*).

QUIZ. L. gives this word as = one who tries to make another ridiculous, a banterer; it also signifies one who is himself absurd, or a subject for quizzing. In the second extract it is one of George III.'s daughters who uses the word which, as Mad. D'Arblay remarks, would not have been employed by Queen Charlotte.

Dick. What a damn'd gig you look like.

Pangloss. A gig! Umph; that's an Eton phrase—the Westminsters call it *quiz*.—*Colman, Heir at Law*, iv. 3.

'Twas the Queen dressed her; you know what a figure she used to make of herself with her odd manner of dressing herself; but mamma said, "Now really, Princess Royal, this one time is the last, and I cannot suffer you to make such a *quiz* of yourself." . . . The word *quiz*, you may depend, was never the Queen's.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 138 (1797).

Young ladies have a remarkable way of letting you know that they think you a "*quiz*," without saying the word.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

QUIZICAL, ridiculous; perhaps in the second extract it = quizzing.

I believe you have taken such a fancy to the old *quizical* fellow that you can't live without him. — *Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. ix.

How many fugitive leaves *quizzical*, imaginative, or at least mendacious, were flying about in newspapers. — *Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

QUIZZIFICATION, joke; hoax.

After all, my dear, the whole may be a *quizzification* of Sir Philip's. — *Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. xi.

QUIZZIFY, to make odd or ridiculous.

The caxon *quizzifies* the figure, and thereby mars the effect of what would otherwise have been a pleasing as well as appropriate design.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxii.

QUIZZINESS, eccentricity.

His singularities and affectation of affectation always struck me: but both these and his spirit of satire are mere *quizziness;* his mind is all solid benevolence and worth.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 187.

QUODDLE, to parboil. See L. *s. v. coddle.* L. gives *quoddle* as a verb neuter, with extract from Stillingfleet, who speaks of "a duck *quoddling* in a pool."

Take your pippins green and *quoddle* them in fair water, but let the water boyl first before you put them in.—*Queen's Closet Opened*, p. 204 (1655).

QUODLIBETIC, given to niceties and subtle points.

How partial are the principles of some Protestant Preachers, of some *Quodlibetick* Presbyters!—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 681.

QUORUM, materials or requisites; a peculiar use of the word.

Here the Dutchmen found fuller's earth, a precious treasure, whereof England hath (if not more) better than all Christendom besides; a great commodity of the *quorum* to the making of good cloath.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. ix. 12.

QUOTABILITY, fitness for quotation.

It is the prosaicism of these two writers [Cowper and Moore] to which is owing their especial *quotability*.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, xxviii.

QUOTATIONIPOTENT, powerful in quotation.

You with your errabund guesses veering to all points of the literary compass, amused the many-humoured, yet single-minded, Pantagruelist, the *quotationipotent* mottocrat. —*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xiii.

QUOZ, quiz; it seems to be both a singular and plural noun.

What does the old *quoz* mean? does he want me to toss him in a blanket?—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. VII. ch. ix.

"Upon my honour," cried Lynmere piqued, "the *quoz* of the present season are beyond what a man could have hoped to see." "*Quoz!* what's *quoz?*" he replied. "Why, it's a thing there's no explaining to you sort of gentlemen; and sometimes we say *quiz*, my good old sir."—*Ibid.*, Bk. VII. ch. xiii.

R

RABBET-STOCK, a joiner's tool for cutting rabbets or joists. See extract *s. v.* CLAVE-STOCK.

RABBIT, to ferret for rabbits.

She liked keeping the score at cricket, and coming to look at them fishing or *rabbiting* in her walks.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxx.

RABBIT, a small boat (?)

Ned Finch t'other day, on the conquest of Montreal, wished the king joy of having lost no subjects but those that perished in the *rabbits*. Fitzroy asked him if he thought they crossed the great American lakes in such little boats as one goes in to Vauxhall: he replied, "Yes, Mr. Pitt said the *rabbits*," —it was in the falls, the rapids.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 191 (1760).

RABBLE, low, vulgar, pertaining to the rabble or mob.

How could any one of English education and prattique swallow such a low *rabble* suggestion?—*North, Examen*, p. 306.

RABIOUS, raging, fierce.

Ethelred languishing in minde and body, Edmond his sonne surnamed Ironside, (to oppose youth to youth) was imployed against this *rabious* inuador.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 15.

RACE. See quotation.

The Spanish fashion, in the West Indies at least, though not in the ships of the great Armada, was, for the sake of carrying merchandise, to build their men-of-war flush-decked, or, as it was called, *race* (*razés*), which left those on deck exposed and open.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xx.

RACK, to go between a trot and an amble. N. has the substantive with extract from Taylor, the water-poet. Cf. CANTERBURY RACK.

He was thorough-paced in all Spiritual Popery . . . but in Secular Popery (as I may term it, touching the interest of Princes) he did not so much as *rack*.—*Fuller, Worthies, Northampton* (ii. 173).

He himself became a *racking* but no thorough-paced Protestant.—*Ibid., Stafford* (ii. 305).

RACK AND MANGER. *To live at rack and manger* = to live of the best at free cost. Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., vi. 165), says, the herring is such a choleric food that "whoso ties himself to *rack and manger*" to it shall have a child that will be a soldier before he loses his first teeth.

Free from danger,
Muskein may live at *rack and manger*.
Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 213.

John Lackland . . . tearing out the bowels of St. Edmundsbury Convent (its larders namely and cellars) in the most ruinous way by living *at rack and manger* there.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. i.

RACKETER, a rake; one who is constantly seeking gaiety.

At a private concert last night with my cousins and Miss Clements; and again to be at a play this night; I shall be a *racketer*, I doubt.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 117.

RACKETY, gay, noisy.

In all things he acquitted himself as a model officer, and excited the admiration and respect of Sergeant Major Mac Arthur, who began fishing at Bowie, to discover the cause of this strange metamorphosis in the *rackety* little Irishman.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. vii.

RADDLE, to rouge coarsely; also a substantive. Cf. RUDDLE.

Can there be any more dreary object than those whitened and *raddled* old women who shudder at the slips?—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xx.

That bony old painted sheep-faced companion, who's *raddled* like an old bell-wether.—*Ibid.*, ch. xliii.

Some of us have more serious things to hide than a yellow cheek behind a *raddle* of rouge.—*Ibid., Roundabout Papers*, xxxii.

RADDLEMAN. See extract.

"Rutland *Raddleman*." . . *Rad* here is the same with *red*, (onely more broadly pronounced) . . *Raddleman* then is a *Reddleman*, a trade (and that a poor one) onely in this county, whence men bring on their backs a pack of red stones or oker, which they sell to their neighbouring countries for the marking of sheep.—*Fuller, Worthies, Rutland* (ii. 242).

RAFF, a scamp, or low fellow.

Myself and this great peer,
Of these rude *raffs* became the jeer.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. xx.

That fisherman they talk of,—Masaniello,
Was clearly, by his birth, a sorry fellow;
One of the *raffs* we shrink from in the street,
Wore an old hat, and went with naked feet.
Leigh Hunt, High and Low.

RAFFAELESQUE, after the manner of

Raffaele. It is observable that in the extract it is not spelt with a capital R.

In some of the Greek delineations (The Lycian Painter, for example) we have already noticed a strange opulence of splendour, characterisable as half-legitimate, half-meretricious—a splendour hovering between the *raffaelesque* and the japannish.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. vi.

RAFFISH, disreputable.

It used to be considered that a sporting fellow of a small college was a sad, *raffish*, disreputable character.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. viii.

"Zooks, sir; I am fallen, but I am always a gentleman." Therewith, Losely gave a vehement slap to his hat, which, crushed by the stroke, improved his general appearance into an aspect so outrageously *raffish*, that, but for the expression of his countenance, the contrast between the boast and the man would have been ludicrous.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. VII. ch. v.

RAFTER, to roof with rafters.

Buildyng an hous euen from the foundacion vnto the vttermoste *raftreyng* and reiring of the roofe. — *Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 260.

RAG. *Gentlemen of the order of the rag* = military officers.

It is the opinion which, I believe, most of you young *gentlemen of the order of the rag* deserve.—*Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

RAGAMUFFIN, ragged; the Dicts. give no instance of this word used adjectivally.

Mr. Aldworth . . turned over the rest of this *ragamuffin* assembly to the care of his butler.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. viii. ch. xxiii.

RAGE. The E. D. S. editors of Tusser make rage in this place an adjective = wild, dissipated, but why may it not be a verb?

Where cocking dads make sawsie lads,
In youth so *raye* to begin age,
Or else to fetch a Tibourne stretch,
Among the rest.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 214.

RAGG, ragstone. See quotation *s. v.* AMYGDALOID.

No man will rough-cast a marble wall, but mud or unpolished *ragg*.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 114.

A little diamond may be more worth than a whole quarry of *ragg*.—*Sanderson*, i. 391.

RAGGED-ROBIN, the meadow lychnis.

And should some great court-lady say, the Prince
Hath pick'd a *ragged-robin* from the hedge,
And like a madman brought her to the court,
Then were ye shamed.
Tennyson, Geraint and Enid.

The viscid petals of the *ragged-robin* glimmered a bright crimson as they straggled through the thorny branches of the hawthorn.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xx.

RAGGERY, raggedness.

There were the . . grim, portentous old hags, such as Michael Angelo painted, draped in majestic *raggery*.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxxv.

RAG-MANNERED, rude, vulgar.

This young lady swears, talks smut, and is upon the matter just as *rag-manner'd* as Mary the Buxsome.—*Collier, Eng. Stage*, p. 220.

RAGMAN'S REWE. See *Ragman's Roll* in N. Cf. RIG-MY-ROLL.

These songes or rimes (because their originall beginnyng issued out of *Fescenium*) wer called in Latine *Fescennina Carmina* or *Fescennini rythmi* or *versus;* whiche I doe here translate (according to our English prouerbe) a *ragman's rewe* or a bible. For so dooe we call a long jeste that railleth on any persone by name, or toucheth a bodie's honestee somewhat nere.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 274.

RAG OUT, to fray, or become ragged. The extract is part of a speech from a cobbler to Lord Burleigh.

Leather thus leisurely tanned and turned many times in the Fat will prove serviceable, which otherwise will quickly fleet and *rag out*.—*Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex* (ii. 35).

RAHATE, to rate, scold.

He neuer linned *rahatyng* of those persones that offred sacrifice for to haue good health of bodie.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 86.

RAILLERY, a jest; the use of the indefinite article with the word is peculiar.

They take a pleasing *raillery* for a serious truth.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 13.

Sometimes they let fly a *raillery*, and shoot a joke.—*Ibid.*, p. 90.

RAILROAD, railway. L., who gives the word without example, says that *railway* is probably the older word.

Even the giddiness attendant on a journey on this Manchester *railroad* is not so perilous to the nerves as that too frequent exercise in the merry-go-round of the ideal world.—*Scott, Introd. to Count Robert of Paris* (1831).

On Monday I shall set off for Liverpool by the *railroad* which will then be opened the whole way.—*Lord Macaulay*, 1838 (*Trevelyan's Life*, ii. 14).

RAINBOWED, encircled with a rainbow or aureole.

See him stand
Before the altar, like a *rainbowed* saint.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, i. 3.

RAINES, fine linen manufactured at Rennes; the word is variously spelt.

No man will buy their wares any more; the wares of gold and silver, and of precious stones; neither of pearl, and silk, and *raines*, and purple, and scarlet.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 526.

She should be apparelled beautifully with pure white silk, or with most fine *raines*.—*Ibid.*, p. 542.

Thou that wast clothed in *raynes*, and purple, and scarlet . . shalt come to nought.—*Becon*, ii. 415.

Alas, that great city that was clothed in *reins*, and scarlet, and purple!—*Jewel*, ii. 931.

RAINLESS, free from rain.

Rainles, their soyl is wet, and clowdles, fat,
Itself's moist bosom brings in this and that.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 528.

A sense, awful and yet cheering, of a wonder and a majesty, a presence and a voice around, in the cliffs and the pine-forests, and the great blue *rainless* heaven.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxxvi.

The next day was one of dry storm; dark, beclouded, yet *rainless*.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xiii.

RAINY DAY. To *lay up for a rainy day*, to save for a time of need.

This they caught as an advantage we see, and laid it up for a *rainy day*, and three years after, out they came with it.—*Andrewes*, ii. 346.

Eryo, saith the Miser, part with nothing, but keep all against a *wet day*.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. xi.

RAKE, a hawk is said to *rake* when flying wide of the quarry.

Their talk was all of training, terms of art,
Diet and seeling, jesses, leash and lure.
"She is too noble," he said, "to check at pies,
Nor will she *rake;* there is no baseness in her."—*Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.*

RAKEHELLONIAN, a wild dissolute fellow.

I have been a man of the town, or rather a man of wit, and have been confess'd a beau, and admitted into the family of the *rakehellonians*.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 313.

RAKE-KENNEL, a scavenger

We will commit the further discussion of the poet to a committee of gold-finders, or a club of *rake-kennels*.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 445.

RAKERY, dissipation.

He not only diverted but instructed his lordship in all the *rakery* and intrigues of the leud town.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 300.

The fatigue of a London winter between Parliament and *rakery* is a little too much, without interruption, for an elderly personage.—*Walpole to Mann*, ii. 339 (1750).

RAKS JAKS, "wild pranks" (H.). In *Gammer Gurton's Needle* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 204), a scolding woman addresses another female as, "Thou slut, thou kut, thou *rakes*, thou *jakes*."

Dare ye loa, curst baretours, in this my Segnorie regal
Too raise such *raks jaks* on seas, and danger vnordered?—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 142.

RAMBLE-HEADED, feather-headed; unsteady.

Lord, how we *ramble-headed* creatures break in upon ourselves!—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 34.

RAM-CAT, a Tom-cat.

I'm told thou keepest not a single male;
Nothing but females at thy board to cram;
That no he-lapdog near thee wags his tail,
Nor *cat* by vulgar people called a *ram*.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 174.

RAMEX, rupture: a Latin word, but apparently in as common use as other similar terms, *hernia, fistula*, &c., when *The Widow* was written.

A tooth, ha! ha!
I thought 't had been some gangrene, fistula,
Canker or *ramex*.
Jonson, Fletcher and Middleton, The Widow, iv. 2.

RAMMISH, lustful: the word usually means strong-smelling.

Go, Cupid's *rammish* pandar, go.
Quarles, Emblems, II. i.

RAMPACIOUS, spirited; unruly: *rampageous* is more common.

He got his own horse down to a straw a day, and would unquestionably have rendered him a very spirited and *rampacious* animal on nothing at all, if he had not died four and twenty hours before he was to have had his first comfortable bait of air.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. ii.

RAMPAGE, a state of angry excitement; also as a verb, to tear about.

Were I best go to finish the revel at the Griffin? But then Maudie will *rampauge* on my return.—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, i. 343.

"She sot down," said Joe, "and she got up, and she made a grab at Tickler, and she

rampaged out. . . . She's been on the *rampage* this last spell about five minutes."—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. ii.

They *rampaged* about wi' their grooms, an' was 'untin' arter the men.—*Tennyson, The Village Wife.*

RAMPAGEOUS, violent; unruly. Cf. RAMPACIOUS.

As the land and kingdom gradually settled down into an orderly state, the farmers and country folk [had] no cause to drive in their herds and flocks as in the primitive ages of a *rampageous* antiquity.—*Galt, Provost*, ch. xv.

There's that Will Maskery, sir, as is the *rampageousest* Methodis as can be.—*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. v.

He is a lion—a mighty, conquering, *rampageous* Leo Belgicus. — *Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, ch. xix.

RAMSHACKLE, crazy; out of repair.

There came . . . my lord the cardinal, in his *ramshackle* coach.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxxv.

The difficulty of getting it into the *ramshackle* vetturino carriage in which I was departing was . . . great.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxviii.

RANCHO, a Mexican word, signifying a place where cattle are reared.

And we won it, and many a town
And *rancho* reaching up and down.
Joaquim Miller, Songs of the Sierras, p. 41.

RANK-BRAINED, coarse.

Insania is that which euery *Rank-brainde* writer and judge of Poeticall writing is rapt withal; when hee presumes either to write or censure the height of Poesie.—*Chapman, Masque of the Mid. Temple*, Preface.

RANKLE, vb. act.; to attack; carp at; make sore.

His teeth *rankle* the woman's credit.—*Adams*, ii. 224.

RANSOMABLE, capable of being ransomed.

Deign
For these fit presents to dissolve the *ransomable* chain
Of my lov'd daughter's servitude.
Chapman, Iliad, i. 20.

I passed my life in that bath with many other gentlemen and persons of condition, distinguished and accounted as *ransomable*. —*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. IV. ch. xiii

RANTANTINGLY, extravagantly.

I would not be snibd, or have it cast in my dishe that therefore I prayse Yarmouth so *rantantingly*, because I never elsewhere bayted my horse. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 153).

RANTIPOLE, a reckless wild fellow. R. gives the word as a noun, but without example: it is also a verb and adjective.

I was always considered as a *rantipole*, for whom anything was good enough.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. xv.

RAP, to swear, especially to swear falsely: thieves' cant: perhaps suggested by the phrase *rapping out an oath.*

As to Mr. Snap's deposition in his favour, it was the usual height to which the ardour of that worthy person's friendship too frequently carried him. It was his constant maxim that he was a pitiful fellow who would stick at a little *rapping* for his friend. —*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. I. ch. xiii.

Though I never saw the lady in my life, she need not be shy of us; d—n me! I scorn to *rap* against any lady.—*Ibid., Amelia*, Bk. I. ch. x.

RAPFULLY, violently.

Then far of vplandish we doe view thee fird Sicil Ætna,
And a seabelch grounting on rough rocks *rapfulye* fretting.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii. 566.

RAPPER, knocker of a door.

He stood with the *rapper* of the door suspended for a full minute in his hand.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, vi. 143.

RAPSHIN. In Kennet's translation of *Erasmus's Praise of Folly*, p. 53, among the inconveniences to which a horse is subjected mention is made of "his *rapshin* and fetters when he runs agrass:" there is nothing corresponding to this in the original, but I suppose *rapshin* to be that with which a horse is hobbled, and which may flap or rap against its leg.

RASCABILIAN, a rascal. Cf. RASKABILIA.

Their names are often recorded in a court of correction, where the register of rogues makes no little gaine of *rascabilians.—Breton, Strange Newes*, p. 6.

RASCALDOM, rascality. Cf. SCOUNDRELDOM.

As to Lamotte, the husband, he for shelter against much, decisively dives down to the subterranean shades of *Rascaldom*; gambles, swindles.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. vi.

Denis during these ten years of probation walked chiefly in the subterranean shades of *Rascaldom.—Ibid., Misc.*, iii. 202.

How has this turbulent Alexandrian *rascaldom* been behaving itself in my absence? —*Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. ii.

RASCALDRY, rascality, or the class that practises it.

So base a *rascaldry*
As is too farre from thought of chyualry.
Breton, Pasquil's Fooles-cappe, p. 21.

RASCALESS, female rascal.

Then shall I have all the rascals and *rascalesses* of the family come creeping to me. —*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 221.

RASCALISM, the quality pertaining to a rascal: *scoundrelism* is in the Dicts., but not this word.

A tall handsome man with ex-military whiskers, with a look of troubled gaiety and *rascalism*.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. xiv.

RASHED, burnt by hasty cooking. See H.: Fuller refers to *Fox*, Vol. I. p. 920.

Mr. Fox . . . confesseth, and take it in his own words, that the former edition of his Acts and Monuments was hastily *rashed* up at the present in such shortnesse of time . . . that it betraied him to many mistakes.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IV. ii. 61.

RASKABILIA, rascally, worthless people.

Beware *raskabilia*, slothfull to wurke.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 25.

RASPY, rough.

Such a *raspy*, untamed voice as that of his I have hardly heard.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 197.

RAT, to desert a cause, as *rats* are said to leave a falling house.

Lastly, as to the Pagan who played such a trick,
First assuming the tonsure, then cutting his stick,
There is but one thing which occurs to me—that
Is,—Don't give too much credit to people who *rat*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Lay of St. Aloys*).

Egad, sir, the country is going to the dogs! Our sentiments are not represented in Parliament or out of it. The County Mercury has *ratted*, and be hanged to it! and now we have not one newspaper in the whole shire to express the sentiments of the respectable part of the community. — *Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

RAT. *Drunk as a rat* = very drunk: for other similar comparisons see *s. v.* DRUNK.

He walks about the country
With pike-staff and with butchet,
Drunk as a rat, you'd hardly wot
That drinking so he could trudge it.
Merry Drollerie, p. 28.

RATIOCINANT, reasoning.

I have not asked this question without cause causing, and reason truly very *ratiocinant*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. vi.

RATIONABILITY, power of reasoning.

Rationability being but a faculty or specifical quality, is a substantial part of a man, because it is a part of his definition, or his essential difference.—*Bramhall*, ii. 24.

RATIONABLE, reasonable, or in possession of reason: the speaker in the extract is an uneducated person.

She was, I take it, on this matter not quite *rationable*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. xxvi.

RATTER, one who rats or apostatises.

In the famous old print of the minister rat-catcher in the Westminster election, the likeness to each rat of the day is lost to us, but the ridicule on placemen *ratters* remains. —*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xxvii.

RATTERY, apostasy; tergiversation.

Such a spectacle refreshes me in the *rattery* and scoundrelism of public life. — *Sydney Smith, Letters*, 1822.

RATTLE, rebuke.

Richardson was again convented at the Council Table, and peremptorily commanded to reverse his former orders at the next assizes for that county; withal receiving such a *rattle* for his former contempt by the Bishop of London, that he came out blubbering.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 257.

RATTLE-BLADDER, a bladder filled with peas or the like to make a noise; used in frightening birds off corn

Our consciences now quite unclogged from the fear of his [the Pope's] vain terriculaments and *rattle-bladders*, and from the fondness of his trim-trams and gugaws.—*Patton, Exped. to Scot.* 1548 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 70).

RATTLEHEAD, a thoughtless fellow.

Many *rattleheads* as well as they, did bestir them to gain-stand this match.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 130.

RATTLE-HEADED, giddy; flighty.

I rather fancy that the *rattle-headed* fellow her husband has broke the poor lady's heart. —*Farquhar, Sir Harry Wildair*, v. 3.

As for the People, it is an ordinary trope of the author's by a *rattle-headed* scum of the Canaglia to fetch in the people forsooth. —*North, Examen*, p. 114.

RATTLEPATE, a giddy, thoughtless person. Cf. RATTLEHEAD.

I ought to have told you of that doctor a fortnight ago; but, *rattlepate* as I am, I forgot all about it. — *Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xi.

RATTLE-PATED, giddy; shallow.

There is a noisy *rattle-pated* fellow of rather low habits. — *Irving, Sketch Book (John Bull).*

RATTLETRAP, a contemptuous term for a *thing*, as *rattlehead* is for a person.

"He'd destroy himself and me too, if I attempted to ride him at such a *rattletrap* as that." A *rattletrap!* The quintain that she had put up with so much anxious care . . . It cut her to the heart to hear it so denominated by her own brother. — *Trollope, Barchester Towers*, ch. xxxv.

RAUCID, harsh.

Methinks I hear the old boatman paddling by the weedy wharf, with *raucid* voice bawling, "Sculls, Sculls."—*C. Lamb, To the shade of Elliston.*

RAVE. Bp. Jacobson has the following note on the subjoined extract. "To *rave into*. So in the editions of 1660 and 1671. The first edition has, 'to rove into;' those of 1681 and 1686, 'to rake into.' *Rave*, as a noun substantive, is still in use in Lincolnshire and elsewhere, for the effect of exposure produced by the removal of a partition wall in whole or in part, or the like. The meaning therefore probably is, to tear them rudely open, and discover their nature and aggravations." Mr. Peacock in the *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S.). has "*Rave up*, to pull up, to gather together; commonly used in regard to gathering up evil stories of some one." See also H. *s. v.* Sanderson, though a Yorkshire man by birth, spent most of his life in Lincolnshire.

It can be little pleasure to us to *rave* into the infirmities of God's servants, and bring them upon the stage.—*Sanderson*, i. 100.

RAVELMENT, entanglement.

A series of *ravelments* and squabbling grudges which, says Mademoiselle with much simplicity, the Devil himself could not understand.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 212.

RAVER, one who raves; a madman.

As old decrepite persons, yong Infantes, fooles, Madmen and *Ravers*.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 94.

RAVE *n.*, extravagance; raving.

Their *raveries* are apt, not onely to amuse the vulgar people, but to mend their own fortunes.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 366.

Reject them not as the *raveries* of a child. —*Sir J. Sempill, Sacrilege sacredly handled* (Introduction).

RAX, to stretch.

So he *raxes* his hand across t' table, an' mutters summat as he grips mine. — *Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xliii.

RAYN, to arraign.

They sue their subiettis at the lawe,
Whom they make nott worth a strawe,
Raynynge them giltless at the barre.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wrothe, p. 98.

REACHER, exaggeration.

I can hardly believe that *Reacher*, which another writeth of him [Strongbow], that "with the palms of his hands he could touch his knees, though he stood upright."—*Fuller, Worthies, Monmouth* (ii. 117).

RE-ADMIRAL, to reappoint to the office of admiral.

Peerebrowne did not only hold his office all the time of that King doeing plausible service, but was againe *re-admirald* by Edward the Third.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 152).

REAKES, pranks: in the first quotation it is used as a singular. Cf. *a leads, a thanks, a stews*, &c.

Love with Rage kept such a *reakes* that I thought they would have gone mad together. —*Breton, Dream of Strange Effects*, p. 17.

The sound of the hautboys and bagpipes playing *reeks* with the high and stately timber.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. ii.

It were enough to undo me utterly, to fill brimful the cup of my misfortune, and make me play the mad-pate *reeks* of Bedlam.—*Ibid.*, Bk. III. ch. ix.

REALISTICALLY, in a manner that has regard to objects as they really exist, not as, for the purposes of art or poetry, they might be idealized.

"Agrippa's legs will never do," said Deronda. "The legs are good *realistically*," said Hans, his face creasing drolly; "public men are often shaky about the legs."—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxvii.

REANIMATE, to revive: usually an active verb. Cf. the same writer's use of *animate*, q. v.

"There spoke Miss Beverley!" cried Delvile, *reanimating* at this little apology.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. IX. ch. v.

REBAPTIST, one who baptizes again, or undergoes baptism a second time.

Some for *rebaptist* him bespatter,
For dipping rider oft in water.
T. Brown, Works, iv. 270.

REBLESS, to bless again.

He shall *reblesse* thee with ten thousand blisses.—*Davies, Holy Roode*, p. 26.

REBLEW, to make blue again.

Heav'n's sacred imp, fair Goddess that renew'st
Th' old golden age, and brightly now *reblew'st*
Our cloudy sky, making our fields to smile.
Sylvester, Handy Crafts, 13.

REBUS, to form into a rebus.

John Morton, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury . . . was a learned man, and had a fair library (*rebus'd* with More in text and Tun under it) partly remaining in the possession of the late Earl of Arundell.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IV. iv. 34.

RECALMENT, recalling; countermanding.

I followed after
And asked as a grace what it all meant,
If she wished not the rash deed's *recalment*.
Browning, The Glove.

RECASKET, to replace in a box or casket.

I had hardly time to *recasket* my treasures, and lock them up, when she was at my side.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxiv.

RECEIPT, accommodation, power of reception; very frequent in Fuller, *s. v.* LAXITY.

As for *receipt*, a house had better be too little for a day than too great for a year.—*Fuller, Holy State*, III. vii. 7.

His popular manner was of such *receipt* that he had room to lodge all comers.—*Ibid.*, V. xix. 10.

The greatest place of *receipt* in Samaria . . was that void place at the entering of the gate.—*Ibid., Pisgah Sight*, II. ix. 25.

London, by reason of the *receit* thereof, was likely to prove the residing place for the English monarch.—*Ibid., Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 1.

RECENTRE, to replace in the midst.

Now I *recentre* my immortal mind
In the deep sabbath of meek self-content.
Coleridge, To the departing Year.

RECEPTABLE, receptacle; perhaps a misprint, but it occurs again at p. 256, and in neither case is it noted in the list of errata; at p. 187, however, and elsewhere *receptacle* is used.

The good Josias . . ordained that that place (before a Paradise) should be for ever a *receptable* for dead carcases. — *Sandys, Travels*, p. 186.

RECEPTIVENESS, power or readiness to receive: *receptivity* is more common.

Many of her opinions, such as those on Church government and the character of Archbishop Laud, seemed too decided under every alteration to have been arrived at otherwise than by a wifely *receptiveness*.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. iii.

Receptiveness is a rare and massive power like fortitude.—*Ibid.*, ch. xl.

RECESS, to withdraw; to place in retirement.

Behind the screen of his prodigious elbow you will be comfortably *recessed* from curious impertinents.—*Miss Edgeworth, Manœuvring*, ch. xiv.

RECHANT, to sing antiphonally.

Hark, hark, the cheerful and *rechaunting* cries
Of old and young, singing this joifull dittie.
Sylvester, Handy Crafts, 31.

RECHAOS, to reduce again to chaos. See another extract from Davies, *s. v.* REGET.

So shall thy stay, when states *re-chaosed* lie,
Make thee great Steward to Eternitie.
Davies, Sir T. Overbury, p. 16.

RECHEER, to cheer again.

Let neuer Sunne *recheere* them with his raies,
That Justice Sonne haue thus in purple clowded.—*Davies, Holy Roode*, p. 27.

RECHEW, to chew the cud.

Nor could he (as some beasts *rechew* their meat,
To cause the same the better to disgest)
Rechew this Bread.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 22.

RECHILD, to become a child again.

Just Dauid's just Son, for thy father's sake,
For his deer loue, for all that he did make
Of thee a childe, when he (*re-childing*) sought
With childish sport to still thy cryes.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 526.

RECIPROCAL, applied to the returning tide. Fuller uses the word in the same way; see *s. v.* REFLUOUS.

The havens that are so choked up with sand brought in with the *reciprocall* course of the tides.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 206.

RECIPROCALTY, mutual change.

With a *reciprocalty* pleasure and paine are still united, and succeed one another in a ring.—*Burton, Anatomy*, p. 12.

An acknowledged *reciprocality* in love sanctifies every little freedom.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 188.

RECKLING, is defined by H., who gives no example, "the smallest and weakest of a brood of animals;" in first quotation it is an adjective, and in both is applied to a human being.

A mother dotes upon the *reckling* child
More than the strong.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. II. v. 3.

O ay, what say ye to Sir Valence, him
Whose kinsman left him watcher o'er his wife
And two fair babes, and went to distant lands:
Was one year gone, and on returning found,
Not two but three; there lay the *reckling*, one
But one hour old.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

RECLAIM, to reform: usually an active verb.

Obliged to assume such airs of reformation, that every varlet of ye has been afraid I should *reclaim* in good earnest.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 33.

RECLAIM, to cry again, to re-echo.

Melt to tears, pour out thy plaints, let Echo *reclaim* them. — *Greene* (*From the Mourning Garment*), p. 307.

RECLEAR, to clear again.

He hurts and heals, He breaks and maketh sound;
And so, when Pharao doth Him humbly pray,
Recleers the floods, and sends the frogs away.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 469.

Thick streams *recleer* when storms and stirrings cease.—*Ibid., Memorials of Mortalitie*, Pt. II. st. lxxxvii.

RECOMMENDUMS, praises; commendations.

Even those that attend uppon the pitch-kettle will bee drunke to my good fortunes and *recommendums*. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 180).

RECONNOITRE, to recognize (a Gallicism).

He would hardly have *reconnoitred* Wildgoose however in his short hair, and his present uncouth appearance.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. IV. ch. i.

RECONNOITRE, a survey. R. and L. only give it as a verb; and even the verb Addison (*Spectator*, No. 165) ridicules as an outlandish word, nor did Johnson give it a place in his Dict.

Satisfied with his *reconnoitre*, Losely quitted the skeleton pile.—*Lytton, What will he do with it*, Bk. X. ch. i.

RECOURSE, to have recourse to.

The court *recourst* to lakes, to springs, and brooks,
Brooks, springs, and lakes had the like taste and looks.—*Sylvester, The Lawe*, 432.

These dogmatists dare not *recourse* to Scripture.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 201.

RECREW, to recruit.

One intire troop with some other odd troopers, and some stragling foot, that were to *recrew* other companies.—*Prince Rupert's beating up of the Rebel Quarters at Post-comb and Chinner* (1643), p. xvi.

RECROSS, to oppose again.

For when we first to liue well goe about,
W'are crost and *recrost* by the Reprobate.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 53.

RECRUCIFY, to crucify afresh.

Our sins . . . were the Judas betraying, the Herod mocking, the Pilate condemning, the Longinus wounding, the hand of Jews *recrucifying* Christ.—*Adams*, ii. 349.

RECRUDESCENCE, the becoming raw again; reopening. Bacon has *recrudency*.

The king required some regulations should be made for obviating the *recrudescence* of those ignoramus abuses for the future, that had been so scandalous before. — *North, Examen*, p. 632.

RECTANGULARITY, right-angled shape or figure.

She sketched in strong caricature my relaxed elongation of limb, and his rigid *rectangularity*. — *Miss Edgeworth, Ennui*, ch. ix.

RECUEIL (Fr.), collection.

I made this *recueil* merely for mine own entertainment.—*Pref. to Annot. on Brown's Religio Medici.*

RECUREFUL, recovering; healing.

Let me for euer hide this staine of beauty
With this *recureful* maske.
Chapman, Gentleman Vsher, Act V.

REDACTION, drawing back.

It stands not without doors as a mendicant flexanimous persuader, but enters into the closets of the heart, shoots the bar, unlocks the bolts, takes away all reluctation and *redaction*,—infuseth a pliable willingness.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 31.

REDAN, fortification with two faces, forming a salient angle: the word became very familiar to us in the Crimean War.

Upon the surface of which [bowling-green] by means of a large roll of pack-thread, and a number of small piquets driven into the ground at the several angles and *redans*, he transferred the lines from his paper.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iv. 217.

RED-GUM, an eruption common in newly-born infants. The word has nothing to do with the gums, but comes from A. S. *gund*, corruption. See L., also H. s. v. *red-gown*.

Their heads are hid with skalls,
Their limbs with *red-gums*.
Sylvester, The Furies, p. 531.

I found Charlotte quite in a fume about the child: she was sure it was very ill; it cried and fretted, and was all over pimples. So I looked at it directly, and, "Lord, my dear," says I, "it is nothing in the world but the *red-gum.*"—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxxvii.

RED-LETTER DAY, a bright day; a festival, the Church festivals being printed with red ink in the Calendar.

It is the old girl's birthday; and that is the greatest holiday and *reddest-letter day* in Mr. Bagnet's calendar.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xlix.

REDO, to do over again.

Prodigality and luxurie are no new crimes, and . . we do but *re-do* old vices.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 262.

REDOUND, result; the verb is common, but the substantive is not in the Dicts.

We give you welcome: not without *redound*
Of use and glory to yourselves, ye come
The first-fruits of the stranger.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

RED-SEA. Ghosts were supposed to be effectually laid in this.

If the Conjaror be but well paid, he'll take pains upon the ghost, and *lay* him, look ye, *in the Red-Sea*, and then he's laid for ever.—*Addison, The Drummer*, Act II.

Drain we the cup—
Friend, art afraid,
Spirits are laid
In the *Red-Sea*.
Thackeray, The Mahogany Tree.

RED-SHANKS. L. says, a name given to Scotch Highlanders on account of their bare legs; but it was applied to the native Irish also, as to which N. seems a little doubtful. Nashe's etymology is of course jocular.

The Scotish jockies or *Red-Shanks* (so surnamed of their immoderate maunching up the *red-shanks* or red-herrings) upholde and make good the same.—*Nashe's Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 163).

Though all the Scottish hinds would not bear to be compared with the rich counties of South Britain, they would stand very well in competition with the peasants of France, Italy, and Savoy, not to mention the mountaineers of Wales, and the *red-shanks* of Ireland.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 41.

RED-TAPE, official: used disparagingly of routine administration. For example of the substantive see *s. v.* MONKEY.

We working men, when we do come out of the furnace, come out, not tinsel and papier maché, like those fops of *red-tape* statesmen, but steel and granite.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. iv.

RED-TAPIST, a man who is a stickler for official routine.

You seem a smart young fellow, but you must throw over that stiff *red-tapist* of yours, and go with Public Opinion and myself.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. X. ch. xx.

RED WINDS, blight.

The goodliest trees in a garden are soonest blasted with *red winds*.—*Abp. Sandys, Sermons*, p. 103.

REEL, to make reel; to shake.

We thought our Crowne so staid with many props
(So yong and strong), that no cold puf of feare
(However strong) could once but shake our hopes
Which now this blast doth *reele* and backward beare.—*Davies, Muse's Teares*, p. 6.

REEL, to gather yarn off the spindle. L. gives the word without example.

I say nothing of his lips; for they are so thin and slender that, were it the fashion to *reel* lips, as they do yarn, one might make a skein of them.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. xv.

REEZED. N. explains this word as rusty, and probably he is right in the passages that he cites; but in the subjoined extract it cannot signify this, but rather fried or scorched.

Their souls may at last be had to heaven, though first for a while they be *reezed* in purgatory.—*Adams*, i. 65.

REFACTION, retribution.

The soveraigne minister, who was then employed in Elaiana, was commanded to require *refaction* and satisfaction against the informers, or rather inventours and forgers of the aforesaid misinformation.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 113.

RE-FATHERED, applied to a man who finds that an only child whom he had thought dead was alive.

At the happy word, "he lives,"
My father stoop'd, *re-father'd*, o'er my wounds.—*Tennyson, Princess*, vi.

REFLAME, to burst again into flame.

Stamp out the fire, or this
Will smoulder and *reflame*, and burn the throne
Where you should sit with Philip.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, i. 5.

REFLECT, to bend again; to appease.

Such rites beseem ambassadors, and Nestor urgèd these,
That their most honours might *reflect* enraged Œacides.—*Chapman, Iliad*, ix. 180.

REFLECTION, to reflect. Cf. AFFECTION, PERFECTION.

But *reflectioning* apart, thou seest, Jack, that her plot is beginning to work.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 3.

REFLOWER, to cause to flower again. See quotation *s. v.* REGREEN.

Her footing makes the ground all fragrant-fresh;
Her sight *reflowres* th' Arabian wilderness.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 805.

REFLUOUS, flowing back.

The stream of Jordan, south of their going over, was not supplied with any reciprocall or *refluous* tide out of the Dead Sea.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, II. i. 17.

REFORM, to inform.

The prophet Esay also saith, "Who hath *reformed* the Spirit of the Lord, or who is of His council to teach Him?"—*Becon*, ii. 39.

REFORMERESS, female reformer.

Holy Colette of portentous sanctity, the *Reformeress* of the Poor Clares.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxiii.

REFRACTURE, a breaking back; antagonism.

More veniall and excusable may those verball reluctancies, reserves, and *refractures* (rather than anything of open force and hostile rebellions) seem.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 562.

REFRESHER, an extra fee to a barrister, given after the payment of the first.

Every fortnight or so I took care that he should receive a "*refresher*," as lawyers call it,—a new and revised brief memorialising my pretensions.—*De Quincey, Sketches*, I. 72.

REFRICATION, a rubbing up afresh.

The second care must be had of the memory, that a deep impression be made, frequent refreshing and *refrication* be used with David's watchword, "My soul, forget not all His benefits."—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 138.

In these legal sacrifices there is a continual *refrication* of the memory of those sins every year which we have committed.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, iv. 501.

REFUGEEISM, the condition of a refugee, *i. e.* of one who has taken refuge in another country from dangers (usually political) that threatened him in his own.

A Pole, or a Czech, or something of that fermenting sort, in a state of political *refugeeism*.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxii.

REGALE, a treat or entertainment. The Dicts. do not give this word as a substantive, though it is not uncommon. Another instance from Cowper may be found in *The Garden*, 551.

Handsome *regales* sometimes buoy up credit.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 18.

Our new acquaintance asked us if ever we had drank egg-flip; to which we answering in the negative, he assured us of a *regale*, and ordered a quart to be prepared.—*Smollet, Roderick Random*, ch. xiv.

Their breath a sample of last night's *regale*.—*Cowper, Tirocinium*, 834.

The breakfast merited such eulogiums as French hosts are wont to confer upon their *regales*.—*Scott, Quentin Durward*, i. 42.

REGALE IN, to take pleasure in; to enjoy.

The little girl performed her journey in safety; and at Northampton was met by Mrs. Norris, who thus *regaled* in the credit of being foremost to welcome her.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. ii.

REGALIA, entertainment; delicate food.

After having a long time treated their prisoners very well, and given them all the *regalias* they can think of, he to whom the prisoner belongs, invites a great assembly of his kindred and friends.—*Cotton, Montaigne*, ch. xxiv.

The Town shall have its *regalia*: the Coffee-house gapers, I'm resolv'd, shan't want their Diversion.—*D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford*, Act I.

REGALIO, a banquet or regale.

Do you think . . that the fatal end of their journey being continually before their eyes, would not alter and deprave their palate from tasting these *regalios*?—*Cotton, Montaigne's Essays*, ch. xvi.

REGALITIE, a territorial jurisdiction conferred by the king.

There be civill Courts also in everie *regalitie*, holden by their Bailiffes, to whom the kings have gratiously granted royalties.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 8.

REGALO, entertainment.

I thank you for the last *regalo* you gave me at your Musæum, and for the good company.—*Howell, Letters*, I. vi. 20.

I congratulate you on your *regalo* from the Northumberlands.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 285 (1758).

REGENCE, government.

Some were for setting up a king,
But all the rest for no such thing,
Unless King Jesus: others tampered
For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert;
Some for the Rump, and some more crafty
For Agitators and the Safety;

Some for the Gospel and massacres
Of spiritual affidavit-makers,
That swore to any human *regence*
Oaths of supremacy and allegiance.
Hudibras, III. ii. 275.

REGENDER, to renew; rekindle.

Furth spirits fyre freshlye *regendred*.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 496.

REGENERATIVE, giving new birth or life.

She had been crushing and extirpating out of her empire for centuries past all which was noble, purifying, *regenerative*, divine.—*Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. xvii.

She identified him with the struggling *regenerative* process in her, which had begun with his action.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxv.

REGERMINATE, to sprout forth again.

And surely as man's health and strength are whole,
His appetites *regerminate*, his heart
Re-opens, and his objects and desires
Shoot up renewed.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. II. iii. 2.

REGET, to generate again. R. has the word = reobtain, with quotation from Daniel.

Tovy, although the mother of vs all,
Regetts thee in her wombe: thou fill'st her so
With glory of thy vertues, that shee shall
Preserue thy name till she re-chaosed go
To purging flames.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 52.

REGIAN, used by Fuller of those who upheld the royal supremacy as against the Pope; by Hacket, of royalists.

This is alleadged and urged by our *Regians* to prove the king's paramount power *in ecclesiasticis*.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. iii. 38.

Arthur Wilson . . favours all republicans, and never speaks well of *regians* (it is his own distinctions) if he can possibly avoid it. —*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 39.

REGIME, rule: a French word naturalized.

I dream in my sleep of the new *regime* which is to come, and I see only trouble, and again trouble.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xv.

REGIMENTAL, a suit of regimentals.

If they had been ruled by me, they would have put you into the guards. You would have made a sweet figure in a *regimental*.—*Colman, Man of Business*, Act II.

REGIMENTED, drawn up or formed into a regiment. R. has this word with a quotation from Adam Smith, who evidently thought it had not been used before.

As in all states there is a civil as well as military administration, so in this Oxford Œconomy the Faction had another order *regimented*, being a detachment from the libelling garrison in London.—*North, Examen*, p. 100.

If women were to be *regimented*, he would carry an army into the field without beat of drum.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iii. 314.

Regimented companies of men, of whom our Jocelin is one, devote themselves in every generation to meditate here on man's nobleness and awfulness.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

REGLOSS, to put a fresh gloss on; to make shine again. Sylvester (*Job Triumphant*, ii. 63) refers to houses "rebuilt, regilt, *reglost*, reglas'd;" and Davies speaks of a fat man in a suit of satin whose grease

So *reglosst* the satten's glosse that it
Was varnisht like their vailes that turn the spit.
Davies, Humours Heauen on Earth, p. 6.

REGNICIDE, destroyer of a kingdom.

Regicides are no less than *regnicides*, for the life of a king contains a thousand thousand lives; and traitors make the land sick which they live in.—*Adams*, i. 418.

REGREEN, to make green again.

The Sommer's sweet distilling drops
Vpon the meadowes thirsty yawning chops,
Regreens the greens, and doth the flowrs reflowr
All scorcht and burnt with Auster's parching powr.—*Sylvester, The Arke*, 66.

REGUERDONMENT, requital.

In generous *requerdonment* whereof he sacramentally obliged himselfe. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 163).

REIGLE, to regulate. R. and H. have the word as a substantive = groove, or channel.

My letter was written to the Justices for the *reigling* of the same.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 92.

There is a clear statute made, 27 Eliz., for the drawing all Westminster, St. Clement, and St. Martins le Grand, London, into a corporation to be *reigled* by a Dean, a Steward, twelve Burgesses, and twelve Assistants.—*Ibid.*, ii. 175.

All ought to *regle* their lives, not by the Pope's Decrees, but Word of God.—*Fuller, Worthies, Wales* (ii. 558).

REIGN. Adams uses *once in a reign* = once in a way.

If ever, *in a reign*, he lights upon a humour to business, it is to game, to cheat, to drink drunk.—*Adams*, i. 481.

If, *once in a reign*, he invites his neighbours

to dinner, he whiles the time with frivolous discourses to hinder feeding.—*Ibid.*, i. 483.

REIMBOSK, to re-enter the lair.

The Ampelonian Satyr, having thus disgorged his stomack suddenly ran in and *reimbosch'd* himself.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 14.

REINGENDER, to regenerate. Milton (*Animadv. on Remonst.*, sect. 4) speaks of "the renovating and *reingendering* Spirit of God."

REISTER, a trooper.

Offer my services to Butrech, the best doctor among *reisters*, and the best *reister* among Doctors.—*Sir P. Sidney to Hubert Languet, Oct.* 1577 (Zurich Letters, ii. 293).

REJECTIBLE, to be rejected.

Will you tell me, my dear, what you have thought of Lovelace's best and of his worst? How far eligible for the first, how far *rejectible* for the last?—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 280.

RELICT, is generally used as a substantive = widow: in the first extract it = deserted, in the second = left, or surviving.

How unseemly was it that God Himself should have the reversion of profaneness assigned to His service, and His worship wedded to the *relict*, yea (what was worse) whorish shrines formerly abused with idolatry.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, I. ii. 11.

His *Relict* Lady . . . lived long in Westminster.—*Ibid., Worthies, Lincoln* (ii. 13).

RELIEF-FUL, comforting.

Never was there a more joyous heart . . . ready to burst its bars for *relief-ful* expression.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 82.

RELIEVEMENT, mitigation; relief.

His delay yeelds the king time to confirme his friends, vnder-worke his enemies, and make himself strong with the English, which he did by granting relaxation of tribute with other *relieuements* of their doleances.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 45.

RELIEVER. See extract.

In some sweating places there is an old coat kept called the "*reliever*," and this is borrowed by such men as have none of their own to go out in.—*C. Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty.*

RELIGIOSITY, religious exercise: also profession of religion.

Soporific sermons . . . closed the domestic *religiosities* of those melancholy days.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ix.

He was obstinate and ruthless, and in spite of his *religiosity* (for all men were religious then) was by no means a "consistent walker."—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xiii.

RELIQUATION, upshot; that which is got by liquation, or, perhaps, the residuum?

The *reliquation* of that which preceded is, it looks not all like Popery that Presbyterism was disdained by the king: his father had taught him that it was a sect so perfidious, that he found more faith among the Highlanders.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 197.

RELISHABLE, capable of being relished or enjoyed.

By leeven soured we make *relishable* bread for the use of man.—*Adams*, ii. 346.

RELY, to rest (physically).

Ah see how His most holy Hand *relies*
Vpon His knees to vnder-prop His charge.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 15.

RELY TO, to rely on.

Instead of apologies and captation of good will, he *relies* to this fort, passeth not for man's day.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 107.

REMARKABLE, a noteworthy thing: for similar uses see *s. v.* OBSERVABLES.

Jerusalem won by the Turk, with wofull *remarkables* thereat.—*Fuller, Holy War*, Bk. II. ch. xlvi. (title).

The northern parts with much ice have some crystal, and want not their *remarkables*. *Ibid., Holy State*, III. iv. 6.

In other *remarkables* Cade differed from Jack Straw.—*Ibid., Ch. Hist.*, IV. iii. 22.

The chief *remarkable* there was a little port which that gentleman with great contrivance, and after many disappointments, made for securing small craft that carried out his salt and coal.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 266.

REMBLERE, riddle (?).

Would any antiquarie would explicate unto mee this *remblere* or quidditie whether those turbanto groutheads, that hang all men by the throates on iron hookes (even as our toers hang all there herrings by the throates on wodden spits) first learnd it of our herring-men, or our herring-men of them.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 166).

REMEANT, returning.

Most exalted Prince,
Whose peerless Knighthood, like the *remeant* sun,
After too long a night regilds our clay.
Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy, ii. 8.

REMEMBERABLE, capable of being remembered; memorable.

Rightly it is said of utter, utter misery that it "cannot be remembered." Itself, as

a *rememberable* thing, is swallowed up in its own chaos.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, ch. i.

Bear witness that *rememberable* day,
When, pale as yet, and fever-worn, the Prince
Who scarce had pluck'd his flickering life again,
From half-way down the shadow of the grave,
Past with thee thro' thy people and their love.—*Tennyson, To the Queen.*

REMEMBERABLY, in a way to be remembered.

My golden rule is to relate everything as briefly, as perspicuously, and as *rememberably* as possible.—*Southey*, 1805 (*Mem. of Taylor of Norwich*, ii. 77).

REMEMBERER, one who remembers. Miss Byron was not the first to make the word. L. has it with extract from Wotton.

This, Lucy, is the state of the unhappy case, as briefly and as clearly as my memory will serve to give it. And what a *rememberer*, if I may make a word, is the heart! Not a circumstance escapes it.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 66.

REMERCIES, thanks. Spenser uses the verb (*F. Q.*, II. xi. 16): a Gallicism.

So mildely did he beying the conquerour, take the vntbankfulnesse of persones by hym conquered and subdued, who did . . . not render thankes ne saie *remercies*, for that thei had been let bothe safe and sounde.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 185.

REMIGABLE, fit to be rowed upon; the extract is a translation of Horace, *Ars Poet.*, 65, "*aptaque remis.*"

Where steril *remigable* marshes now
Feed neighb'ring cities, and admit the plough.
Cotton's Montaigne, ch. xxiv.

REMINDFUL, remembering.

Meanwhile, *remindful* of the convent bars,
Bianca did not watch these signs in vain.
Hood, Bianca's Dream.

REMINISCITORY, remembering, or having to do with the memory.

I still have a *reminiscitory* spite against Mr. Job Jonson.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxxiii.

REMISE, to send back, or resolve. R. has the verb, but only as a legal term.

Yet thinke not that this too-too-much *remises*
Ought into nought.
Sylvester, 2nd day, 1st week, 164.

REMISSES, negligences.

Such manner of men as by negligence of magistrates and *remisses* of lawes, euery countrie breedeth great store of.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. i. ch. xix.

REMONSTRABLE, demonstrable.

Was it such a sin for Adam to eat a forbidden apple? Yes; the greatness is *remonstrable* in the event.—*Adams*, ii. 356.

REMONSTRATORY, expostulatory.

"Come, come, Sikes," said the Jew, appealing to him in a *remonstratory* tone.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xvi.

REMUTATION, changing back.

The mutation or rarefaction of water into air takes place by day, the *remutation* or condensation of air into water by night.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxvii.

RENDESVOUSER, an associate.

His lordship retained such a veneration for the memory of his noble friend and patron Sir Jeofry Palmer, that all the old *rendesvousers* with him, were so with his lordship.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 291.

RENEGER, denier, renegade.

Their forefathers . . . were sometimes esteemed blest Reformers by most of these modern *Renegers*, Separates, and Apostates.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 57.

RENEGO, renegade; perhaps a misprint for *renegado*.

This *renego* sailed from our ports in the end of April.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 99.

RENNIBLE, fluent.

The like must we say for prayer; the gift whereof he may be truly said to have, not that hath the most *rennible* tongue; for prayer is not so much a matter of the lips as of the heart; but he that hath the most illuminated apprehension of the God to whom he speaks.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, vi. 478.

RENUNCIANCE, renunciation.

Each in silence, in tragical *renunciance*, did find that the other was all too lovely.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. iii.

REP, apparently an inferior sort of fiddle, or perhaps anything of an inferior kind. H. gives it = "a jade, or lean horse."

Thus prove a crowd a Stainer, or Amati,
No matter for the fiddle's sound;
The fortunate possessor shall not bate ye
A doit of fifty, nay, a hundred pound:
And though what's vulgarly baptized a *rep*,
Shall in a hundred pounds be deemed dog-cheap.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 152.

REP, abbreviation for reputation, sneered at by Swift (in the Introduction

to *Polite Conversation*) and Addison; see quotation, *s. v.* POS. It was mainly used in the asseveration *pon rep.*

Flower'd callicoes that fill our shoars,
And worn by dames of *rep'*, as well as whores.
D'Urfey, Two Queens of Brentford, Act I.

Nev. Madam, have you heard that Lady Queasy was lately at the Play-house in Cog?
Lady Sm. What, Lady Queasy of all women in the world! Do you say it upon *rep?*
Nev. Pozz; I saw her with my own eyes.
Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. i.).

REPAIRABLE, capable of being repaired. See extract *s. v.* REPENTABLE. L. gives *repairable* without example.

REPAIRER, restorer.

Abraham Ortelius, the *repairer* of ancient geography.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 221.

REPASTOUR, one who takes a repast.

They doe plye theire commons lyke quick and greedye *repastours.—Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 217.

REPEAT, repetition. Achilles recapitulates the causes which led to his inaction, and adds, "And so of this *repeat* enough" (*Chapman, Iliad*, xvi. 57). L. has *repeat* as a substantive, but only as a musical term.

REPELLESS, invincible.

Two great Armados howrelie plow'd their way,
And by assaulte made knowne *repellesse* might.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grinuile, p. 71.

REPENT, repentance.

Last a passion of *repent*,
Told me flat, that desire
Was a brand of love's fire,
Which consumeth men in thrall,
Virtue, youth, wit, and all.
Greene, from Never too late, p. 295.

Repent hath sent me home with empty hands
At last to tell how rife our follies are.
Ibid., p. 299.

REPENTABLE, capable of being repented of.

It seems scarce pardonable because 'tis scarce a *repentable* sin or repairable malice.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 65.

REPERRIWIG, to cover again at the top, applied to leaves covering the trees. Sylvester has the simple verb "*periwig*" in the same connection (*Handie Crafts*, 187), and is ridiculed for this by Dryden. Howell also (*Dodona's Grove*, p. 100) speaks of "Druina's royall Oke, whose top being already *periwigs'd* with snowy age, was sickly and impotent."

The sappy blood
Of trees hath twice *reperriwigd* the wood
Since the first siege.
Sylvester, The Decay, 815.

REPERTOR, finder.

Let others dispute whether Anah was the inventor or only the *repertor* of mules, the industrious founder, or the casual finder of them.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, IV. ii. 32.

REPINE, grudge.

And ye, fair heaps, the Muses' sacred shrines,
(In spite of time and envious *repines*)
Stand still and flourish.
Hall, Satires, II. ii. 8.

REPLEAT, to fill full.

Cold and hunger never yet
Co'd a noble verse beget;
But your boules with sack *repleat.*
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 233.

REPLEXION, reweaving (?), and so reflection; for which it is perhaps a misprint.

Now begins the sunne to give light unto the ayre, and with the *replexion* of his beames to warme the cold earth.—*Breton, Fantastickes* (*Spring*).

REPLICATE, to reply.

They cringing in their neckes, like rats smothered in the holde poorely *replicated*, . . "With hunger, and hope, and thirst wee content ourselves."—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 180).

REPLUME, to preen again, to re-arrange.

The right hand *replumed*
His black locks to their wonted composure.
Browning, Saul.

REPORTORY, report.

In this transcursive *reportory*, without some observant glance I may not dully overpasse the gallant beauty of their haven.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 149).

REPOSURE, repose.

It was the Franciscans antient Dormitory, as appeareth by the concavities still extant in the walls, places for their severall *reposure.*—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, viii. 19.

REPRESENTEE, seems to mean, in the extract, a representative; it should rather signify a person represented, a constituent. The word occurs again in the same sense, p. 495.

Which is no hard matter where Bishops are chosen (as anciently they were) by the suffrages of the Presbyters or Ministers of the Diocese either personally present, or, to avoid noise and tumult incident to many, by

their proxies and *representees* chosen and sent from their severall distributions.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 448.

REPROBABLE, reproveable.

It is nothynge reprobable
To declare his mischefe and whordom.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wrothe, p. 26.

No thynge ther in was *reprobable*,
But all to gedder true and veritable,
Without heresy or eny faulte.
Ibid., p. 44.

REPROBACY, wickedness.

"I should be sorry," said he, "that the wretch would die in his present state of *reprobacy*."—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 134.

REPTONIZE, to lay out as Repton would: a word formed like *Macadamize, Boswellize*, &c. Humphrey Repton, born 1752, died 1818, published "*Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening*" (1794).

Jackson assists me in *Reptonizing* the garden.—*Southey, Letters*, 1807 (ii. 4).

REPUBLICARIAN, a republican.

There were *republicarians* who would make the Prince of Orange like a Statholder.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Jan. 15, 1689.

REPUBLICATE, to set forth afresh; rehabilitate.

The Cabinet-men at Wallingford-house set upon it to consider what exploit this lord should commence, to be the darling of the Commons and as it were to *republicate* his lordship, and to be precious to those who had the vogue to be the chief lovers of their country.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 137.

REPULLULATION, a rebudding. R. and L. have the verb with one and the same quotation from *Howell's Dodona's Grove*. Herrick has it also, p. 141.

Here I myselfe might likewise die,
And vtterly forgotten lye,
But that eternall poetrie
Repullulation gives me here
Unto the thirtieth thousand yeere,
When all now dead shall reappeare.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 284.

REPULLULESCENT, springing up afresh.

One would have believed this expedient plausible enough, and calculated to obviate the ill use a *repullulescent* faction might make, if the other way was taken.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 190.

REPULPIT, to restore to the pulpit.

You have ousted the mock-priest, *repulpited*
The shepherd of St. Peter, raised the rood again
And brought us back the mass.
Tennyson, Q. Mary, i. 5.

REPURGE, to cleanse again.

All which haue either by their priuate readings or publique workes *repurged* the errors of Arts expelde from their puritie.—*Nashe, Pref. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 11.

Repurge your spirits from euery hatefull sin.—*Hudson's Judith*, i. 188.

REPURPLE, to make purple again, to doubly dye with purple.

The purple robe is oft *re-purpelled*
With royall blood.
Davies, Sir T. Overbury, p. 17.

REQUIESCENCE, return of rest.

Such bolts clutched promptly overnight, and launched with the early new morning, shall strike agitated Paris, if not into *requiescence*, yet into wholesome astonishment. —*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. viii.

REQUISITION, to require, and so, to press into service.

Such hundredfold miscellany of teams, *requisitioned* or lawfully owned, making way, hitting together, hindering each other.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. I. ch. viii.

Twelve thousand masons are *requisitioned* from the neighbouring country to raze Toulon from the face of the earth.—*Ibid.*, Bk. V. ch. iii.

REQUITE, requital.

Is this thy just *requite?* — *Preston, K. Cambises* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 285).

REQUITELESS, free; voluntary; not given in return for something else.

For this His love *requiteless* doth approue,
He gaue her beeing meerly of free grace,
Before she was, or could His mercie moue.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 68.

RERE-ACCOUNT, a supplemental charge: an after-reckoning.

Such reckonings without the host are ever subject to a *rere-account*.—*Fuller, Holy War*, III. ch. xxii.

Though the second offering of David was far short of the first in number of talents, yet it is beheld in Scripture as most solemn and of highest importance. . . This insinuates that at this *rere-account* the talents were talents indeed, and though in number fewer, in worth more considerable than the former. —*Ibid., Pisgah Sight*, III. Pt. II. i. 5.

RE-RELAPSE, a repeated falling back.

Our sinnes (I feare) will worke worse after-claps,
And ther's most danger in a *re-relapse*.
Sylvester, Miracle of Peace, Sonnet 35.

RESCOUNTER. Grose, who gives the word in the plural, says, "The time of settlement between the bulls and bears of Exchange-alley, when the losers must

pay their differences, or become lame ducks, and waddle out of the Alley."

You know the *rescounter* day, sir; and if Mr. Beverley does not pay his differences within these four-and-twenty hours, the world cannot hinder his being a lame duck. —*Colman, Man of Business*, iv. 1.

RESEARCHER, investigator.

He was too refined a *researcher* to lie open to so gross an imposition. — *Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, ii. 87.

RESHARE, to share again.

Semiramis (whose vertue past compare)
This furious passion her did so remoue
From that shee was, that lusting to *reshare*
Hir Sonne, her Sonne her thread of life did share.—*Davies, Microcosmos*, p. 66.

RESIGNAL, resignation. Bp. Jacobson says, "I have not been able to trace this form in any other writer." The words are the opening of a sermon on 1 Sam. xii. 3.

A bold and just challenge of an old Judge made before all the people upon his *resignal* of the government into the hands of a new King.—*Sanderson*, ii. 330.

RESIGNANT, resigner.

Upon the 25th of October Sir John Suckling brought the warrant from the King to receive the Seal; and the good news came together, very welcome to the *resignant*, that Sir Thomas Coventry should have that honour.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 27.

RESILIENT, springing back: *resilience* is in the Dicts.

Their act and search
Stretched to the furthest is *resilient* ever,
And in resilience hath its plenary force.
Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iii. 5.

RESINK, to sink again.

When Thou hadst plung'd me in the Font of Grace,
So clens'd the filth I was conceiued in,
Though there I vow'd to keepe me in that case,
I brake my vow, and me *resuncke* in sinne.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 29.

RESISTANT, antagonistic: a favourite word with G. Eliot. Bp. Pearson, quoted by R. and L., has it as a substantive.

This excommunication . . . simplified and ennobled the *resistant* position of Savonarola.—*G. Eliot, Romola*, ch. lv.

RESPIRING, breath.

They could not stir him from his stand, although he wrought it out
With short *respirings*, and with sweat.
Chapman, Iliad, xvi. 102.

RESPLENDISHING, new splendour. R. has the word as an adjective, with extract from Elyot.

And as the Sunne doth glorifie each thing
(Howeuer base) on which he deigns to smile;
So your cleare eyes doe giue *resplendishing*
To all their objects, be they ne'er so vile.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 7.

REST, a wrest by which the strings of musical instruments were tightened.

Home, calling on the virginall maker, buying a *rest* for myself to tune my tryangle. *Pepys*, April 1, 1663.

RESTANT, in possession of.

With him they were *restant* all those things that the foolish virgins could wish for, beauty, daintie, delicates, riches, faire speech.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 362.

RESULTIVE, reciprocal.

There is such a sympathy betwixt several sciences (as also betwixt the learned languages) that (as in a regular fortification one piece strengtheneth another) a *resultive* firmness ariseth from their complication.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, Bk. II. Dedication.

RESURGE, to rise again; a word jocularly coined from the hatchment-motto, *Resurgam*.

I wish my grandfather were here, and would *resurge*, as he promises to do on his tombstone.—*Thackeray, Virginians*, ch. viii.

Hark at the dead jokes *resurging!*—*Ibid., Roundabout Papers*, xviii.

RESURGENT, rising again.

The *resurgent* threatening past was making a conscience within him.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. lxi.

RESURRECTIONARY, rising again, reviving.

Old men and women, ugly and blind, who always seemed by *resurrectionary* process to be recalled out of the elements for the sudden peopling of the solitude.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, vii.

RESURRECTIONIST, one who digs up corpses in order to sell them to the surgeons for dissection. The crimes of Burke and Hare and Bishop who murdered people in order to sell their bodies caused an Act to be passed in 1832, which provided that unclaimed bodies in workhouses, hospitals, &c., should be given for dissection. This stopped the trade of the resurrectionists, and the word is likely to become less and less familiar. In the extract it is used metaphorically.

He was merely a *resurrectionist* of obsolete heresies.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xi.

RETAIL, retaliation; law of retail = *lex talionis*.

He that doth injury may well receive it. To look for good and do bad is against the law of *retail*.—*Adams*, ii. 116.

RETENT. H. gives *tent* = to scare, as a Yorkshire word: perhaps this is the sense of *retent* in the extract.

Their hidious horses braying loud and clear,
Their Pagans fell with clamour huge to hear,
Made such a dinne as made the heauen resound,
Retented hell, and tore the fixed ground.
Hudson's Judith, iii. 134.

RETEX, to reweave; alter.

Neither King James, King Charles, nor any Parliament which gave due hearing to the frowardness of some complaints did ever appoint that any of his orders should be *retexed*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 57.

RETICULE, a lady's hand-bag, properly of net-work. L. has the word without example.

There were also five loads of straw, but then of those a lady could take no more than her *reticule* could carry.—*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. 9.

RETRACT, a retreat.

They erected forts and houses in the open plains, turning the natives into the woods and places of fastnesse, whence they made eruptions and *retracts* at pleasure.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 35.

RETRACTILE, capable of being drawn back.

The pieces in a telescope are *retractile* within each other.—*Kirby and Spence, Entomology*, i. 151.

RETREATER, one who gives way or retreats.

He stopt and drew the *retreaters* up into a body, and made a stand for an hower with them.—*Prince Rupert's beating up the rebels' Quarters at Post-combe and Chenner*, p. 8.

RETREATMENT, retreat; in the extract = the Hegira.

Our Prophet's great *retreatment* we
From Mecca to Medina see.
D'Urfey, Plague of Impertinence.

RETRIBUTOR, repayer.

God is a just judge, a *retributor* of every man his own.—*Adams*, i. 196.

RETROSPECT, to look back upon.

You and I have often *retrospected* the faces and minds of grown people; that is to say, have formed images for [from?] their present appearances outside and in (as far as the manners of the person would justify us in the latter) what sort of figures they made when boys and girls.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 8.

My life, any more than yours, may not be a long one; and I will not sully the whiteness of it (pardon my vanity, I presume to call it so on *retrospecting it*, regarding my intentions only) by giving way to an act of injustice.—*Ibid., Grandison*, vi. 61.

RETT, hunt?

Some members took up the greatest part of the time in speaking to the redress of petty grievances, like spaniels that *rett* after larks and sparrows in the field, and pass over the best game.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 109.

REUMICAST, mucus of the nose.

Betweene the filthy *reumicast* of his bloodshotten snowt there appeared smal holes.—*Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 404).

REVEL-DASH, noise; riot. Cf. *revel-coyle* and *revel-rout* in N.

Have a flurt and a crash,
Now play *revel-dash*.
Green, Friar Bacon, p. 164.

REVENUED, endowed with income or revenue.

Sir Edmund de Trafford, Sir Thomas De Ashton, { Knights, were richly *revenued* in this County.
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire (i. 554)

REVERABLE, to be revered.

The character of a gentleman is the most *reverable*, the highest of all characters.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 115.

REVICT, to reconquer; reobtain.

Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, upon a full hearing, adjudged these two sued-for prebends clearly to be returned to the Church, until by common law they could, if possibly, be *revicted*.—*Bp. Hall, Autob.*, p. xxvii.

REVIEWAGE, work of reviewing.

Whatever you order down to me in the way of *reviewage* I shall of course execute.—*W. Taylor of Norwich*, 1807 (*Memoirs*, ii. 214).

REVIVE, revival.

Hee is dead, and therefore grieue not thy memorie with the imagination of his new *reuiue*.—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 50.

REVOKE, a term at whist; a revoke takes place when the player does not follow the suit led, though able to do so.

She never made a *revoke*; nor ever passed it over in her adversary without exacting the utmost forfeiture.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia* (*Mrs. Battle on Whist*).

Lord! Hazeldean; why that's the most bare-faced *revoke*, ha, ha, ha! trump the queen of diamonds, and play out the king! Well, I never! — *Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. i. ch. xii.

REVOLUTIONARY, a promoter of revolutions; a revolutionist.

It is necessary for every student of history to know what manner of men they are who become *revolutionaries*, and what causes drive them to revolution. — *C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, Preface (1862).

REVOLVE, revolution: also, thought.

When Midelton saw Grinuill's hie *revolve*,
Past hope, past thought, past reach of all aspire,
Once more to moue him flie, he doth resolue.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grinuile, p. 59.

In all *revolves* and turns of state
Decreed by (what dee call him) fate.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, cant. i.

RE-WATER, to pour water on again.

The Vrchin of the Sea in pieces rent,
Re-water'd joynes, and liues incontinent.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 64.

RE-YOUNG, to make young again; to refresh. See extract *s. v.* GLASS.

RHETORY, a rhetorician.

They are (and that cannot be otherwise) of the same profession with the *rhetories* at Rome, as much used to defend the wrong as to protect and maintain the most upright cause.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 72.

RHIMY, rhyming.

Playing *rhimy* plays with scurvy heroes.—*T. Brown, Works*, III. 39.

RHINOCEROT, rhinoceros. This form appears in the authorized version of 1611 (Isa. xxxiv. 7, margin), but is altered in modern Bibles.

But his huge strength and subtle wit can not
Defend him from the sly *rhinocerot*.
Sylvester, Sixth day, first week, 53.

For a plough he got
The horn or tooth of som *rhinocerot*.
Ibid., Handie Crafts, 295.

RHOTACISM. See second quotation, and *s. v.* WHARLING.

Young Daniel was free from all the isms in Lily, and from *rhotacism* to boot.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xvii.

Neither the Spaniards nor Portuguese retain in their speech that strong *rhotacism* which they denoted by the double *rr*, and which Camden and Fuller notice as peculiar to the people of Carlton in Leicestershire.—*Ibid.*, ch. ccxxiii.

RHUBARB, used adjectivally = bitter.

But with your *rhubarb* words ye must contend
To grieve me worse.
Sidney, Astr. and Stella, xiv.

RHUBARBARUM, rhubarb.

Children . . . . . if one should begin to tell them the nature of the Aloes or *Rhubarbarum* they should receive, would sooner take their Physick at their ears than at their mouth.—*Sidney, Defence of Poesie*, p. 550.

RIAL. H. says, "an English gold coin worth about fifteen shillings," but gives no example.

In like manner, you farmers and franklins, you yomen and rich cobbes, abroad with your rusty *ryals* and your old angels which you hourd up. — *Aylmer, Harborough*, &c., 1554 (*Maitland on Reformation*, p. 221).

RIBANDS, reins.

We have all heard it said in the course of our lives,
"Needs must when a certain old gentleman drives;"
'Tis the same with a lady, if once she contrives
To get hold of the *ribands*, how vainly one strives
To escape from her lash, or to shake off her gyves.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*S. Odille*).

He drove his own phaeton when it was decidedly low for a man of fashion to handle the *ribands*.—*Phillips, Essays from the Times*, i. 76.

If he had ever held the coachman's *ribbons* in his hands, as I have in my younger days, he would know that stopping is not always easy.—*G. Eliot, Felix Holt*, ch. xvii.

RIBBANINGS, ribbons.

The fairie-psalter,
Grac't with the trout-flies' curious wings,
Which serve for watched *ribbanings*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 96.

What gloves we'll give and *ribanings*.
Ibid., p. 231.

RIBLESS, without ribs; so fat that the ribs cannot be felt.

Where toil shall call the charmer health his bride,
And laughter tickle plenty's *ribless* side.
Coleridge, To a Young Ass.

RIB ROAST, to beat, is illustrated in the Dicts.; but in the subjoined "to give a rib to roast" does not seem to submit to a beating, but rather to exact retribution.

Though the skorneful do mocke me for a time, yet in the ende I hope to giue them al a *ryhbe to roste* for their paynes.—*Gascoigne, Steel Glass*, Ep. Ded.

RICK, a heap; usually applied to hay or corn.

Great King, whence came this courage (Titan-like),
So many hils to heap vpon a *rick*.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 1147.

RICKETLY, afflicted with rickets, and so, weak. See another extract from Gauden *s. v.* STOP-GAME.

No wonder if the whole constitution of Religion grow weak, *ricketly*, and consumptuous.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 262.

RID, to clear ground.

A short time ago, as some persons were *ridding* a piece of ground near Matlock Bank, . . . they discovered an old pig of lead buried a few inches below the surface. —*Archæol.*, vii. 170 (1785).

RIDEABLE, capable of being ridden.

I rode everything *rideable*. — *Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

RIDE AND TIE. See quotation.

Mr. Adams discharged the bill, and they were both setting out, having agreed to *ride and tie;* a method of travelling much used by persons who have but one horse between them, and is thus performed. The two travellers set out together, one on horseback, the other on foot: Now as it generally happens that he on horseback outgoes him on foot, the custom is that when he arrives at the distance agreed on, he is to dismount, *tie* his horse to some gate, tree, post, or other thing, and then proceed on foot; when the other comes up to the horse, unties him, mounts, and gallops on; till having passed by his fellow-traveller, he likewise arrives at the place of *tying*.—*Fielding, Joseph Andrews*, Bk. II. ch. ii.

RIDENT, smiling; grinning.

A smile so wide and steady, so exceedingly *rident* indeed as almost to be ridiculous, may be drawn upon her buxom face, if the artist chooses to attempt it.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxiv.

RIDER, a commercial traveller.

They come to us as *riders* in a trade,
And with much art exhibit and persuade.
Crabbe, Borough, Letter iv.

Its master ne'er maintained a *rider*,
Like those who trade in Paternoster Row,
But made his business travel for itself,
Till he had made his pelf.
Hood, A fairy tale.

RIDERLESS, without a rider.

He caught a *riderless* horse, and the cornet mounted.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. liv.

RIDICULOSITY, a joke; something to raise a laugh.

Bring your good-natured Muses, all your witty jests, your bywords, your banters, your pleasantries, your pretty sayings, and all your *ridiculosities* along with you. — *Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 64.

RIG, to make free with.

Some prowleth for fewel, and some away *rig*
Fat goose and the capon, duck, hen, and the pig.—*Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 43.

If he presume to enter our house, and *rig* euery corner, searching more then belongs to his office, we lay holde on his locks, turne him away with his backe full of stripes, and his handes laden with his owne amendes.—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 54.

RIGGED, ridged, hunched. Hall reckons among popular sights—

The young elephant, or two-tailed steer,
Or the *rigg'd* camel, or the fiddling frere.
Satires, IV. ii. 96.

RIGHT-HANDED, a *right-handed error* = a mistake on the right side, an error arising from pushing to excess that which in itself is right.

St. Paul tells us of divisions, and factions, and schisms that were in the Church of Corinth; yet these were not about the essentials of religion, but about a *right-handed error*, even too much admiration of their pastors.—*Bramhall*, ii. 28.

RIGHTLESS, wrongfully; in the second quotation it means deprived of rights. See another instance from Sylvester of the first sense, *s. v.* TAXLESS.

Whoso enters *rightles*
By force, is forced to go out with shame.
Sylvester, The Captaines, 37.

Thou art liable to the Ban of the Empire —hast deserved to be declared outlawed and fugitive, landless and *rightless*. — *Scott, Quentin Durward*, ii. 87.

RIG-MY-ROLL, prolix; circuitous. See N. s. v. *ragman's roll*. The extract is noteworthy for the spelling, and the adjectival use; the meaning here seems to be *routine*. See the explanation of *rigmarole* in L.

You must all of you go in one *rig-my-roll* way, in one beaten track. — *Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 155.

RIGORISM, stiffness, austerity.

Your morals have a flavour of *rigorism;* they are sour, morose, ill-natur'd, and call for a dram of Charity.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 69.

RILE, to irritate. This word is sometimes regarded as an Americanism, but it is not so. See ROIL.

Eh but the moor she *riled* me, she druv me to drink the moor.—
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

RILL, a little stream. The quotation is only noteworthy as showing that the word was unfamiliar to North, who perhaps thought it peculiar to the county (Devonshire) of which he was speaking. The Dicts., however, show that it was used by Drayton, Milton, Pope, &c.

It stands at the mouth of a *rill* (as it is called) of water.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 266.

RIMLESS, without a rim.

The other wore a *rimless* hat.—*Wordsworth, Beggars.*

RINET, rind, crust, that which binds together.

Thee water hard curded with the chil ysie *rinet*.—*Stanyhurst, Conceites*, p. 136.

And toe mar a virgin, to a freend such curtesye tending
Were not a practise honest, nor a preede toe be greatlye recounted;
Thee *rinet* of friendship, vertu, such treacherye damneth.—*Ibid.*, p. 139.

RING, to lunge, *q. v.*

She caught a glimpse through the glass door opening on the park, of the General, and a fine horse they were *ringing*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. vi.

RING, fourth finger, or ring-finger.

The thumb in chiromancy we give Venus,
The forefinger to Jove, the midst to Saturn,
The *ring* to Sol, the least to Mercury.
Jonson, Alchemist, I. i.

RING-DROPPER, one who for swindling purposes scrapes acquaintance with a stranger by asking him if he is the owner of a ring which the sharper pretends to have picked up. Cf. MONEY-DROPPER.

Tom's evil genius did not . . . mark him out as the prey of *ring-droppers*, pea and thimble-riggers, duffers, touters, or any of those bloodless sharpers.—*Dickens, M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvii.

RING-FENCE, an encircling fence.

In that Augustan era we descry a clear belt of cultivation, . . running in a *ring-fence* about the Mediterranean. — *De Quincey, Roman Meals.*

RING-HEDGE, ring-fence; boundary encircling property, &c.

Lo, how Apollo's Pegasses prepare
To rend the *ring-hedge* of our Horizon.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 11.

RINGLE, to ring hogs.

For rooting of pasture ring hog ye had neede,
Which being wel *ringled* the better do feede:
Though yong with their elders wil lightly keepe best,
Yet spare not to *ringle* both great and the rest.—*Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 41.

RIOTRY, riotousness.

I hope your electioneering *riotry* has not, nor will mix in these tumults.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 221 (1780).

They at will
Enter'd our houses, lived upon our means
In *riotry*, made plunder of our goods.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. I. i. 3.

It [Punch's] is a voice that seems to be as much in accord with the noise of towns and the *riotry* of fairs, as the note of the cuckoo with the joyousness of spring fields.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xxiii.

RIPPLE, to rub the seed vessels off flax. See extract from Howell, *s. v.* BRAKE.

RIPPONEERS, men of Ripon.

The Corporation of Rippon in Yorkshire presented their petition to Queen Anne . . . the *Ripponeers* humbly addressed themselves to Queen Anne.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. ii. 15.

RISE, to *take a rise* out of a person = to make him a butt, or to provoke him (slang).

Possibly *taking a rise* out of his worship the corregidor as a repeating echo of Don Quixote. — *De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. xxiii.

RISE-BUSHES, sticks cut for burning. See H. s. v. *rise.*

The streets were barricadoed up with chaines, harrowes, and waggons of bavins or *rise-bushes*. — *Relation of Action before Cyrencester* (1642), p. 4.

RISKY, attended with risk or danger.

No young lady in Miss Verinder's position could manage such a *risky* matter as that by herself; a go-between she must have.—*Wilkie Collins, The Moonstone*, Pt. I. ch. xxi.

RITHER, rudder.

He jumpeth and courseth this way and that way, as a man roving without a mark, or a ship fleeting without a *rither*.—*Jewel*, iii. 136.

RITRATTO, picture (Italian).

Let not this *ritratto* of a large landscape be thought trifling.—*North, Examen*, p. 251.

'Tis more like a *ritratto* of the shadow of Vanity herself.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, iv. 186.

RIVALESS, female rival.

Oh, my happy *rivaless!* if you tear from

me my husband, he is in his own disposal, and I cannot help it.—*Richardson, Pamela*, iv. 153.

RIVERLING, rivulet or spring.

Of him she also holds her siluer springs,
And all her hidden crystall *riverlings*.
Sylvester, 3rd day, 1st week, 133.

[God] sent as from the liuely spring
Of His Diuineness som small *riuerling*.
Ibid., 6th day, 1st week, 755.

RIVET, bearded wheat.

White wheat or else red, red *riuet* or whight,
Far passeth all other for land that is light.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 49.

ROAD-WORTHY, fit for travelling; likely to go well.

It was one of the rapidest constitutions ever put together; made, some say, in eight days, by Hérault Séchelles and others; probably a workmanlike *road-worthy* constitution enough.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. iv.

ROANED, roan (?); yet it seems used as a depreciatory term rather than as denoting colour.

[He] had euer more pitty on one good paced mare then two *roaned* curtalles.—*Breton, Merry Wonders*, p. 6.

ROAR. *Up in a roar* = in an uproar.

When Demosthenes refused to doe it, the people began to be *vp in a rore* against hym.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 371.

ROARER, a broken-winded horse.

His stalls in London were crowded with useless steeds, his stalls at Melton inhabited by slugs and *roarers*.—*Th. Hook, Man of many friends*.

I never heard but one worse *roarer* in my life, and that was a roan: it belonged to Pegwell the corn-factor; he used to drive him in his *gig* seven years ago, and he wanted me to take him, but I said, "Thank you, Peg, I don't deal in wind instruments. . . But what the hell! the horse was a penny trumpet to that *roarer* of yours."—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xxiii.

ROASTER, a sucking-pig fit for roasting.

When we keep a *roaster* of the sucking pigs, we choose, and praise at table most, the favourite of its mother.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. l.

ROAST MEAT. To cry roast meat, not to be able to keep one's good fortune to one-self.

He might have swallowed those holy (but now desecrated) morsells in secret, and not have proclaimed on the housetop to all the world the *rost-meat* he hath gotten.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 682.

They may imagine that to trumpet forth the praises of such a person would, in the vulgar phrase, be *crying Roast Meat*, and calling in partakers of what they intend to apply solely to their own use.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. IV. ch. v.

The foolish beast not being able to fare well but he must *cry roast meat* . . . would needs proclaim his good fortune to the world below.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia* (*Christ's Hospital*).

ROATING. H. gives "*rooty*; rank, as grass. Yorkshire."

The good shepherd will not let his sheep feed in hurtful and *roating* pastures.—*Pilkington*, p. 490.

ROB-ALTAR, a sacrilegious plunderer.

"Will a man rob God?" . . . But alas what law can be given to *rob-altars?*—*Adams*, i. 179.

ROBE, the legal profession. *Gentlemen of the robe or long robe* = barristers. In the first extract from Foote he uses it of the clergy also: "the gown" is the more usual term for that profession.

Squires of the *long robe*, he does humbly show
He has a just right in abusing you
Because he is a Brother-Templar too.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer (Epilogue).

Our ancestors unquestionably were at that time unblessed by the liberal and learned profession of the *long robe*.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 248.

The two orders of the *long robe* next demand our attention, and . . the pre-eminence is unquestionably due to the priesthood.—*Foote, The Orators*, Act I.

I was some years in the Temple, but the death of my brother robb'd the *robe* of my labours.—*Ibid., Lame Lover*, Act III.

His honour was even then a gentleman of the *long robe*, being in truth a baby in arms. *Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xviii.

ROBIN, a trimming on the front of the dress.

In this parcel pinned together are several pieces of printed calico, remnants of silk, and such like, that, if good luck should happen, and I should get work, would serve for *robins* and facings.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 98.

I most gladly assented, and got my work, of which I have no small store, believe me! —morning caps, *robins*, &c. &c., all to prepare from day to day.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 171.

Robins, and caps, and sheets, and pillow-cases
Lose their sad stains, and smile with lily-faces.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 237.

ROBIN HOOD'S PENNY-WORTHS. See first extract.

"To sell *Robin Hood's penny-worths.*" It is spoken of things sold under half their value; or, if you will, half sold, half given. *Robin Hood* came lightly by his ware, and lightly parted therewith; so that he could afford the length of his Bow for a yard of Velvet. Whithersoever he came, he carried a Fair along with him, Chapmen crowding to buy his stollen commodities. — *Fuller, Worthies, Notts.*

Soldiers seized on all that he had in Alresford for the use of the Parliament (as they pretended), but sold as they passed along to any chapman at inconsiderable rates, *Robin Hood's pennyworths*, what they had a mind to.—*Barnard, Life of Heylin*, p. cxli.

ROBORATE, to strengthen.

This Bull also relateth to ancient priviledges of Popes and Princes bestowed upon her; which herein are *roborated* and confirmed.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, ii. 36.

ROB-THIEF, one who steals from another.

His extortion hath erst stolen from others, and now he plays *rob-thief*, and steals from himself.—*Adams*, i. 195.

ROCH, to harden like a rock.

Thee winter's coldnesse thee riuer hardlye *roching.*—*Stanyhurst, Conceites*, p. 136.

ROCHET, a bishop; he being designated by a distinctive part of his dress; so we now sometimes speak of "a muster of *lawn-sleeves.*" The word is also used adjectivally = episcopal.

Take glorious Gardiner, blow-bolle Bonner, tottering Tunstal, wagtaile Weston, and carted Chicken, and all the other fine *Rochet* men of England.—*Bale's Decl. of Bonner's Articles*, Art. xxiv.

Our prelatical schism and captivity to *rochet* apophthegms. — *Milton, Of Reformation in Eng.*, Bk. II.

They would strain us out a certain figurative prelate, by wringing the collective allegory of those seven angels into seven single *rochets.* — *Ibid., Reason of Ch. Gov.*, Bk. I. ch. v.

ROCK, a hard sweetmeat. See extract *s. v.* BULLSEYE.

ROCKISH, rocky.

Thee pacient pantiug shee thumpt and launst wyth a fyre bolt,
And wythal his carcasse on *rockish* pinnacle hanged.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 54.

ROCKRAY, rock array (?), a shelf of rocks.

Then we grate on *rockrayes* and bancks of stoanye Pachynus.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii. 714.

ROCK-WATER.

An essay upon ice, or a treatise of the sovereign efficacy of *rock-water* . . will be a very cooling satisfaction to your parboil'd friends.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 191.

The river Wherfe . . runs in a bed of stone, and looks as clear as *rock-water.*—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 124.

While I . . am all on fire with the rage of slighted love, thou art regaling thyself with phlegm and *rock-water.* — *Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vii. 131.

I dare say she has signified this reconciliation to her with intermingled phlegm and wormwood; and her invitation most certainly runs all in the *rock-water* style.—*Ibid.*, vii. 239.

ROCOLO, cloak; roquelaure. Cf. ROQUELO.

I have often seen him strolling in the most shady and unfrequented parts of the Elysian fields, muffled up in a plain brown *rocolo.*—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 353.

RODSTER, angler. I do not know of any authority for this word except the newspaper cited, nor does it seem to be much wanted.

The affair was under the control of the Sheffield Amalgamated Anglers' Association, and there were close upon 500 competitors, who included in their ranks *rodsters* from all parts of the three kingdoms.—*Leeds Mercury*, July 8, 1879, p. 8.

ROE, red.

So doth the fox the lamb destroy, we see,
The lion fierce the beaver *roe* or grey.
Dennys, Secrets of Angling (*Eng. Garner*, i. 172).

ROIL, to make turbid; hence an angry person is said to be *riled.*

What are the chief miseries of this life but the sordid apparel of the soul, the black thoughts, the speckled phantasies, dark oblivion, *roiled* soiled affections?—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 65.

The lamb down stream *roiled* the wolf's water above.—*North, Examen*, p. 359.

The state was not very much *roiled* with faction.—*Ibid., Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 181.

His spirits were very much *roiled.*—*Ibid.*, ii. 69.

That his friends . . . should believe it was what *roiled* him extremely.—*Ibid.*, ii. 241.

ROLLERS, large waves.

From their feet stretched away to the westward the sapphire *rollers* of the vast Atlantic, crowned with a thousand crests of flying foam. — *Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxxii.

ROLLICK, to frolic, to move gaily. L. has *rollicking* as an adj., and this is the usual form.

The shrieks of his lute rose shrill above the shrieks of the flying and the wounded, and its wild waltz-time danced and *rollicked* on swifter and swifter as the old singer maddened, in awful mockery of the terror and agony around.—*Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. xxix.

ROLL UP, to chant. The editor (*Parker Soc.*) compares the expression with running up the notes of the gamut.

They care for no understanding: it is enough if thou canst *roll up* a pair of matins or an evensong, and mumble a few ceremonies.—*Tyndale*, i. 243.

ROLY-POLY, unstable.

We have plotted and laboured long to turn this glorious monarchy into a peddling, *roly-poly*, independent Anarchy.—*Speech of Miles Corbet*, 1647 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 273).

ROLY POLY, a vulgar fellow.

I'll have thee in league first with these two *rolly poolies*. — *Dekker, Satiromastix* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*), iii. 116.

ROMANCIST, romancer; teller or inventor of stories.

A story! what story? Père Silas is no *romancist*.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxxv.

ROMANTICISM, taste or feeling for romance.

Romanticism, which has helped to fill some dull blanks with love and knowledge, had not yet penetrated the times with its leaven, and entered into everybody's food.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xix.

Although doubtless a girl's *romanticism* was a pretty thing, it would have to yield to the actual requirements of life.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xiii.

ROMANTICIST, one belonging to the romance era, as distinguished from the classical; also one of a romantic character or genius. Kingsley (*Westward Ho*, ch. ix.) calls Raleigh "a true *romanticist*."

You, reader, like myself, will breathe a malediction on the Classical era, and thank your stars for making you a *Romanticist*.—*De Quincey, Roman Meals*.

ROMANTICNESS, romantic appearance.

Having heard me often praise the *romanticness* of the place, she was astonished . . . that I should set myself against going to a house so much in my taste.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 40.

ROMANZA. It is curious that Fuller, who is not greatly given to foreign words, should use this instead of *romance*, which had long been an English word.

I am affraied that our Infidel Age will not give credit thereunto, as conceiving it rather a *Romanza* or a Fiction than a thing really performed.—*Fuller, Worthies, Surrey* (ii. 365).

I confess the story of this Westmerland-Hercules soundeth something *Romanza* like. —*Ibid., Westmoreland*, ii. 432.

ROMBELOW, or RUMBELOW, a burden to an old sea-song; but in the extract from Marlowe there is nothing nautical about it. *Hycke-Scorner* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 38) names among other places to which he has travelled, "the londe of *Rumbelowe* thre myl out of hell." Stanyhurst (*Æn.*, i. 206) speaks of the Trojans as sailing "through Sicil his raging wyld frets and *rumbolo* rustling."

The fleering Scots,
To England's high disgrace, have made this jig:
"Maids of England, sore may you mourn
For your lemans you have lost at Bannocksbourn,
With a heave and a ho.
What weeneth the King of England
So soon to have won Scotland,
With a *rombelow?*"

Marlowe, Edw. II., ii. 2.

ROMIZED, Romish. Cf. ANGLIZED.

The *Romiz'd* faction were zealous in his behalf.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. iv. 16.

RONDELET, a roundelay.

Then have you also a *rondlette*, the which doth alwayes end with one selfe same foote or repeticion, and was thereof (in my judgement) called a *rondelet*.—*Gascoigne*, p. 38.

ROOKER, a cheat.

Rookers and sharpers work their several ends upon such as they make a prey of.—*Kennet's Erasm., Praise of Folly*, p. 76.

ROOKLE, to rummage, to rout about.

What'll they say to me if I go a routing and *rookling* in their drains, like an old sow by the way-side?—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv.

ROOKLER, a pig, from its *rookling* about. See previous entry.

Such were then the pigs of Devon; not to be compared with the true wild descendant of Noah's stock, high-withered, furry, grizzled, game-flavoured little *rooklers*, whereof many a sownder still grunted about Swinley down and Braunton woods.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. viii.

ROOMSTEAD, lodging.

His grums take up six or seven houses or *roomsteads*. — *Document dated* 1691 (*Arch.*, xii. 188).

ROOMTHSOME, spacious.

By the sea-side on the other side stoode Heroe's tower; . . . a cage or pigeon-house *roomthsome* enough to comprehend her.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 167).

ROOTLET, little root.

The tree whose *rootlets* drink of every river.—*Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy*, v. 2.

ROOT-OF-HEART, by heart, so as to be able to repeat anything without having it before the eyes. Bunyan perhaps confused root with rote.

I advise that thou put this letter in thy bosome; that thou read therein to thyself and to thy children, until you have got it by *root-of-heart*.—*Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. II. p. 11.

ROPES, thick, glutinous substance found in beer, &c.

A pickled minnow is very good, if you catch him in a stickle with the scarlet fingers upon him, but I count him no more than the *ropes* in beer compared with a loach done properly.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. vii.

ROPES, intestines; there is a quotation from an old writer in N.; but a comparatively modern instance is subjoined.

The second course, a brace of ostriches roasted, at the upper end, with the *ropes* on a toast.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. X. ch. xi.

ROPE-SICK, diseased in the ropes or entrails (?).

Rope-sick herrings that will not serve to make barrelled herrings by their own law they must not bring home into Holland.—*England's way to win wealth*, 1614 (*Harl. Misc.*, iii. 397).

ROPES OF PEARL, strings of pearls. The expression in *Lothair* has been ridiculed, but it is not modern; see extract *s. v.* INTERCURL.

What lady
I' th' primitive times wore *ropes of pearl* or rubies?
Maine, City Match, ii. 2.

I'll give you counsel worth two *ropes of pearl*.—*Killigrew, Parson's Wedding*, ii. 5.

I want *ropes of pearls*.—*Disraeli, Lothair*, ch. xxxiii.

ROQUELO, a cloak, roquelaure. Cf. ROCOLO.

She then saw, parading up and down the hall, a figure wrapped round in a dark blue *roquelo*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. IX. ch. iv.

ROSATED, crowned or adorned with roses.

He appeareth there neither laureated nor hedgerated Poet . . . but only *rosated*, having a Chaplet of four Roses about his head.—*Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire* (ii. 513).

ROSE, to perfume, as with roses. See extract from Tennyson, *s. v.* HORSINESS.

A *rosed* breath from lips rosie proceeding.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 234.

ROSS OF POTTERN. See quotation.

Who was old *Ross of Pottern*, who lived till all the world was weary of him? All the world has forgotten him now.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxv.

ROTA-ROOM, in 1659 a political debating society called the Rota, was established at Miles's Coffee-House in New Palace Yard. It was dissolved at the Restoration, but I suppose it is from this that a coffee-house, being a place where politics were discussed, is called in the extract a *rota-room*.

A coffee-house is . . . a *rota-room*, that, like Noah's Ark, receives animals of every sort.—*Character of a Coffee-House*, 1673 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 465).

ROTE, a regular row or rank. See extract *s. v.* BACKSTONE.

ROT-GUT, an epithet applied to bad liquor, as having a deleterious effect on the stomach and bowels. H. and L. have it as a substantive.

A poor old woman, with a diarrhœa,
Brought on by slip-slop tea and *rot-gut* beer,
Went to Sangrado with a woeful face.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 53.

Then there's fuddling about in the public-houses, and drinking bad spirits, and punch, and such *rot-gut* stuff.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School Days*, Pt. I. ch. vi.

ROTTENLY, crumbly.

A *rottenly* mould
Is land woorth gould.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 44.

ROTTLE, an onomatopœous word = to gurgle.

Why, Bacchus, dost thou think that she
Takes a delight in cruelty;
In hearing blood in throats to *rottle*
Like liquor from a streight-mouth'd bottle?
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 282.

ROTTOCKE, or RUTTOCKE, a stick (?). Diogenes swearing by St. Marie may be noted.

Being asked how he would be buried, he bidde that his dead carkesse should bee cast out in the fieldes without sepulture. Then said his frendes, "What, to the fowles of

the aier and to the wyld beastes?" "No, by Saint Marie," quoth Diogenes again; "not so in no wise, but laie me a little *rottocke* hard beside me wherewith to beate them away."—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 174.

He put abrode the looures of the tente with a *ruttocke* that he hadde in his hande. —*Ibid.* p. 241.

ROTULA, elbow: the word is usually applied to the knee-pan, though Patella is more common. Fr. *rotule.*

The ball entered my clothes and flesh, and lodged on to the *rotula* of my left arm.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 125.

ROTURER (Fr. *roturier*), a plebeian; yet the context seems rather to require a trade: perhaps it stands for a small farmer. The speaker is supposed to be an ass who was once an Artonian [*i. e.* French] peasant.

I was once a man, an Artonian born; my profession was both a vineyard-man and a *roturer.—Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 18.

ROUGE, to blush or redden: usually to apply rouge.

They all stared, and to be sure I *rouged* pretty high.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 314.

Madame d'Henin, though *rouged* the whole time with confusion, never ventured to address a word to me.—*Ibid.*, vii. 102.

ROUGH IT, to endure hardship or inconvenience.

Take care of Fanny, mother; she is tender, and not used to *rough it* like the rest of us. —*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xxxviii.

You are going then to Spain—to *rough it* amid the storms of war?—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. x.

ROUGH-RIDER, one who breaks horses.

Lancelot had bought him out of the Pytchley for half his value as unrideably vicious when he had killed a groom and fallen backwards on a *rough-rider.*—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. i.

ROUND. To *lead the round* = to be a ring-leader.

Ah! villains, hath that Mortimer escaped?
With him is Edmund gone associate?
And will Sir John of Henault *lead the round?*
Marlowe, Edw. II., iv. 3.

ROUND-ABOUT, a dance.

Though the Miss Flamboroughs were reckoned the very best dancers in the parish, and understood the jig and the *round-about* to perfection, yet they were totally unacquainted with country dances.—*Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. ix.

ROUNDABOUTATION, circumlocution.

To finish my tale without *roundaboutation.* —*H. and J. Smith, Rejected Addresses*, p. 177.

ROUNDERS, a boy's game.

Prisoner's base, *rounders*, high-cock-a-lorum, cricket, foot-ball, he was soon initiated into the delights of them all.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School Days*, Pt. I. ch. iii.

ROUND OR RATTLE, in every case (?).

In conjunction with them, or out of conjunction, *round or rattle*, if he were rich, he must be made a booty or a compounder.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 206.

ROUND-ROBIN, a seditious person. Perhaps because dissatisfied people sometimes make complaint to their superiors by a round-robin.

These Wat Tylers and *Round-Robins* being driven or persuaded out of Whitehall, there was a buzz among them to make their way to Westminster Abbey; some said, Let us pluck down the organs; some cried, Let us deface the monuments.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 177.

ROUND-ROBIN, a blasphemous name given by some of the more disreputable of the reforming party to the sacramental wafer. See quotation *s. v.* PREDIE, and *Ridley's Works*, p. 265. H. says *round-robin* = a small pancake, in Devonshire.

Certain fond talkers . . . invent and apply to this most holy sacrament names of despite and reproach, as to call it Jack-in-the-Box, and *Round-Robin*, and such other not only foul, but blasphemous names.—*Coverdale*, i. 426.

Whereas the Sacrament was in those times delivered unto each communicant in a small round wafer, commonly called by the name of *Sacramentum Altaris*, or, The Blessed Sacrament of the Altar, and that such parts thereof as were reserved from time to time were hanged up over the altar in a pix or box, these zealous ones, in hatred to the Church of Rome, reproached it by the odious names of Jack-in-a-box, *Round Robin*, Sacrament of the Halter, and other names so unbecoming the mouths of Christians that they were never taken up by the Turks and Infidels.—*Heylin, Reformation*, i. 99.

ROUNDS, soldiers who go the rounds to see that sentinels are at their post: more usually called in old times "gentlemen of the round" (*Jonson, Every Man in his Hum.*, iii. 2).

To send out strong patroulles or *Rounds* for skouting all along the Charwell.—*Prince Rupert's beating up the rebels*, 1643, p. 13.

ROUND UP, to rebuke. In the *Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. I. p. 175, we read, "Then Christian roundly answered, saying, 'Demas, thou art an enemy to

the right ways of the Lord,'" &c. The marginal summary is, "Christian *roundeth up* Demas."

ROUNDY, round.

Her *roundy* sweetly swelling lips a little trembling.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 287.

ROUNSEFAL, big, large. In another extract from Stanyhurst, *s. v.* HARSH, it seems to be used as a substantive = a heavy fall. Cf. RUNCIVALL.

Thee *rounseual* helswarme
Of Cyclopan burdens.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii. 690.

ROUSING, brisk.

A Jew, who kept a sausage shop in the same street, had the ill luck to die of a strangury, and leave his widow in possession of a *rousing* trade.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, vi. 109.

ROUTISH, disorderly.

The Common Hall, instead of being *de melioribus*, became a *routish* assembly of sorry citizens.—*North, Examen*, p. 93.

ROUTLE, to disturb, rout out.

A misdoubt me if there were a felly there as would ha' thought o' *routling* out yon wasps' nest.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxiii.

ROUZLE, to rumple.

Well, I protest you are a waggish man; Lord, how you have *rouzl'd* and touzl'd one! All my rigging hangs as if 'twas shaked on with a zhed vork, as the old zaying is.—*Centlivre, Platonick Lady*, Act IV.

ROVER. The Imp. Dict. defines *Roving* as "the operation which gives the first twist to cotton thread by drawing it through an eye or aperture."

On the first stage were the Teazer, Carder, *Rover*, Spinner, Reeler of the Cotton Wool. —*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 180.

ROVERIE, piracy.

These Norwegians, who with their manifold robberies and *roveries* did most hurt from the Northern Sea, took up their haunt into this Iland.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 205.

ROWDY, a blackguard or ruffian; an American term.

A drunken gambling cut-throat *rowdy* as ever grew ripe for the gallows.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. x.

Reader, if you do not know that a man will act from sentiment long, long years after he has thrown principle to the winds, you had better pack up your portmanteau, and go and live five years or more among Australian convicts and American *rowdies*.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lix.

ROWEN-TAILED, *Rowen* is the aftergrowth of corn or grass; this may have something to do with the expression. The time that Breton speaks of is harvest.

Bucks now are in season, and partridges are *rowen-taild*, and a good retriuer is a spaniell worth the keeping.—*Breton, Fantastickes*, p. 7.

ROWING, a process in dressing cloth; smoothing it with a roller.

The cloth worker, what with *rowing* and setting in a fine nap; with powdering it and pressing it; with shering the wooll to the proofe of the threed, deale so cunningly that they prove themselves the draper's minister to execute his subtleties.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 416).

The number of hands which it employs in this town and adjoining villages in spinning, carding, *rowing*, pulling, weaving, &c., is almost incredible. — *Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 335.

ROWLET, a small groove.

Bulky carts are made with four *rowlets* fitting these rails, whereby the carriage is so easy that one horse will draw down four or five chaldron of coal.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 265.

Wherever there was like to be a friction, a *rowlet* was placed to receive it.—*Ibid.*, ii. 269.

ROYALIZE, to bear royal sway; the Dicts. only have this as an active verb, and with a quotation from *Richard III.*, i. 3, where it means "to make royal," as it does also in the closing lines of *Greene's Friar Bacon*, and in *Marlowe, 1 Tamb.*, ii. 3.

Whom without force, vproar, or ryualing
Nature, and Law, and Fortune make a King,
Even he, (my son,) must be both just and wise,
If long he look to rule and *royalize*.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 79.

ROYOLET, a petty prince. L. has *roytelet*, with a quotation from Heylin.

These *royolets* contented themselves that their crowns (though not so big) were as bright, their scepters (though not so great) were as glistering as those of the mightiest monarchs.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, I. viii. 1.

There were indeed at this time two other *royalets*, as onely Kings by his leave, viz., Beorred, King of Mercia, and Edmond, King of East-Angles.—*Ibid., Ch. Hist.*, II. iv. 10.

ROYSTEROUS, unruly, revelling. See extract from Stanyhurst, *s. v.* HEAPFLOOD.

Was the like ever heard of? The *roysterous* young dogs; carolling, howling, breaking

the Lord Abbot's sleep.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. xv.

RUBBING POST. See extract.

These Kistvaens are numerous, but they have been generally deprived of their long covering stones, which have been converted to *rubbing posts*, as they are termed in the West of England, for the cattle.—*Archæol.*, xxii. 434 (1829).

RUBBISH-WALLING. See extract.

There is a want of homogeneity in the manner of style which resembles what the masons call *rubbish-walling*, where fragments of anciently hewn and sculptured stone are built in with modern brick-bats and pebbles of the soil.—*W. Taylor of Norwich*, 1805 (*Memoir*, ii. 107).

RUBELET, little ruby.

And in the midst, to grace it more, was set
A blushing-pretty-peeping *rubelet*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 243.

RUB OFF, to depart hastily. Cf. BRUSH.

In a huff he call'd for his horse, *rub'd off*, and left the field to Eusebius.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 351.

RUBOR, redness.

Mr. Justice Jones . . . being of Welsh extraction, was apt to warm, and, when much offended often shewed his heats in a *rubor* of his countenance.—*North, Examen*, p. 563.

RUBRIC, to enact, as by a rubric; also, to put in the calendar.

Hee firmed and *rubrickt* Kentishmen's gavill-kinde of the son to inherite at fifteene. —*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 153).

He [the Pope] is too saucy . . . stretching his arm to heaven, in *rubricking* what saints he list.—*Adams*, ii. 255.

RUBRIC, pertaining to the calendar. Hacket means that the Romanists enrolled in the list of their worthies many to whom they had no claims; hence, he speaks of *rubric lies: rubric martyr* = one who has a place in the martyrology.

They were of the most addicted to the Church of Rome . . . impostors that are accustom'd to bestow *rubrick* lies upon the best Saints of God, and whom they can not pervert living, to challenge for theirs when they are dead.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 223.

The grand jury have presented his [Bolingbroke's] works, and as long as there are any parsons, he will be ranked with Tindal and Toland; nay, I don't know whether my father won't become a *rubric* martyr, for having been persecuted by him.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 86 (1754).

RUBRIC. The meaning of the extract is, I suppose, that the *Gardes Françaises* are to us mere red lines of men, whom we cannot individualize.

A most notable corps of men, which has its place in world-history; though to us, so is History written, they remain mere *rubrics* of men, nameless; a shaggy Grenadier mass, crossed with buff-belts.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. vi.

RUBRICALITIES, matters connected with the rubrics: points of ritual.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vieuxboix, among high art and painted glass, spade farms, and model smell-traps, *rubricalities*, and sanitary reforms."—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. vi.

RUBSTONE, a sandstone for the scythe. "The rub or buckle stone which husbandmen doo occupie in the whetting of their sithes." Harrison, *Descr. of England*, Pt. II. p. 64, quoted in Eng. Dial. Soc.'s edit. of Tusser, who reckons among "harvest tooles,"

A brush sithe and grasse sithe with rifle to stand,
A cradle for barlie, with *rubstone* and sand.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 37.

RUCKLING, rattling.

The deep *ruckling* groans of the patient satisfied every one that she was breathing her last.—*Scott, S. Ronan's Well*, ii. 343.

RUDDLE, to mark with ruddle or ochre. Cf. RADDLE.

On their cheeks to their chin unmercifully laid on a shining red japan, that glistens in a most flaming manner, so that they seem to have no resemblance to human faces. I am apt to believe that they took the first hint of their dress from a fair sheep newly *ruddled*. — *Lady M. W. Montagu to Lady Rich*, Oct. 10, 1718.

RUDE, robust: the phrase sneered at in the extract is not uncommon.

Here and there smiled a plump rosy face enough; but the majority seemed under-sized, under-fed, utterly wanting in grace, vigour, and what the penny-a-liners call "*rude* health."—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. xiii.

RUDISH, somewat rude.

For man and wife to quarrel before folks is rather *rudish*, I own.—*Foote, The Cozeners*, iii. 2.

RUDS, a name of the heliotrope (Holland, *Pliny*, xix. 6).

RUE-BARGAIN, the forfeit paid by one who withdraws from a bargain.

He said it would cost him a guinea of *rue-bargain* to the man who had bought his pony

before he could get it back again.—*Scott, Rob Roy*, ii. 145.

RUFF, a flourish on a musical instrument.

The drum beats a *ruff*, and so to bed; that's all, the ceremony is concise.—*Farquhar, Recruiting Officer*, Act V.

RUFFIANAGE, rascaldom.

Rufus never moved, unless escorted by the vilest *ruffianage*.—*Palgrave, Hist. of Norm. and Eng.*, iv. 678.

RUFFIN, or RUFFIAN, cant term for the devil. See extract *s. v.* GLAZIERS.

RUFFLERY, noise; disturbance. The same writer uses *rufflered*. See extract *s. v.* WHERVE.

But neere joynctlye brayeth with *rufflerye* rumboled Ætna.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 582.

RUFFPECK, cant term for bacon. See extract *s. v.* CASSON, and in H. s. v. *pannam*.

RUFFY-TUFFY, dishevelled.

Powder'd bag-wigs and *ruffy-tuffy* heads
Of cinder wenches meet and soil each other.
Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 86.

RUFTIE-TUFTIE WISE, roughly; indecently. In the second quotation, where there is a slight difference in the spelling, Breton is describing the ways of sailors, hurrying pell-mell to the public house as soon as they land: it is used in much the same way in the third quotation = hey-day.

Were I as Vince is, I would handle you
In *ruftie-tuftie wise* in your right kinde.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, V. i.

To sweare and stare until we come to shore,
Then *rifty tufty* each one to his skore.
Breton, Pilgrimage of Paradise, p. 16.

Lelia. I'll prank myself with flowers of the prime,
And thus I'll spend away my primrose time.
Nurse. Rufty, tufty, are you so frolick?
Wily Beguiled (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 302).

RUINATION. I only insert this word because L. calls it "rare or obsolete." I should have thought it common enough and in everyday use.

The ordinary life, youth, and connection of our old architecture has been mutilated and corrupted in proportion as it has been subjected to a Restoration, or (since the Professor paused for a suitable word) I would suggest *Ruination*.—*First Report of Soc. for Protection of Anc. Monuments*, 1878, p. 32.

RULELESSNESS, want of rules. The adjective *ruleless* is used by Spenser.

Its [the Star-Chamber's] *rulelessness*, or want of rules that can be comprehended, is curiously illustrated here.—*The Academy*, July 19, 1879, p. 43.

RUMBLE-TUMBLE, the seat behind a carriage: usually only the first half of this word is employed.

From the dusty height of a *rumble-tumble* affixed to Lady Selina Vipont's barouche . . . Vance caught sight of Lionel.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. I. ch. xv.

RUMBOOZE, a drink. See H. s. v. *rambuze*, who quotes from Blount's *Glossographia* to the effect that it was a Cambridge mixture. N. also cites Blount, and adds, "of this learned academ cal word I have not met with an example."

Piot, a common cant word used by French clowns, and other tippling companions; it signifies *rum-booze*, as our gipsies call good-guzzle, and comes from πίω, *bibo*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. i. (note).

This bowse [drink] is better than *rombowse*.—*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act II.

RUMBUSTIOUS, rough, unruly; *rumbustical* is the more common vulgarism.

The sea has been rather *rumbustious*, I own.—*Foote, Trip to Calais*, Act I.

RUMINE, to ruminate.

As studious scholar he self-*rumineth*.—*Sylvester, 6th day, 1st week*, 44.

RUMP, to turn the back on one.

This mythologick Deity was Plutus,
The grand Divinity of Cash,
Who, when he *rumps* us quite, and won't salute us,
If we are men of Commerce, then we smash.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 129.

Nick *rumps* him completely and don't seem to care a
Dump—that's the word, for his triple tiara.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Old Woman in Grey*).

RUN, smuggled.

She boasted of her feats in diving into dark dens in search of *run* goods—charming things—French warranted—that could be had for next to nothing.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xxv.

RUNCIVALL PEASE, marrow-fat. Tusser, *Husbandrie*, p. 95, mentions "*runciuall pease* set in winter" among "herbes and rootes to boile or to butter." Messrs. Payne and Herrtage say, "supposed to be derived from Span. *Roncesvalles*, a town at the foot

of the Pyrenees, where gigantic bones of old heroes were pretended to be shown: hence the name was applied to anything of a size larger than usual." Cf. ROUNSEFAL.

Another, stumbling at the threshold, tumbled in his dish of *rouncevals* before him.—*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act V.

She was clad in a robe of finest serge, which had it been napped, each grain would have been the size of a good *ronceval pea*.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. vi.

RUNDLER, a round vessel. (?)

A catch or pinck no capabler than a *rundler* or washing bowle. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 163).

RUNECRAFT, knowledge or skill in runes.

Modern Swedish *runecraft* largely depends upon his many and valuable publications.—*Arch.*, xliii. 98 (1871).

RUNESMITH, worker at runes.

No one has workt with more zeal than Richard Dybeck of Stockholm; no one has publisht half so many Runic stones, mostly in exact copies, as this energetic *runesmith*.—*Arch.*, xliii. 98 (1871).

RUNLET, small stream; *runnel* is the commoner word.

Then ask me not, virgins, to stay;
With a sigh seems the zephyr to blow;
And the *runlet* that murmurs away
To wind with a murmur of wo.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 311.

RUNNER, a rope belonging to the garnet, and to the two bolt-tackles; it is used to increase the mechanical power of the tackle.

There are . . . all kinds of Shipchandlery necessaries, such as blocks, tackles, *runners*, &c.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 147.

RUNNER, a smuggler: we still speak of running a cargo.

The unfair traders and *runners*, and such as come in before the duties are recharged, will undersell us, as they well may, paying no custom.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 188.

By merchants I mean fair traders, and not *runners* and trickers, as the little people often are that cover a contraband trade.—*Ibid., Examen*, p. 490.

RUNNERS, police officers, before the introduction of the new system, were called *runners* or *Bow-street runners*. In the quotations from Brooke and Kingsley it seems = bailiff.

He issued early forth, accompanied only by his huntsman and his agent's *runner*, who knew and was known everywhere.—*Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 280.

He was called the Man of Peace on the same principle which assigns to constables, Bow-street *runners*, and such like, who carry bludgeons to break folk's heads, and are perpetually and officially employed in scenes of riot, the title of peace-officers.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 58.

"It's the *runners!*" cried Brittles, to all appearance much relieved. "The what?" exclaimed the doctor, aghast in his turn. "The Bow Street officers, sir," replied Brittles.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xxx.

I'd sooner be a sheriff's *runner*, or a negro slave.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. iii.

RUNNING WORM, *Herpes*, &c.

A kinde of S. Anthonies fire, whose heate causeth little blisters or wheales to arise, creeping to fret the skin; some call it the shingles, some the *running worme*, some wildfire.—*Nomenclator*, p. 440.

RUNOLOGIST, one learned in runes.

The advanced school of Scandinavian *runologists* holds that the Runic Futhark of twenty-four letters is derived from the later alphabet.—*Athenæum*, June 28, 1879, p. 818.

RUNOLOGY, study of runes.

Of late, however, great progress has been made in *runology*.—*Arch.*, xliii. 98 (1871).

RUNT, a raw country girl.

This city spoils all servants; I took a Welsh *runt* last spring, whose generation scarce ever knew the use of stockings; and, will you believe me, my Lord, she had not been with me three weeks before she sew'd three penny canes round the bottom of her shift instead of a hoop-petticoat.—*Centlivre, The Artifice*, Act III.

RUSHELINGE, rushing, rustling. (?)

Than was all the rable of the shippe, hag, tag, and rag, called to the reckeninge, *rushelinge* together as they had beene the cookes of helle with their great Cerberus.—*Vocacyon of Johan Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 459).

RUSTLESS, free from rust.

I have known her fastidious in seeking pure metal for clean uses; and when once a bloodless and *rustless* instrument was found, she was careful of the prize.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. viii.

RUTTED, marked with ruts.

The two in high glee started behind old Dobbin, and jogged along the deep-*rutted* plashy roads.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School-days*, Pt. I. ch. iii.

She saw the grey shoulders of the downs, the cattle-specked fields, the shadowy plantations with *rutted* lanes.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxiv.

RYPECK, the pole used to moor a punt, while fishing, &c. Conjectures

as to the derivation of the word will be found in *N.* and *Q.*, IV. xii. 294, 337.

He ordered the fisherman to take up the *rypecks*, and he floated away down stream.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lxiv.

RYTHMER, rhimester.

Amongst all the foul mouthes belibelling marriage, one railing *rythmer* of Anselme's age bore away the bell.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. ii. 13.

S

SABIN, a fanciful person. The reference is to the proverb, *Sabini quod volunt somniant*, the Sabines attaching great importance to dreams.

Grimsby, which our *Sabins*, or conceited persons dreaming what they list, and following their own fansies, will have to be so called of one Grimes a merchant.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 542.

SABLEIZE, to make black.

Some chroniclers that write of kingdomes states
Do so absurdly *sableize* my White
With Maskes and Enterludes by day and night.—*Davies, Paper's Complaint*, l. 241.

SABRED, furnished with a sabre: *sworded* is used in the same way. *Sabred* now = killed or wounded with a sabre.

There are persons whose loveliness is more formidable to me than a whole regiment of *sabred* hussars with their fierce-looking moustaches. — *H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 99.

SACCAGE, to sack: the substantive is not so uncommon.

Those songs of the dolorous discomfits in battaile, and other desolations in warre, br of townes *saccaged* and subuerted, were song by the remnant of the army ouerthrowen, with great skrikings and outcries. — *Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. I. ch. xxiv.

SACK. To *give the sack* = to dismiss; to *get the sack* = to be dismissed, the person having to pack up his alls in a sack, and be off. See *N. and Q.*, 1st S., Vol. VI. An extract from *Ingoldsby Legends* will be found *s. v.* NOUS.

I wonder what old Fogg 'ud say, if he knew it; I should *get the sack*, I s'pose, eh?—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xx.

The short way would have been ... to have requested him immediately to quit the house; or, as Mr. Gann said, to *give him the sack* at once.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. v.

He is no longer an officer of this gaol; he has *got the sack*. — *Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xxvi.

SACKLESS, innocent; also foolish, weak. See L. s. v. *sake*. Nashe treats it as a Scotch term, for he is imitating "some of the deftest lads in all Edinborough towne" in the passage cited.

'Gainst slander's blast
Truth doth the silly *sackless* soul defend.
Greene (from *Never too late*), p. 299.

Many *sacklesse* wights and praty barnes run through the tender weambs. — *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 163).

"It looks melancholy, does it not, Ellen?" "Yes," I observed, "about as starved and *sackless* as you." — *E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. xxii.

SACRAMENTIZE, to administer the sacraments.

Ministers made by Presbyterian government in France and the Low Countries were owned and acknowledged by our Bishops for lawfully ordained for all intents and purposes, both to preach and *sacramentize*.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. ix. 65.

The governing part should be in the hands of the bishops, the teaching and *sacramentizing* in the presbyters.—*Ibid.*, XI. xi. 19.

SACRARY, a sacred place; a sanctuary. H. has one quotation, but the subjoined are later instances.

The purified heart is God's *sacrary*, His sanctuary, His house, His heaven.—*Adams*, i. 259.

What is their crime that have carried them quite away, both crown, and scepter, and robes from their ancient *sacrary?* — *Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 68.

SADDLE. To *set the saddle on the right horse* = to give a man his share of praise or blame. Dryden ridicules the delicacy of Racine, who represented Hippolytus as exposing himself to death rather than accuse his stepmother to his father.

But take Hippolytus out of his poetick fit, and I suppose he would think it a wiser part to *set the saddle on the right horse*, and chuse rather to live with the reputation of a plain-spoken honest man, than to die with the infamy of an incestuous villain. — *All for Love*, Preface.

His episcopal lordship had done well to have shown in his letter what was so added, and then *the saddle would have fallen on the*

right horse.—North, Life of Lord Guilford, i. 314.

SADDLE-NOSED, flat or broad-nosed.

There was also a servant in the inn, an Asturian wench, broad-faced, flat-headed, and *saddle-nosed.—Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. ii.

SADDLERY, things belonging to harness or horse's trappings.

He invested also in something of a library, and in large quantities of *saddlery.—Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xlviii.

SADDLE-SICK, galled from riding.

Roland of Roncesvalles too, we see well in thinking of it, found rainy weather as well as sunny, . . . was *saddle-sick*, calumniated, constipated.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. i.

SAFE, safety.

If I with *safe* may graunt this deed,
I wil not it refuse.
Preston, K. Cambises (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 503).

SAFECONDUCT, to convoy safely, or to guarantee safety: the substantive is common.

From perils all within this place
I will *safeconduct* thee.
Breton, Toyes of an Idle Head, p. 41.

SAG, weighed down: the verb is not so uncommon.

He ventures boldly on the pith
Of sugred rush, and eats the *sagge*
And well bestrutted bees sweet bagge.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 127.

SAGAMORE, a title given to the chiefs of some American Indian tribes.

The barbarous people were lords of their own; and have their *sagamores*, and orders, and forms of government.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, vii. 447.

SAGAR, cigar.

Many a *sagar* have little Goldy and I smoaked together.—*Colman, Man of Business*, Act IV.

SAGED, taught or invented by wise men.

Begyn to synge, Amintas thou;
For why? thy wyt is best;
And many a *saged* sawe lies hyd
Within thine aged brest.
Googe, Eylogs, i.

SAILED, furnished with sails: used figuratively in the second extract.

Prostrated in most extreme ill fare,
He lies before his high-*sail'd* fleet.
Chapman, Iliad, xix. 335.

How may full-*sail'd* verse express,
How may measured words adore
The full-flowing harmony
Of thy swan-like stateliness,
Eleanore?
Tennyson, Eleanore.

SAIL-LESS without sails.

But Beauty, Gracelesse, is a *Sail-lesse* Bark.—*Sylvester, Memorials of Mortalitie*, st. 25.

A south-west wind, and above, a mighty cobweb of *sail-less* rigging.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. li.

SAINTDOM, state of sanctity.

I will not cease to grasp the hope I hold
Of *saintdom.—Tennyson, S. Simeon Stylites.*

SAINTISH, holy.

They be no diuels, I trow, which seme so *saintish.—Gascoigne, Steele Glas*, Epilogue.

SAINT LAWRENCE'S TEARS. See extract. St. Lawrence having been broiled alive may account for the fiery character ascribed to his tears.

THE AUGUST METEORS.—The student will scarcely need to be reminded to keep a sedulous watch during the nights from the 9th to the 11th of August, inclusive (and notably on that of the 10th), for the familiar shower of shooting stars, known of old as *St. Lawrence's tears*, but now termed—rather more scientifically—the Perseides, from the point in the heavens whence they appear to radiate.—*The English Mechanic*, 1874.

SAINT VITUS'S DANCE, a disease which manifests itself in a convulsive motion of the features or limbs.

Dr. Reid says it is remarkable that *St. Vitus* is nowhere to be found in the Roman Kalendar; and he supposes that "from some misunderstanding or inaccuracy of manuscript, *chorea invita*, the original name of the disease called *St. Vitus's dance*, was read and copied *chorea Sti. Viti.*" This is very probable.—*Southey, Omniana*, i. 325.

SAITHE, a species of fish.

He proposed he should go ashore and buy a few lines with which they might fish for young *saithe* or lythe over the side of the yacht.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xxvii.

SAKE'S SAKE, an emphatic adjuration. "*For any sake*" is more common, and "*for goodness sake*" commoner still. In the second and third extracts it = for auld langsyne.

Run after him, and save the poor fellow for *sake's sake.—The Committee*, Act III.

Us be cum to pay 'e a visit. I've a been long minded to do't for old *sake's sake.—Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. I. ch. iii.

Yet for old *sake's sake* she is still, dears,
The prettiest doll in the world.
Kingsley, Water-Babies.

SALEABILITY, saleableness: predicated of that for which there is a demand in the market.

What can he do but spread himself into breadth and length, into superficiality and *saleability?—Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 139.

SALIC LAW. See quotation.

A French antiquarian (Claude Seissel) had derived the name of the *Salic Law* from the Latin word *sal, comme une loy pleine de sel, c'est à dire pleine de sapience*, and this the Doctor thought a far more rational etymology than what some one proposed, either seriously or in sport, that the law was called *Salique* because the words *Si aliquis* and *Si aliqua* were of such frequent occurrence in it.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccviii.

SALLIGOT, a ragout of tripe.

He himself made the wedding with fine sheeps-heads, brave haslets with mustard, gallant *salligots* with garlic (*tribars aux ails*). —*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxxi.

SALLY, to dance.

Herod also made a promise to the daughter of Herodias when she danced and *salied* so pleasantly before him.—*Becon*, i. 373.

SALMAGUNDY, a sailor's dish described in extract. See also *s. v.* LOBSCOURSE.

The descendant of Caractacus returned, and ordering the boy to bring a piece of salt beef from the brine, cut off a slice and mixed it with an equal quantity of onions, which, seasoning with a moderate proportion of pepper and salt, he brought into a consistence with oil and vinegar. Then tasting the dish, assured us it was the best *salmagundy* that ever he made.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxvi.

SALPEETRY, nitrous.

Rich Jericho's sometimes *sal-peetry* soil,
Through brinie springs that did about it boil,
Brought forth no fruit.
Sylvester, The Schisme, 674.

SALSOLACEOUS, pertaining to the saltwort.

Sand, and nothing but sand: the *salsolaceous* plants, so long the only vegetation we have seen, are gone.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xlii.

SALT, a sailor.

He can turn his hand to anything, like most old *salts*.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. viii.

SALT, desire: as an adjective = lecherous the word is not so uncommon.

Gifts will be sent, and letters which
Are the expressions of that itch
And *salt* which frets thy suters.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 186.

SALT. A useless person is said to be not worth his *salt*, i. e. keep; so *salary* is literally salt-money.

He is a dissipated extravagant idler; he is not *worth his salt*.—*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. xvii.

SALT, hospitality. To *eat a man's salt* = to partake of his hospitality: the phrase is taken from the Arabs.

Abandon those from your table and *salt* whom your owne or others' experience shall descrie dangerous.—*Hall, Epistles*, Dec. i. Ep. 8.

One does not *eat a man's salt* as it were at these dinners. There is nothing sacred in this kind of London hospitality.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. v.

SALT. Children are told that they can catch birds by putting salt upon their tails; hence the use of the phrase in the quotations.

Such great atchievements cannot fail
To cast *salt on a woman's tail.*
Hudibras, II. i. 278.

His intelligence is so good, that were you coming near him with soldiers or constables or the like, I shall answer for it you will never *lay salt on his tail*.—*Scott, Redgauntlet*, ii. 101.

Plenty of subjects going about for them that know how to *put salt upon their tails*. That's what's wanted. A man needn't go far to find a subject if he's ready with his salt-box.—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. iv.

SALTEE, a penny: from the Italian *soldo*. Cf. DACHA-SALTEE (slang).

It had rained kicks all day in lieu of *saltees*, and that is pennies.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lv.

SAMARITANISM, benevolence, like that of the Good Samaritan.

Mankind are getting mad with humanity and *Samaritanism*.—*Sydney Smith, Letters*, 1844.

SAMPHIRE. This plant is usually derived from Saint Pierre, the herb of St. Peter, though probably this is a sort of punning dedication from its growing on a rock. Smollett's derivation is rather fanciful.

The French call it *passe-pierre*, and I suspect its English name is a corruption of *sang-pierre*. . . . As it grew upon a naked rock, without any appearance of soil, it might be naturally enough called *sang du pierre* or

sang-pierre, blood of the rock; and hence the name *samphire*.—*Smollett, Travels*, Letter iii.

SANATIVENESS, healing power.

There is an obscure Village in this County, neare St. Neot's, called Haile-weston, whose very name soundeth something of *sanativeness* therein.—*Fuller, Worthies, Huntingdon.*

SANCT, a saint. See another quotation from the same book *s. v.* MIRIFIC.

Cursed snakes, dissembling varlets, seeming *sancts*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. liv.

SANCTANIMITY, holiness of mind.

A "hath" or a "thou" delivered with conventional unction, now well-nigh inspires a sensation of solemnity in its hearer, and a persuasion of the *sanctanimity* of its utterer. —*Hall, Modern English*, p. 17.

SANCTUM, a place which a person has to himself, where he is safe from intrusion; a retreat.

I should not be called upon to quit my *sanctum* of the schoolroom, for a *sanctum* it was now become to me, a very pleasant refuge in time of trouble.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

SANDIFEROUS, sand-bearing; sandy. The speaker is a pedantic schoolmaster.

The surging sulks of the *Sandiferous* seas. —*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

SANDILLIONS, numbers like the sand on the seashore.

ψαμμακόσια . . . having been coined by a certain Alexis (perhaps no otherwise remembered), and latinised *arenaginta* by Erasmus, is now Anglicised *sandillions* by me. — *Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter vi.

SAND-LARK, the sea-dotterel.

Along the river's stony marge
The *sand-lark* chants a joyous song.
Wordsworth, Idle Shepherd-Boys.

SAND-WARPED, drawn into a sand-bank. (?)

Crossing Humber in a Barrow-boat, the same was *sand-warpt*, and he drowned therein.—*Fuller, Worthies, Cambridge* (i. 165).

SANDWICH. This term, as applied in the extract, is now common, but perhaps this may be the earliest instance.

He stopped the unstamped advertisement —an animated *sandwich* composed of a boy between two boards.—*Sketches by Boz (Dancing Academy).*

SANGAREE, rack punch.

A very jolly time we had; much better than the West Indies, where a fellow's liver goes to the deuce with hot pickles and *sangaree*.— *Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxiii.

SANGLIER (Fr.) wild boar.

Rearing with shoutcry soom boare, soom *sanglier* oughly.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 310.

SANGUINITY, consanguinity. L. has the word = ardour, with quotation from Swift. Walpole, speaking of a duel that was to have taken place between the Duke of Burlington and his son-in-law, writes—

Some say that the duel would have been no breach of *sanguinity*.—*Walpole to Mann*, i. 15 (1741).

SANIOUS, purulently bloody. R. and L. have the word, but each with the same quotation from *Wiseman's Surgery*. The subjoined extract is given as showing that it occurs in other than surgical works.

The cure was wrought; he wiped the *sanious* blood,
And firm and free from pain the lion stood.
Cowper, Transl. from V. Bourne (Reciprocal Kindness).

SANITATION, care for the laws of health, or regulations for their observance.

To extinguish any or all of the zymotic diseases, we must look to *sanitation*.—*Anti-Vaccinator*, Sept. 2, 1872, p. 146.

SANS-APPEL, an infallible person; one whose decision is law.

He had followed in full faith such a *sans-appel* as he held Frank to be.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xix.

SANSCULOTTERY, the revolutionary mob.

What profit were it for the Paris *Sansculottery* to insult us?—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. ii.

SANSCULOTTIC, pertaining to sansculottism; revolutionary. See CULOTTIC.

Those *sansculottic* violent Gardes Françaises or Centre Grenadiers shall have their mittimus.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. i.

SANSCULOTTISM, the principles of the extreme French Revolutionists. See CULOTTISM.

No Pitt's crusade against French *Sansculottism* in the end of the eighteenth century could be so welcomed by English preservers of the game as this defiance of the Spanish Apollyon was by Englishmen in general in the beginning of the seventeenth.—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, i. 38.

SANTO, a hymn. A *black santo* is a profane, noisy, burlesque hymn. See N. s. v. *Sanctus Black.*

Sometimes they whoop, sometimes their Stygian cries
Send their *black santos* to the blushing skies.
Quarles, Emblems, I. x. 20.

SANTONIC, a hood such as was worn by a santon or dervish; *Santonico cucullo*.

This *Santonick* or French-hood Martiall calls *Bardocucullus*, a Fooles-hood.—*Stapylton, Juvenal*, viii. 191, *note*.

SAP, to study hard; also one who does so.

When I once attempted to read Pope's poems out of school hours, I was laughed at and called a *sap*.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. ii.

"They say he is the cleverest boy in the school; but then he *saps*." "In other words," said Mr. Dale, with proper parsonic gravity, "he understands that he was sent to school to learn his lessons, and he learns them. You call that *sapping*; I call it doing his duty."—*Ibid., My Novel*, Bk. I. ch. xii.

What's that book on the ground? *Sapping* and studying still?—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. i.

SAPIDLESS, tasteless; insipid.

I am impatient and querulous under culinary disappointments, as to come home at the dinner hour, for instance, expecting some savoury mess, and to find one quite tasteless and *sapidless*.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia* (*Grace before meat*).

SAR, serve (?).

I shall shut up for the present, and consider my ways; having resolved to "*sar* it out," as we say in the Vale, holus-bolus, just as it comes.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. I. ch. i.

SARACENISM, Mahometanism; the religion of the Saracens. Cf. TURCISM.

All Forraigners, Christian, Mahometan, or Heathen, who come into this Island . . . may easily see such sights as rather proclaim *Saracenism*, Barbarism, and Atheisme, than such a sense of Christianisme as possessed our noble Progenitors.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 556.

SARCASMOUS, sarcastic; insulting.

When he gets a *sarcasmous* paper against the Crown, well backed with authority or quality, then he pours it out at full length.—*North, Examen*, p. 98.

Here is a *sarcasmous* reflection on the House of Commons itself.—*Ibid.*, p. 144.

SARCOPHAGAL, flesh-devouring.

This natural balm . . . can at utmost but keep the body living till the life's taper be burnt out; or, after death, give a short and insensible preservation to it in the *sarcophagal* grave.—*Adams*, i. 376.

SARGASOS, gulf-weed.

The tide also threw up vast quantities of *sargasos* and weeds.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, i. 49.

SARISBURY. *Plain Sarisbury* = a blunt, downright fellow. Is it a play upon Salisbury Plain?

This Demochares was one of the ambassadours, and for his malapart tonge called at home in his countrie in their language, *Parrhesiastes* (as ye would say in English), Thom trouth or *plain Sarisbuirie*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 202.

SARTORIAL, pertaining to a tailor.

A north-country dame in days of old economy, when the tailor worked for women as well as men, delivered one of her nether garments to a professor of the *sartorial* art.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter ix.

In his apartments at one time there were unfortunately no chairs; . . . his visitor . . . meanwhile, we suppose, sat upon folios or in the *sartorial* fashion.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 101.

SASARARA, a corruption of *certiorari*. See SISERARA. In the extract it = with a vengeance.

Out she shall pack with a *sasarara*.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xxi.

SATANOPHOBIA, fear of the devil.

Impregnated as he was with *Satanophobia*, he might perhaps have doubted still whether this distressed creature, all woman and nature, was not all art and fiend.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xcvi.

SATINITY, smoothness like satin.

I knew him immediately by the smooth *satinity* of his style.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Gilman*, 1830.

SATIRISM, satire.

Or should we minister strong pills to thee,
What lumps of hard and indigested stuff,
Of bitter *Satyrisme*, of Arrogance,
Of Self-love, of Detraction, of a black
And stinking Insolence, should we fetch up!
Dekker, Satiromastix (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 190).

SATIS-PASSION, fulfilment of suffering.

This is the great "with us," . . . "with us" in all the virtues and merits of His life; with us in the satisfaction and *satis-passion* both of His death.—*Andrewes*, i. 147.

SATURATE, to satisfy: it is almost always used in reference to liquids, and = to drench.

After a *saturating* meal, and an enlivening cup, they departed with elevated spirits.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 91.

SAUCERY. See extract, and N. *s. v. sawcery*, where it is conjectured to be the place where salt is kept.

One little timber building tyled overhead, near adjoining to the said under housekeeper's house, commonly called the *saucery* house, conteyning foure little roomes used by the yeomen of the sauces.—*Survey of Nonsuch Palace*, 1650 (*Archæol.*, v. 435).

SAUFRED, saffron. In *Æn.* i. 696 the word is spelt *saffrod*.

Also the roabe pretiouse colored lyke *saufred* Achantus.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 633.

SAVAGISM, savagery; utter barbarism.

The manner in which a people is likely to pass from *savagism* to civilization.—*W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry*, ii. 295.

SAVERLY, in a frugal manner. The third rung in the "ladder to thrift" is

To count no trauell slauerie
That brings in penie *sauerlie*.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 17.

SAVOURER, one imbued with or redolent of something.

She was, it seems, a great *Savourer* and Favourer of Wickliffe his opinions.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IV. ii. 61.

SAVOURLY, heartily; with a relish.

We see the toiling servant feed *savourly* of one homely dish.—*Adams*, ii. 140.

'Tis wholesome food from a good gentleman's gate; alas, good mistress, much good do your heart; how *savourly* she feeds.—*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act. IV.

I sat down, opened the foul clout the money was in, looked at it, told it, found it was all there, and then I fell a crying as *savourly* as I did before, when I thought I had lost it.—*Defoe, Col. Jack*, p. 217.

SAW. To *be held at the long saw* = to be kept in suspense.

Between the one and the other he was *held at the long saw* above a month.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 148.

SAWDER. *Soft sawder* (*i. e.* solder) = flattery.

Why did not you go and talk to that brute of a boy and that dolt of a woman? You've got *soft sawder* enough, as Frank calls it in his new-fashioned slang.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. III. ch. xiii.

SAWDUSTY, of or belonging to sawdust; strewn with sawdust.

An exceedingly retiring public-house, with a bagatelle-board shadily visible in a *sawdusty* parlour.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxi.

SAWNEY, a Scotchman: a corruption of Sandy, the abbreviation of Alexander.

Thus wasteful spendthrifts to their shame may see
The Caledonian loon's frugality;
And learn from him against a time of need
To husband wealth, as *sawny* does his weed.
T. Brown, Works, i. 117.

SAWNEYING, idling; lounging. Southey also uses *sawney*: "*sawney* and sentimental" (*To A. Cunningham*).

It looks like a sneaking, *sawneying* Methodist parson.—*Southey, Letters*, 1808 (ii. 63).

SAXONIST, Saxon scholar.

To these were soon joined . . . Mr. Elstob the *Saxonist*.—*Archæol.*, i. 25 (1770).

SAY. To *take say* is a hunting term = to draw a knife down the belly of a deer to discover how fat it is. See N. *Saying-knife* is the instrument with which the cut is made; *say* = the cut itself.

The young man drove his *saying* knife
Deep in the old man's breast.
C. Kingsley, New Forest Ballad.

Look to this venison. There's a breast! You may lay your two fingers into the *say* there, and not get to the bottom of the fat.—*Ibid., Westward Ho*, ch. viii.

SAYNSURE, censer; perhaps a pun = saying sure.

The sweet perfume of prayer should have arisen from the *saynsure* of your heart to Me.—*Calfhill, Answer to Martiall*, p. 124.

SCABBADO, *lues venerea*.

Within these five and twenty years nothing was more in vogue in Brabant than hot baths, but now they are everywhere grown out of use; but the new *scabbado* has taught us to lay them down.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 151.

SCADDLE, thievish: a Kentish word.

And there she now lay purring as in scorn! Tib, heretofore the meekest of mousers, the honestest, the least *scaddle* of the feline race.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Jarvis's Wig*).

SCÆVOLISE, to be like Q. Mutius Scævola, who was a celebrated professor of civil law, and teacher of Cicero.

In Priuy counsell when our miseries
Thou doost bemoan, most Nestor like thou art,
And when in Paris parlament thy part
Of lawes thou plead'st thou seem'st to *Scæuolize*.
Sylvester, Dedic. of Triumph of Faith.

SCAFFOLDERS, spectators in upper gallery of theatre; the "gods."

He ravishes the gazing *scaffolders*.—*Hall, Satires*, I. iii. 28.

SCALADA, escalade. H. and L. have *scalado.*

The soldiers entred the castle both by *scalada* and by forcing the gates.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 220.

SCALDA-BANCO, a mountebank, or rather, in the extract, a stump orator.

The Presbyterians, those *Scalda-bancos* or hot declamers, had wrought a great distast in the Commons at the king.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 182.

SCALDINGS. See quotation.

The boy belonging to our mess ran to the locker, from whence he carried off a large wooden platter, and in a few minutes returned with it full of boiled peas, crying "*Scaldings*" all the way as he came.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxv.

SCALE. See extract.

The great varietie of fishes that it [the Irish Sea] breedeth, as . . . Soles, Pilchards, Raifish or *Scale*, Thornback, Oisters. — *Holland's Camden*, ii. 59.

SCALIER. See quotation.

In the midst there was a wonderful *scalier* or winding stair.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. liii.

SCALING, scaling-ladder.

They clinge thee *scalinges* too wals.
Stanyhurst, Æn., ii. 462.

SCALLOP, a lace band or collar, scalloped at the edges.

My *scallop* bought and got made by Captain Ferrers' lady is sent, and I brought it home; a very neat one. It cost me about £3.—*Pepys*, Oct. 8, 1662.

(Lord's Day.) Made myself fine with Captain Ferrers's lace band, being loth to wear my own new *scallop*, it is so fine.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 12, 1662.

SCALPLESS, without a scalp.

In the midst of all this chaos grinned from the chimney-piece, among pipes and pens, pinches of salt and scraps of butter, a tall cast of Michael Angelo's well-known skinless model—his pristine white defaced by a cap of soot upon the top of his *scalpless* skull.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. vi.

SCAMBLE, scramble. The Dicts. only give the verb, which is used in the third line of the extract.

Here Bugs bestirre them with a bellowing rore,
As at a *scamble* we see boyes to sturre,
Who for soules *scamble* on a glowing flore.
Davies, Humour's Heaven on Earth, p. 23.

SCAMLING, an irregular, hasty meal; a snap. See H. s. v. *scambling-days.*

Other some have so costly and great dinners, that they eat more at that one dinner than the poor man can get at three *scamlings* on a day.—*Pilkington*, p. 558.

SCAMPISH, rascally.

The alcalde personally renewed his regrets for the ridiculous scene of the two *scampish* oculists.—*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. 23.

SCANDALISATION, scandalous sin.

Let one lyue neuer so wyckedly
In abhominable *scandalisacion*,
As longe as he will their church obaye,
Not refusynge his tithes duely to paye,
They shall make of him no accusacion.
Dyaloge betwene a Gentillman and a Husbandman, p. 168.

SCANDAL-MONGERIES, manufactories of scandal.

Are there not dinner-parties, æsthetic teas, *scandal-mongeries*, changes of ministry, police cases, literary gazettes?—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 186.

SCAPULIMANCY. See extract. In Dr. Hall's *Modern English*, p. 37, there is a quotation from John Gaule's Πυγ-μαντια, p. 165 (1652), giving a long list of similar words: *scapulimancy*, however, is not among them.

The principal art of this kind is divination by a shoulder-blade, technically called *scapulimancy* or omoplatoscopy.—*E. Tylor, Primitive Culture*, i. 124.

SCARBOROUGH, sudden; hasty. *Scarborough warning*, i. e. no warning at all, was a proverbial saying. See N.; but Stanyhurst uses *Scarborough* with other words. H. quotes *Scarborough leisure* from his *Ireland.*

Al they the lyke poste haste dyd make with *scarboro* scrabbling.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 621.

SCARE, a fright. This substantive is not in the Dicts., though it is not uncommon now to signify a panic.

God knows this is only a *scare* to the Parliament, to make them give the more money. —*Pepys*, Nov. 25, 1664.

SCARE-SINNER, one who frightens sinners: applied in extract to Death.

Do stop that death-looking, long-striding scoundrel of a *scare-sinner* who is posting after me.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, v. 76.

SCARF, a thin plate.

The Vault thus prepared, a *scarfe* of lead was provided some two foot long, and five inches broad, therein to make an inscription. —*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. x. 49.

SCARIFICATOR, one who scarifies or cuts open.

What though the *scarificators* work upon him day by day? It is only upon a caput mortuum.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 141.

SCARLET, to clothe in scarlet.

The idolatour, the tyraunt, and the whoremonger are no mete mynisters for hym, though they be never so gorgyously mytered, coped, and typpeted, or never so finely forced, pylyoned, and *scarletted*.—*Vocacyon of Johan Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 442).

SCARP, to slope.

Redoubts are carried, and passes and heights of the most *scarped* description.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. vi.

SCARPINES, an instrument of torture like the boot. Fr. *escarpin*, Ital. *scarpa*, a shoe or slipper.

Being twice racked, and having endured the water-torment, I was put to the *scarpines*, whereof I am, as you see, somewhat lame of one leg to this day.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. vii.

SCART, a cormorant.

On the points of some of the islands stood several *scarts*, motionless figures of jet black on the soft brown and green of the rock.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. vii.

SCATCHES, stilts.

Others grew in the legs, and to see them you would have said they had been men walking upon stilts or *scatches* (*eschasses*).—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, II. i.

SCATHFIRE, destructive fire.

In a great *scathfire* it is wisdom not only to suffer those houses to burn down which are past quenching, but sometimes to pull down some few houses wherein the fire is not yet kindled, to free all the rest of the city from danger.—*Bramhall*, iii. 559.

SCATOMANCY, divining disease by a person's excrement. See extract *s. v.* DRIRIMANCY.

SCATTER-BRAINED, thoughtless.

A certain *scatter-brained* Irish lad.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xii.

This functionary was a good-hearted, tearful, *scatter-brained* girl.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. I. ch. ii.

SCAVENGERSHIP, clearing away dirt.

To Mr. Mathewe for *skavegersshipe*.—*Churchwarden's Accounts* (1560) *of S. Michael's, Cornhill, ed. by Overall*, p. 152.

SCEDE, legal instrument; schedule.

A deed (as I have oft seene) to convey a whole manor was *implicitè* contained in some twenty lines or thereabouts, like that *scede*, or *Sytala Laconica*, so much renowned of old in al contracts.—*Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 51.

SCELERATE, wicked; also a wicked person.

That whole denomination, at least the potentates or heads of them, are charged with the most *scelerate* plot that ever was heard of.—*North, Examen*, p. 191.

King James II. . . could not pretend to the virtues of his father, though far from being a *scelerate*.—*Ibid.*, p. 648.

SCEPTERDOM, reign.

In the *scepterdome* of Edward the Confessor the sands first began to growe into sight at a low water.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 151).

SCEPTRY, sceptred; royal.

Harm him not!
E'en for his highness Ludolph's *sceptry* hand,
I would not Albert suffer any wrong.
Keats, Otho the Great, i. 1.

SCHEETS, skates. See *s. v.* SKEATES, where it will be seen that Pepys was among the spectators on this occasion.

Having seen the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new canal in St. James's Park, perform'd before their Majesties by divers gentlemen and others with *scheets* after the manner of the Hollanders, with what swiftnesse they passe, how suddainly they stop in full carriere upon the ice, I went home by water.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Dec. 1, 1662.

SCHISMATISE. R. says, "Cotgrave renders Fr. *scismatizer*, to *schismatize* it, to play the schismatick." Gauden wrote 27 years after Cotgrave's Dict. was published.

From which [Church] I rather chose boldly to separate than poorly to *schismatise* in it.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 42 (see also p. 114).

SCHISMIK, schismatic.

Content! quoth Achab; then to Carmel's top
The *schismik* priests were quickly called up.
Sylvester, The Schisme, 525.

Vouchsafe our soul's rest without *schismick* strife.—*Ibid., Little Bartas*, 1047.

SCHIST, a geological term for rock that is easily split.

The vast ridge of limestone alternating with the *schist*, and running north and south in high serrated ridges, was cut through by a deep fissure.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xliii.

SCHOLARISM, scholarship.

There was an impression that this newfangled *scholarism* was a very sad matter

indeed.—*Doran, Memorials of Great Towns*, p. 225.

SCHOLAR'S-MATE, a simple opening by which the adversary is induced to open his King, and is checkmated by Queen guarded by Bishop after three moves. It is only available against beginners, as the attack is easily avoided.

The two wrestlers made very pretty play of it for some time, till James, feinting at some outlandish manœuvre, put George on his back by a simple trip, akin to *scholar's-mate* at chess.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. vi.

SCHOLLARD, the vulgar pronunciation of scholar.

The admiring patient shall certainly cry you up for a great *schollard*, provided always your nonsense be fluent.—*The Quack's Academy*, 1678 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 33).

You know Mark was a *schollard*, sir, like my poor, poor sister.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. I. ch. iii.

SCHOOL, a shoal; a number gathered together.

He saw at the mouth of Nilus . . . a *scole* of Dolphins.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 100.

A great shoal, or as they call it, a *scool* of pilchards came with the tide directly out of sea into the harbour.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 391.

We were aware of a *school* of whales wallowing and spouting in the golden flood of the sun's light.—*Rae, Land of the N. Wind*, p. 154 (1875).

SCHOOLLESS, without school. Sylvester says that the H. Spirit enables—

Som (*school-lesse* Schollers, Learned studi-lesse)
To understand and speak all languages.
Little Bartas, 1009.

SCINTILLA, a spark; this Latin word is almost naturalised now.

Such was the disposition or rather precipitation of judgment in most people upon a *scintilla* of evidence to conclude the King was a Papist.—*North, Examen*, p. 655.

SCLERAGOGY, hard treatment of the body.

We let others run faster than we in temperance, in chastity, in *scleragogy*, as it was call'd.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 51.

SCOGANISM, a scurrilous jest. Scogan was a famous jester. See N.

But what do I trouble my reader with this idle *Scoganism?* Scolds or jesters are only fit for this combat.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, ix. 183.

SCOGANLY, scurrilous.

He so manifestly belies our holy, reverend, worthy Master Fox, whom this *scoganly* pen dare say plays the goose.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, ix. 262.

SCOMFISH, to stifle or otherwise injure.

Remove your candles, for since the Saxon gentlemen have seen them, they will eat their dinner as comfortably by the light of the old tin sconces, without *scomfishing* them with so much smoke.—*Scott, Legend of Montrose*, ch. iv.

I'll *scomfish* you if ever you go for to tell.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth*, ch. xviii.

SCONCE, to fence or fortify.

They set upon the town of Jor, for that was *sconced* and compassed about with wooden stakes.—*Linschoten, Diary*, 1594 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 328).

SCONCE. Grose says, "*To build a sconce*, a military term for bilking one's quarters."

Thou huffing, puffing, *sconce-building* ruffian!—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 80.

A lieutenant and ensign whom once I admitted upon trust . . . *built a sconce*, and left me in the lurch.—*Ibid.*, ii. 282.

These youths have been playing a small game, cribbing from the till, and building *sconces*, and suchlike tricks that there was no taking hold of.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, ch. xxviii.

SCOPEFULL, extensive; with a wider prospect.

Sith round beleaguer'd by rough Neptune's legions,
Within the strait-nookes of this narrow Ile;
The noblest volumes of our vulgar style
Cannot escape unto more *scopefull* regions.
Sylvester, Sonnet to Master R[obert] N[icolson].

SCORELESS, not making any mark or score.

Thy patient bearing this thy scourge (or Crosse)
Doth make it *scoreless;* nay, thy score doth crosse.—*Davies, Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 69.

SCORIAC, pertaining to *scoriæ*, or the ashes on volcanoes.

These were days when my heart was volcanic
As the *scoriac* rivers that roll,
As the lavas that restlessly roll
Their sulphurous currents.
E. A. Poe, Ulalume (ii. 20).

SCORN, reproach; the ordinary meaning in such a passage as the subjoined would be "object of contempt."

The babe must die that was to David born,
His mother's sin, his kingly father's *scorn*.
Peele, David and Bethsabe, p. 471.

SCORPIACK, pertaining to a scorpion; scorpion-like.

What could exasperate more than when an importunate man run into a fault to show him no humane respect? Nay, to make him pass through the two malignant signs of the Zodiaque, *Sagitary* and *Scorpio?* That is, to wound him first with arrows of sharp-pointed words, and then to sting him with a *scorpiack* censure.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 82.

SCORPION, some engine or instrument used in a siege.

Here croked Coruies, fleeing bridges tal,
Their scathfull *scorpions* that ruynes the wall.
Hudson's Judith, iii. 112.

SCORTATOR, a whoremonger; a Latin word used as English.

There be tumblers too, luxurious *scortators*, and their infectious harlots.—*Adams*, ii. 119.

SCOTCH, to hinder; especially to stop the wheel of a coach from moving back by a stone, &c.

Hedges and counterhedges (having in number what they want in height and depth) serve for barracadoes, and will stick as birdlime in the wings of the horse, and *scotch* the wheeling about of the foot.—*Fuller, Holy State*, II. xiii. 4.

SCOTCHERY, Scottish peculiarity.

He is a mighty sensible man . . . but his solemn *Scotchery* is a little formidable. —*Walpole, Letters*, i. 61 (1740).

SCOTIZE, to imitate the Scotch. Cf. SPANIOLIZE. Bp. Gauden (*Tears of the Church*, p. 323) speaks of those opposed to Episcopacy as animated with "a *Scotizing* zeal."

The English had *Scotized* in all their practices.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 328.

We must return to our Archbishop, whom we shall find intent on the preservation of the hierarchy and the Church of England against the practices of the Scots and *Scotizing English*.—*Ibid.*, p. 398.

SCOTOSCOPE. See quotation.

Comes Mr. Reeve with a microscope and *scotoscope*. For the first I did give him £5. 10*s*. . . . The other he gives me, and is of value; and a curious curiosity it is to discover objects in a dark room with.—*Pepys*, Aug. 13, 1664.

SCOUNDRELDOM, scoundrelism. Cf. RASCALDOM.

Let the eye of the mind run along this immeasurable venous-arterial system, and astound itself with the magnificent extent of *Scoundreldom;* the deep, I may say, unfathomable, significance of Scoundrelism.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

SCOUNDRELLY, rascally.

I had mustered the *scoundrelly* dragoons ten minutes ago.—*Scott, Old Mortality*, ii. 303.

We have in this history a *scoundrelly* Lovelace.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. viii.

"He says there are three regiments at least have promised solemnly to shoot their officers, and give up their arms to the mob." "Very important, if true, and very *scoundrelly* too."—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxxiii.

SCOUT, a Dutch sailing-boat. Cf. SCUTE.

We took a *Scout*, very much pleased with the manner and conversation of the passengers, where most speak French.—*Pepys*, May 18, 1660.

Had I been travelling in a Dutch *scout* or a Gravesend Tilt-boat, I could not have been treated with less manners.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 204.

We see more vessels in less room at Amsterdam . . . hoys, bilanders, and *schouts*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 147.

SCOUT, a sneak.

I'll beg for you, steal for you, go through the wide world with you, and starve with you, for though I be a poor cobler's son I am no *scout*.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xv.

SCOWER, an outlet for water. (?)

For 2 Gates 30 feet wide and 24 feet high, and the 8 upper *scowers*, about £10,000. 0*s*. 0*d*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 183.

SCRABBLE, to scramble. In 1 Sam. xxi. 13 *scrabble* = scribble. Cf. SCRIBBLE.

After a while, Littlefaith came to himself, and, getting up, made shift to *scrabble* on his way.—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, i. 201.

So is not continence you see; that phantom of honour which men in every age have so contemned, they have thrown it amongst the women to *scrabble* for.—*Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife*, III. i.

SCRAGGED, hung.

"He'll come to be *scragged*, won't he?" "I don't know what that means," replied Oliver. "Something in this way, old feller," said Charley. As he said it, Master Bates caught up an end of his neckerchief, and holding it erect in the air, dropped his head on his shoulder, and jerked a curious sound through his teeth; thereby intimating by a lively pantomimic representation, that *scragging* and hanging were one and the same thing.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xviii.

So Justice was sure, though a long time she'd lagg'd,
And the Sergeant, in spite of his gammon, got *scragged*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Dead Drummer*).

SCRAGGLING, scraggy.

The Lord's sacrifice must be fat and fair; not a lean *scraggling* starved creature. — *Adams*, i. 124.

SCRAPE-GOOD, miserly; avaricious.

None will be there an usurer, none will be there a pinch-penny, a *scrape-good* wretch, or churlish hardhearted refuser. — *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. iv.

SCRAPMONGER, dealer in scraps (of intelligence, &c.). The reference in extract is to Boswell.

Thou, curious *scrapmonger*, shalt live in song,
When death has stilled the rattle of thy tongue.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 100.

SCRAPPY, not of a piece, made up of odds and ends.

The partial genius is flashy—*scrappy*. The true genius shudders at incompleteness.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, xliii.

SCRATCH. In a note to the passage from P. Pindar, the author says, "A small wig, or rather an apology for a wig, so called, and generally worn by our most amiable and august monarch.

When I was last at Paris, no person of any condition, male or female, appeared but in full dress, . . . and there was not such a thing to be seen as a *peruque ronde*; but at present I see a number of frocks and *scratches* in a morning in the streets of this metropolis. —*Smollett, Travells*, Letter vi.

Still o'er his haunted fancy waved the wig;
Still saw his eye alarmed the *scratch* abhorred.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 48.

SCRATCH. To *come up to the scratch* = to be ready for a certain object; though applied generally now, it originated in pugilistic slang, the combatants when preparing to begin having to toe a line drawn in the centre of the ring. See extract *s. v.* FISTIC.

Sir Bingo . . eyed his friend . . . with a dogged look of obstinacy, expressive, to use his own phrase, of a determined resolution to *come up to the scratch*. — *Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xii.

SCRATCHINGS. "The remainder of the fat after it has been melted down into lard" (Halliwell).

She'd take a big cullender to strain her lard wi', and then wonder as the *scratchings* run through.—*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. xviii.

SCRATTLE, to scramble.

'Twas dark parts and Popish then; and nobody knowed nothing, nor got no schooling, nor cared for nothing but *scrattling* up and down alongshore like to prawns in a pule. —*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxx.

In another minute a bouncing and *scrattling* was heard on the stairs, and a white bull-dog rushed in.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. iii.

SCRAWM, to tear. H. has "*Scramb*, to pull or rake together with the hands. *Yorksh.*"

He *scrawm'd* an' scratted my faace like a cat.—*Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.*

SCREE, cliff; scaur.

For a thousand feet it ranges up in rude sheets of brown heather, and grey cairns and *screes* of granite, all sharp and black-edged against the pale-blue sky. — *Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. ii.

SCREW, a stingy fellow.

The ostentatious said he was a *screw*; but he gave away more money than far more extravagant people.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. viii.

SCREW-JACK, a machine for raising great weights, worked by a screw.

Entrance to the chamber was obtained by the removal of the upper flat stones, by the use of *screw-jacks* and rollers of timber.— *Arch.*, xxxviii. 411.

SCRIBBLAGE, scribbling, contemptuous word for writing.

A review which professedly omitted the polemic *scribblage* of theology and politics.— *W. Taylor, Survey of Germ. Poetry*, i. 352.

SCRIBBLE, a hurried walk. Cf. SCRABBLE.

O you are come! Long look'd for come at last. What! you have a slow set pace as well as your hasty *scribble* sometimes.—*The Committee*, I. i.

SCRIBBLE-SCRABBLE, an ungainly fellow.

By your grave and high demeanour make yourself appear a hole above Obadiah, lest your mistress should take you for another *scribble-scrabble* as he is. — *The Committee*, Act I.

SCRIBE, to write.

It's a hard case, you must needs think, madam, to a mother to see a son that might do whatever he would, if he'd only set about it, contenting himself with doing nothing but scribble and *scribe*. — *Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. X. ch. vi.

SCRIMP, to stint or contract.

'A could na bear to see thee wi' thy cloak *scrimpit* . . an' should be a'most as much hurt i' my mind to see thee i' a pinched cloak as if old Moll's tail here were docked too short.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. vi.

Officer. You were the one sole man in either house
Who stood upright when both the houses fell.
Bagenhall. The houses fell!
Officer. I mean the houses knelt
Before the legate.
Bagenhall. Do not *scrimp* your phrase,
But stretch it wider; say when England fell.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, III. iii.

SCRIP, scrap.

This be the rule—a *scrip* of parchment take,
Cut like a pyramid revers'd in make.
Aubrey, Misc., p. 134.

I believe there was not a note, or least *scrip* of paper of any consequence in my possession, but they had a view of it.—*Bp. Sprat's Narrative of Blackhead and Young* 1692 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 201).

SCRIPPLE, scruple; apparently from stress of rhyme.

Heer is a *Sirapus de Bizanzis*,
A little thing is enough of this;
For even the weight of one *scripple*
Wil make you as strong as a cripple.
Heywood, Four Ps. (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, i. 105).

SCRIPTURALIST, a student of the Scriptures.

The Church of [Harrow] standing on the summit of a hill, and having a very high spire, they tell us King Charles II., ridiculing the warm disputes among some critical *Scripturalists* of those times concerning the Visible Church of Christ upon Earth, used to say, This was it.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 214.

SCRIPTURIAN, biblical scholar.

Flo. Cursed be he that maketh debate 'twixt man and wife.
Sem. O rare *scripturian!* you have sealed vp my lips.
Chapman, Humerous dayes mirth, p. 103.

SCRIVEN, to write as written by a scrivener, or in a law hand.

Here's a mortgage *scrivened* up to ten skins of parchment, and the king's attorney general is content with six lines.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 302.

He . . . would, after two or three hours' hard *scrivening*, . . . permit me to yawn, and stretch, and pity myself, and curse the useless repetitions of lawyers.—*Miss Edgeworth, Ennui*, ch. xxi.

SCROG, a stunted bush.

"Scrogie Touchwood, if you please," said the senior; "the *scrog* branch first, for it must become rotten ere it become touchwood."—*Scott, S. Ronan's Well*, ii. 300.

SCROOP, back of the cover (?); quasi scruff (?), *q. v.*

I took my dingy volume by the *scroop*, and hurled it into the dog-kennel.—*E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. iii.

SCRUB. See quotation: an Australian word.

Scrub. I have used and shall use this word so often that some explanation is due to the English reader. I can give no better definition of it than by saying that it means "shrubbery."—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxvi., *note.*

SCRUBBERS. See quotation: an Australian term.

The Captain was getting in the *scrubbers*, cattle which had been left, under the not very careful rule of the Donovans, to run wild in the mountains.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxix.

SCRUFF, the scurf or outside skin, usually in the phrase, *scruff of the neck.* Cf. SCUFF.

John Fry, you big villain! I cried, with John hanging up in the air by the *scruff* of his neckcloth.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xxix.

SCRUFFY, scurfy.

The serpent goes to fenell when he would clear his sight, or cast off his old *scruffy* skin to wear a new one.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 76.

SCRUNCH, to crush.

He had compromised with the parents of three *scrunched* children, and just worked out his fine for knocking down an old lady.—*Sketches by Boz* (*The last Cabdriver*).

I saw Bedford's heel *scrunch* down on the flunkey's right foot.—*Thackeray, Lovel the Widower*, ch. iv.

SCRUPLE, geographical minute; also a minute division of time; a second, or part of a second.

As touching the Longitude of this city, it is 25 Degrees and 52 *Scruples:* and for the Latitude it is 52 Degrees and 25 *Scruples.*—*Holland's Camden*, p. 568.

Y'are welcome in a good hour, better minute,
Best second, happiest third, fourth, fifth, and *scruple.*—*Albumazar*, i. 5.

Sir Christopher Heydon . . . boasted of possessing a watch so exact in its movements that it would give him with unerring precision, not the minute only, but the very *scruple* of time.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. lxxxvi.

SCRUPLENESS, scrupulousness. One of the chapters in Tusser's *Husbandrie*, p. 69, is "against fantasticall *scruplenes.*"

SCRUTINATE, to examine.

The whole affair [was] *scrutinated* by the Court, who heard both the prosecution and the defence.—*North, Examen*, p. 404.

The court *scrutinated* all points of form, and finding nothing amiss in the demand, granted the cognisance.—*Ibid., Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 75.

SCRUTINE, to investigate.

They . . . departed to *scrutine* of the matter by inquiry amongst themselves.—*Greene, Quip of Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.* v. 421).

SCRY, to descry. See H. *s. v.*; also R. s. v. *ascrie*. The subjoined is a much more modern instance than any given there.

The most that any close inspection can *scry* out of it is that a party was found that would oppose the Exclusion bill.—*North, Examen*, p. 147.

SCRYME, to fence: *scrimer* occurs in *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

The fellow did not fight with edge and buckler like a Christian, but had some new-fangled French devil's dévice of *scryming* and fencing with his point.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. iii.

SCUDDLE, to hurry; to move quickly; usually written *scuttle*.

How thé misses did huddle, and *scuddle*, and run!—*Anstey, New Bath Guide*, Letter 13.

SCUFF, the scruff, scurf, or outer skin.

[He] was seized by the *scuff* of the neck, and literally hurled on the table in front.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. X. ch. vii.

SCULK, properly, a company of foxes. Stanyhurst applies it to a knot of adders.

Scrawling serpents with *sculcks* of poysoned adders.—*Stanyhurst, Conceites*, p. 138.

We say a flight of doves or swallows, a bevy of quails, a herd of deer, or wrens, or cranes, a *skulk* of foxes, or a building of rooks.—*Irving, Sketch Book* (*Christmas Day*).

SCULL, a boat that is sculled; a sculler.

Not getting a boat, I forced to walk to Stangate, and so over to White Hall in a *scull*.—*Pepys*, March 21, 1669.

SCULLERY, usually the place where pots and pans are kept and washed, but in the extract it seems = dirt, or dirty things such as are found in a scullery.

Shame and sordidnesse of living shall threaten him as a minister, . . . besides the black pots among which these doves must lie, I mean the soot and *skullery* of vulgar insolency, plebeian petulancy, and fanatick contempt.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 258.

SCULLERY SCIENCE, a jocose name for phrenology.

I did very much aggravate the phrenologist lately by laughing at the whole *scullery science* and its votaries.—*Chorley, Memorials of Mrs. Hemans*, i. 255.

SCULPTRESS, female sculptor.

Perhaps you know the *sculptress*, Ney; if not, you have lost a great deal.—*Zimmern, Arthur Schopenhauer*, p. 242.

SCULPTURAL, pertaining to sculpture; statuesque.

Some fine forms there were here and there; models of a peculiar style of beauty; a style, I think, never seen in England; a solid, firm-set, *sculptural* style.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xx.

SCULPTURESQUE, statue-like; chiselled.

Her figure was slim and sufficiently tall, her face rather emaciated, so that its *sculpturesque* beauty was the more pronounced.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xiii.

SCUMMER, to defile with ordure.

And for a monument to after-commers
Their picture shall continue (though Time *scummers*
Vpon th' Effigie).
Davies, Commendatory Verses, p. 13.

SCUMMER, one who takes off the scum. L. has the word for the vessel which is used in doing this. The expression in the original, *escumeur de marmites*, signifies a parasite, a trencherfly. Epistemon is describing the occupations of some of the departed in the Elysian Fields, and among the rest catalogues—

Pope Boniface the Eighth, a *scummer* of pots.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxx.

SCUNNERED, satiated, so as to feel disgust.

Eh, laddie, laddie, I've been treating ye as the grocers do their new prentices. They first gie the boys three days free warren among the figs and the sugar-candy, and they get *scunnered* wi' sweets after that.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. iii.

SCUPPET, a shovel (see H. *s. v.*): also a verb. See extract, *s. v.* SKAVEL.

Our mitred archpatriarch, Leopold Herring, exacts no such Muscovian vassailage of his liegemen, though hee put them to their trumps other while, and *scuppets* not his beneficence into their mouthes with such fresh water facility as M. Ascham in his 'Schoolemaster' would imply.—*Nashe, Leauten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 160).

What *scuppet* have we then to free the heart of this muddy pollution?—*Adams*, i. 267.

SCUSE, excuse.

Yea, Custance, better (they say) a bad *scuse* than none.—*Udal, Roister Doister*, v. 2.

Come but to the old proverbe, and I will put you downe; "'Tis as hard to find a hare without a muse as a woman without a *scuse*."—*Greene, Theeves falling out*, 1615 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii. 382).

SCUTE, a light boat. See SCOUT.

All they that occupy boats, wherries, and *scutes*, or sail upon the sea.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 533.

Where *skut's* furth launched, theare now the great wayn is entred.—*Stanyhurst, Conceites*, p. 136.

SCUTTER, a hasty, noisy run.

The dog's endeavour to avoid him was unsuccessful; as I guessed by a *scutter* downstairs, and a prolonged piteous yelping.—*E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. xiii.

SCUTTERING, a hasty pace; *scuttle* is more common.

A sound behind the tapestry which was more like the *scuttering* of rats and mice than anything else.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Curious if True.*

SEA. *At full sea* = at their height; in full sail, as we may say.

A satyricall Romane in his time thought all vice, folly, and madnesse were all *at full sea.—Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 28.

SEABELCH, a breaker or line of breakers. See extract *s. v.* RAPFULLY.

SEALER, one who seals. See extract *s. v.* SPIGURNELL. L. gives the word without example.

On the right, at the table, is the *sealer* pressing down the matrix of the great seal with a roller on the wax to a patent.—*Archæol.*, xxxix. 358 (1860).

SEAME, a quarter of corn.

Thy dredge and thy barley go thresh out to malt,
Let malster be cunning, else lose it thou shalt:
Th' encrease of a *seame* is a bushel for store,
Bad else is the barley, or huswife much more.
Tusser's Husbandrie, p. 55.

SEAMSTRESSY, the art or occupation of sewing.

As an appendage to *seamstressy* the thread paper might be of some consequence to my mother.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iii. 49.

SEA-ORE. See extract.

They have a method of breaking the force of the waves here [Southampton] by laying a bank of *Sea-ore*, as they call it. It is composed of long, slender, and strong filaments like pill'd hemp, very tough and durable; I suppose thrown up by the sea; and this performs its work better than walls of stone or natural cliff.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 223.

SEAPIE, a fowl of the genus *Hæmatopus*; called also the oyster-catcher.

A couple of friends shooting on the Thames with birding pieces, it happened they struck a *seapie* or some other fowl.—*The Great Frost*, Jan. 1608 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 86).

SEAPLASH, waves.

And bye thye good guiding through *seaplash* stormye we marched. — *Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 161.

SEARCHING, being sought; for a similar use of the participle by Miss Austen, see BRINGING, CARRYING, and by Mad. D'Arblay *s. v.* MOBOCRACY.

Precedents are *searching* and plans drawing up for that purpose.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 94 (1741).

SEARCHRESS, female searcher; in the extract = inventress or authoress.

Of these drirye dolours eeke thow Queene Iuno the *searchresse.—Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 652.

SEAR-CLOTH, to wrap in or robe with a cere-cloth (which is the usual spelling), *i. e.* a cloth anointed with some glutinous matter of a healing nature.

He of the looking-glasses . . . parted from Don Quixote and Sancho, to look for some convenient place where he might *sear-cloth* himself and splinter his ribs.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. xiv.

SEARE.

We straytlye commaunde you to make proclamation . . . to all maner of men that euery *seare* persone haue bowe and shaftes of his owne.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 79.

SEASCAPE, view of the sea. Cf. SKYSCAPE.

He found perched on the cliff, his fingers blue with cold, the celebrated Andrea Fitch employed in sketching a land or a *seascape* on a sheet of grey paper.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. v.

It is in these respects that the *seascape* with figures . . . gains.—*Macmillan's Mag.*, March, 1876, p. 461.

SEA-SOLDIERS, marines.

That expert and hardy crew of some thousands of *sea soldiers* would be to this realm a treasure incomparable.—*Dr. Dee, Petty Navy Royal*, 1576 (*Eng. Garner*, ii. 62).

Six hundred *sea-soldiers* under the conduct of Sir Richard Levison.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 136.

SEASONLESS, insipid.

And when the stubborne stroke of my harsh song
Shall *seasonlesse* glide through almightie eares,
Vouchsafe to sweet it with thy blessed tong.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grinuile (Dedic. to Earl of Southampton).

SEAT, seems to be a technical word among shoemakers for a place of employment, or an engagement. *A seat of stuff* = employment in making stuff shoes.

After having worked on stuff work in the country, I could not bear the idea of returning to the leather-branch; I therefore attempted and obtained a *seat* of stuff in Bristol. —*Life of J. Lackington, Letter* xvii.

I left my *seat* of work at Bristol.—*Ibid.*, *Letter* xviii.

SEAT OF HONOUR, the posteriors. A whimsical reason for this name is given in the extract. W. Combe calls the same part "the seat of shame." See quotation *s. v.* GRAVE-MAN.

A question was proposed, which was the most honourable part of a man? One . . . made answer that that was the most honourable part that we sit upon; and when every one cried out that was absurd, he backed it with this reason, that he was commonly accounted the most honourable that was first *seated*, and that this honour was commonly done to the part that he spoke of.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 225.

SEATS, thrones; as applied to the angelic hierarchy.

That there are *seats*, lordships, principalities, and powers in the hosts of heaven I steadfastly believe.—*Bullinger*, iii. 337.

SEAX. See quotation.

They invited the British to a party and banquet on Salisbury Plain; where suddenly drawing out their *seaxes* (concealed under their long coats) being crooked swords, the emblem of their indirect proceedings, they made their innocent guests with their bloud, pay the shots of their entertainment.—*Fuller*, *Ch. Hist.*, I. v. 25.

SECCOON, a thrust in fencing.

Pr. Vol. Straight in *Seccoon* grim death shall be his lot.

Pr. Pret. And with my point in Cart I'll lay her flat.

D'Urfey, Two Kings of Brentford, Act II.

We'll go through the whole exercise; carte, tierce, and *segoon*. — *Colman, Jealous Wife*, Act IV.

SECESSION, retirement. Sterne is speaking of sleep.

No desire or fear or doubt that troubles the air, nor any difficulty past, present or to come, that the imagination may not pass over without offence in that sweet *secession*. *Trist. Shandy*, III. 154.

SECLUSE, seclusion.

To what end did our lavish ancestors
Erect of old these stately piles of ours,
For threadbare clerks, and for the ragged muse,
Whom better fit some cotes of sad *secluse?*
Hall, Satires, II. ii. 4.

SECRET. See quotation.

He therefore wore under his jerkin a *secret*, or coat of chain-mail, made so light and flexible that it interfered as little with his movements as a modern under-waistcoat, yet of such proof as he might safely depend upon.—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, i. 75.

SECRETARIAL, pertaining to a secretary.

The career likeliest for Sterling, in his and the world's circumstances, would have been what is called public life: some *secretarial*, diplomatic or other official training.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. v.

SECRETARIAN, pertaining to a secretary.

We may observe in his book in most years a catalogue of preferments with dates and remarks, which latter by the *Secretarian* touches show out of what shop he had them. —*North, Examen*, p. 33.

The Popish Plot and the bill of Exclusion . . must be aided by these false glosses built upon certain *Secretarian* expressions in Coleman's letters.—*Ibid.* p. 144.

SECRETARY, confidant.

Ralph. Nay, Ned, never wink upon me; I care not, I.

K. Hen. Ralph tells all; you shall have a good *secretary* of him.

Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 174.

SECT, profession. Burton, speaking of physicians, says,

I know many of their *sect* which have taken orders in hope of a benefice. — *Democ. to Reader*, p. 15.

SECTMASTER, leader of a sect.

A blind company will follow a blind *sectmaster*.—*S. Ward, Sermons*, p. 76.

And Isaac's Offspring for a Sect
Must pass in Hopkins' dialect,
As if the holy Isaac were
An heretick or *sectmaster*.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, c. i. p. 73.

SECULERNESS, secularity. The extract refers to the clergy acquiring lands, and taking with them all secular honours pertaining thereto.

The landes of lordes and dukes to possesse
Thei abasshe not a whit the *seculerness*,
Chalengynge tytles of worldly honour.
Dialoge betwene a Gentillman and a Husbandman, p. 143.

SECURANCE, assurance; making certain.

For the *securance* of Thy Resurrection, upon which all our faith justly dependeth, Thou hadst spent forty days upon earth.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, viii. 342.

SECUREFUL, protecting.

I well know the ready right hand charge,
I know the left, and ev'ry sway of my *securefull* targe.—*Chapman, Iliad*, vii. 209.

SEDILIA, seats in the chancel or sanctuary for the clergy.

This goes a great way in accounting for the varieties in the *sedilia*.—*Arch.*, xi. 343 (1794).

SEEABLE, that which is to be seen.

We shall make a march of it, seeing all the *seeables* on the way.—*Southey, Letters*, ii. 271.

SEED-FULL, full of seed; pregnant. Sylvester says of the Phœnix,

She sits all gladly-sad expecting
Som flame (against her fragrant heap reflecting)
To burn her sacred bones to *seedfull* cinders.
Sylvester, fifth day, first weeke, 626.

SEEDING, sowing.

You see the wicked's *seeding* and harvest.—*Adams*, ii. 372.

SEEDOW, fit for sowing (?).

They must be all roughly dried before they be *seedow* and fruitfull.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 7.

SEEDSTER, sower. Sylvester (*Columnes*, 606) speaks of Mars as the "*Seedster* of debate."

SEEDY, poor; badly off; shabby.

However *seedy* Mr. Bagshot may be now, if he has really plaid this frolic with you, you may believe he will play it with others, and when he is in cash you may depend on a restoration.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. I. ch. xii.

Wild answered . . . he should be obliged to him if he could lend him a few guineas; for that he was very *seedy*.—*Ibid.*, Bk. IV. ch. ii.

He is a little *seedy*, as we say among us that practise the law. Not well in *clothes*. Smoke the pocket-holes.—*Goldsmith, Good-natured man*, III. i.

The outward man of the stranger was in a most remarkable degree what mine host of the Sir William Wallace, in his phraseology, calls *seedy*. His black coat had seen service; the waistcoat of grey plaid bore yet stronger marks of having encountered more than one campaign.—*Scott, Introd. to Count Robert of Paris*.

SEGGON, a labourer. See H. *s. v.*

Poore *segyons* halfe starued worke faintly and dull.—*Tusser's Husbandrie*, p. 174.

SEIZABLE, capable of being seized.

The carts, waggons, and every attainable or *seizable* vehicle were unremittingly in motion.—*Mad. D'Arblay's Diary*, vii. 177.

But Sir Jacob walked more slowly, and bow'd
Right and left to the gaping crowd,
Wherever a glance was *seizable*.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

SELECT, selection.

Borrow of the profligate speech-makers or lyars of the time in print, and make a *select* out of a *select* of them to adorn a party.—*North, Examen*, p. 32.

He . . . sets forth a *select* of the Rye-Plot papers.—*Ibid.*, p. 308.

SELENISCOPE, instrument for observing the moon: should be spelt *selenoscope*.

Mr. Henshaw and his brother-in-law came to visite me, and he presented me with a *seleniscope*.—*Evelyn, Diary*, June 9, 1653.

SELENOGRAPHER, a describer of the moon.

He believ'd the sunn to be a material fire, the moone a continent, as appears by the late *Selenographers*.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Aug. 28, 1655.

SELFLESS, unselfish.

So now, what hearts have men! they never mount
As high as woman in her *selfless* mood.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

The simple, silent, *selfless* man
Is worth a world of tonguesters.
Ibid., Harold, V. i.

SELF-WILLEDNESS, self-will; obstinacy.

It was the consequence of her ladyship's *self-willedness* about the young horses.—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. xi.

SEMBLE, similar.

A tyrant vile
Of name and deed that bare the *semble* stile
That did this king.—*Hudson's Judith*, i. 80.

SEMI-FIDEL, sceptical, but not infidel.

She casts her eye complacently toward an assortment of those books which so many writers, male and female, some of the infidel,

some of the *semi-fidel*, and some of the super-fidel schools, have composed for the laudable purpose of enabling children to understand everything.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xv.

SEMIGOD, demigod, which is the commoner form.

Sejanus, whom the Romans worship in the morning as a *semigod*, before night they tear a-pieces.—*Adams*, i. 503.

SEMINALLY, originally; springing from the seed.

Presbyters can conferre no more upon any of Bishop than is radically, *seminally*, and eminently in themselves.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 470.

SEMITAWRE, half a bull.

Some *semitawres*, and some more halfe a beare,
Other halfe swine deepe wallowing in the miers.
Breton, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 8.

He sees Chimeras, Gorgons, Mino-Taures,
Medusas Haggs, Alectos, *Semi-Tawres*.
Sylvester, Bethulia's Rescue, vi. 108.

SEMIUNCIAL, half (the size of) uncial (letters); literally, half-inch. The second extract evidently refers to the first.

Where contracting is the main business, it is not well to write, as the fashion now is, uncial or *semiuncial* letters, to look like pig's ribs.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 20.

A vile greasy scrawl indeed! and the letters are uncial or *semiuncial*, as somebody calls your large text-hand, and in size and perpendicularity resemble the ribs of a roasted pig.—*Scott, Guy Mannering*, ii. 257.

SEMNABLE, similar.

"From Berwick to Dover, three hundred miles over." That is, from one end of the Land to the other. *Semnable* the Scripture expression, "From Dan to Beersheba."—*Fuller, Worthies, Northumberland* (ii. 188).

SEMPITERNIZE, to perpetuate.

Nature, nevertheless, did not after that manner provide for the *sempiternizing* of the human race.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. viii.

SEMPSTRY-WORK, sewing.

My wife had lately requested her to look out for some *sempstry-work* among the neighbours.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 159.

SENATORY, the upper house of Parliament.

As for the commens vniuersally,
And a greate parte of the *senatory*
Were of the same intencion.
Roy and Barlow, Rede me and be nott wrothe, p. 40.

SENESCENT, aging.

If the *senescent* spinsters and dowagers within the circle of his little world had not cards as duly as their food, many of them would have taken to something worse in their stead.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxci.

The night was *senescent*
And star-dials pointed to morn.
E. A. Poe, Ulalume (ii. 21).

SENSATION, is often used now adjectivally in such phrases as "sensation novel," "sensation drama," meaning a novel or drama with very stirring and exciting, but improbable, incidents. The date of the extract is 1861.

At the theatres they have a new name for their melodramatic pieces; and call them "*Sensation* Dramas."—*Thackeray, Round-about Papers*, xvi.

SENSE-BOY. See extract: the place referred to is Cape Coast Castle.

Each [servant] has servants to wait on him, whom they call *sense-boys*, i. e. they wait on them to be taught.—*L. E. Landon* (*Life by Blanchard*, i. 200).

SENTENCER, a judge; one who pronounces sentence.

It becomes not me to sentence either the sentenced, or *sentencers* that adjudged him to death.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 628.

Haruth and Maruth went,
The chosen *sentencers*; they fairly heard
The appeals of men to their tribunal brought,
And rightfully decided.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. iv.

SENTENTIALLY, by way of sentence; judicially.

We *sententially* and definitively by this present writing judge, declare, and condemn the said Sir John Oldcastle, Knight, and Lord Cobham, for a most pernicious and detestable heretic.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 42.

The Pope incensed against King Henry, had not long since *sententially* deprived him of his kingdom.—*Heylin, Hist. of Reformation*, i. 22.

SENTIMENTALIZE, to indulge in feeling or sentiment.

They reproach and torment themselves, and refine and *sentimentalize*, till gratitude becomes burdensome.—*Miss Edgeworth, Emilie de Coulanges*.

He wanted to be quiet and *sentimentalize* over the roaring of the wind outside.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. iii.

SENTINE, sink or sewer.

I can say grossly . . . the devil to be a stinking *sentine* of all vices; a foul filthy channel of all mischiefs.—*Latimer*, i. 42.

SENVIE, mustard seed.

Senvie . . is of a most biting and stinging tast, of a fierie effect, but nathelesse very good and wholesom for man's bodie.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 8.

SEPARATE, a separatist.

Chusing rather to be a rank *Separate*, a meer Quaker, an arrant Seeker. — *Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 41.

This seems to be the summarie sense of that pious Apology lately offered in behalf of all thorough-paced *Separates*.—*Ibid.* p. 43.

SEPARIST, separatist.

In contradiction to the present thought,
My sole opinion signifieth nought;
'Tis over-rul'd, and I am surely cast,
Which proves the fate of *separists* at last.
Labour in Vain, 1700 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 383).

SEPELITION, burial.

The other extreme is of them who do so over-honour the dead, that they abridge some parts of them of a due *sepelition*.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, v. 416.

SEPT, fence. Fuller distinguishing τὸ ἱερόν from ὁ ναός, describes the former as

Containing all the verge and compass of the courts about the temple, and within the outward *sept* thereof.—*Pisgah Sight, III.*, Pt. III. ix. 2.

SEPTEMFLUOUS, flowing in seven streams, *Septemflua flumina Nili* (Ov. *Met.* xv. 753).

Doth salvation necessarily depend upon your *septemfluous* sacraments?—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 220.

The town is seated on the East side of the river Ley, which not only parteth Hertfordshire from Essex, but also seven times parteth from its self, whose *septemfluous* stream in coming to the town is crossed again with so many bridges. — *Fuller, Hist. of Waltham-Abbey*, p. 1.

SEPTEMVIOUS, in seven directions.

Officers of the state ran *septemvious*, seeking an ape to counteract the bloodthirsty tomfoolery of the human species. — *Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lxxiii.

SEPTI-FRONTED, having seven fronts.

Of these he forms his Antichrist,
And paints him in a figure horrid,
With ten large horns on ev'ry forhead,
And with a *septi-fronted* scull.
Ward, England's Reformation, c. iv. p. 363.

SEPTUPLE, to multiply by seven.

The fire in an oven whose heat was *septupled* touched not those three servants of the Lord.—*Adams*, i. 91.

He that is quit of so bad a guest shall *septuple* his own woes by his re-entertainment.—*Ibid.* ii. 87.

SEPULCHER TABLE, mural tablet.

I have seen these antiquities also fastened in the walles . . . and in a grave or *sepulcher-table*, between two images.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 236.

SERAPHIC, a name frequently used by Gauden, in a sneering way, of the sectaries of his day, in allusion to their flaming zeal.

Where he is best known, he must look to be less beloved by many high *Seraphicks* and supercilious Separatists.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 256.

SERENA, the unwholesome evening air; the foreign form is noted as somewhat curious because the word had been Anglicised long before by Jonson, &c.

They had already by way of precaution armed themselves against the *Serena* with a caudle.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 108.

SERENE. The Dicts. only furnish examples of this substantive in a bad sense, viz. the mildew or blight of a calm summer's evening. In the extracts it signifies simply calm or serenity, with no evil effects connoted.

Will ye continue to see the same cast and habit of melancholy in this man's countenance? No more than ye can see the gloom of last winter in the smiling *serene* of a summer's evening.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 220.

The *serene* of heartfelt happiness has little of adventure in it.—*Ibid.* ii. 241.

Not a cloud obscured the deep *serene*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xiii.

My body is cleft by these wedges of pains
From my spirit's *serene*.
Mrs. Browning, Rhapsody of Life's Progress.

SERENIZE, to make serene; but in the extract it seems = to glorify.

Thy Being's vniuersall; most exact!
Then, being such, what should my homage be?
And be my Grace and Goodnesse most abstract,
How can I, wanting both, *serenize* Thee?
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 33.

SERFAGE, villainage.

It does not seem to me that the institutions of a country, (except slavery or *serfage*) have anything to do with the matter.—*Senior's Conversations with de Tocqueville*, i. 24.

SERMONER, preacher; sermoniser. Ben Jonson, quoted by R., has *sermoneer*.

This is the sin of schoolmasters, governesses, critics, *sermoners*, and instructors of young or old people.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xxv.

SERMONET, a little sermon.

A brief but stirring *sermonet*.—*Ch. Times*, Sept. 27, 1872, p. 433.

SERMONOID, that which has the form or appearance of a sermon.

For the want of merely a comma, it often occurs that an axiom appears a paradox, or that a sarcasm is converted into a *sermonoid*. —*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, v.

SERPEDINOUS, creeping; *serpiginous* is the usual technical term.

The itch is a corrupt humour between the skin and the flesh, running with a *serpedinous* course, till it hath defiled the whole body. *Adams*, i. 501.

SERPENTRY, serpent-kind.

Wipe away all slime
Left by men-slugs and human *serpentry*.
Keats, Endymion, Bk. i.

SERVANTED. In the first extract (which is given in the Dicts.) *servanted* = reduced to the condition of a servant: in the second, attended by a servant.

My affairs
Are *servanted* to others.
Coriolanus, v. 2.

The uncles and the nephew are now to be double-*servanted*, (single-*servanted* they were before) and those servants are to be double armed when they attend their masters abroad.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 225.

SERVE, the fruit of the service-tree.

Crato utterly forbids all manner of fruits, as peares, apples, plumms, cherries, strawberries, nuts, medlers, *serves*, &c.—*Burton, Democ. to Reade*, p. 69.

SERVER, conduit.

They, . . . derived rilles and *servers* of water into every street.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 248.

SERVITOR, a soldier.

With that came forth a Spaniard called Sebastian, who had been an old *servitor* in Flanders.—*Sanders, Voyage to Tripoli*, 1584 (*Eng. Garner*, ii. 16).

Of these souldiers thus trained the Isle it selfe is able to bring forth into the field 4000. And at the instant of all assaies appointed there bee three thousand more of most expert and practiced *servitours* out of Hampshire.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 275.

SERVITURE, slavery.

A very *serviture* of Egypt is it to be in danger of these papistic bishops. — *Bale, Select Works*, p. 179.

SESQUIPEDALIANISM, the use of long words; literally half a yard long (*Ars Poetica*, 97).

Are not these masters of hyperpolysyllabic *sesquipedalianism* using proper language?—*Hall, Modern English*, p. 39.

SESQUIPEDALITY, great size. See preceding entry.

Imagine to yourself a little squat uncourtly figure of a Doctor Slop, of about four feet and a half perpendicular height, with a breadth of back and a *sesquipedality* of belly which might have done honour to a serjeant in the horse-guards.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 217.

SESTINE, a poem of six stanzas; the word will be found elsewhere in the *Arcadia*. See pp. 216, 438.

The day was so wasted that onely this riming *Sestine* delivered by one of great account among them, could obtain favour to bee heard.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 442.

SET, to mark out for robbery; the idea being taken from a dog who sets birds.

He with his squadron overtakes a coach which they had *set* overnight, having intelligence of a booty of four hundred pounds in it.—*Memoirs of Du Vall*, 1670 (*Harl. Misc.*, iii. 311).

He might come to rob or to *set* the house, now so few servants were at home.—*Sprat's Relation of Young's conspiracy*, 1692 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 209).

A combination of sharpers, it seems, had long *set* him as a man of fortune.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 294.

SET DOWN, a lift is the more common expression.

Part of the journey I performed on foot; but wherever I could I got a *set down*, because I was impatient to get near the Land's End.—*Miss Edgeworth, Lame Jervas*, ch. ii.

SETT, a team of six horses.

I am preparing with Lady Betty and my cousin Montague to wait upon my beloved with a coach-and-four, or a *sett*: for Lady Betty will not stir out with a pair for the world.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 301.

Here to-day about five o'clock arrived Lady Sarah Sadleir and Lady Betty Lawrence; each in her chariot-and-six. Dowagers love equipage, and these cannot travel ten miles without a *sett*.—*Ibid.* vi. 226.

The nobility drive half-a-dozen rats in an elbow-chair, and call them a *sit* of coach-horses; so that a poor devil of a chairman can get nothing at all, at all.—*Colman, Occasional Prelude*.

SETTING STICKS, "a stick used for making the plaits or sets of ruffs" (Halliwell). Breton (*Pasquil's Prognostication*, p. 11) says that Doomsday will be near when "maides will use no *setting sticks*."

SEVERITY, used in a peculiar sense in the extract, as though it came from *sever*.

Gregory the Ninth in his Epistles blames the English Clergy above any, that they studied to undo one another. . . . He saw too much into the nature of our insulary *severity*, and not holding close together. — *Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 129.

SEWANT. H. gives this, without example, as a North-country name for the plaice.

Behold some others rangèd all along
To take the *sewant*, yea the flounder sweet.
Dennys, Secrets of Angling (*Eng. Garner*, i. 171).

The *suant* swift that is not set by least.—*Ibid.* p. 175.

SEWN UP, intoxicated (slang).

He . . had twice had Sir Rumble Tumble (the noble driver of the Flash-o'-lightning-light-four-inside-post-coach) up to his place, and took care to tell you that some of the party were pretty considerably "*sewn up*" too.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. i.

SEXLESS, without sex; neither male nor female. See extract *s. v.* SIRELESS.

I am too dull to comprehend what benefit or pleasure your Deity will derive from the celibacy of your daughter; except indeed on one supposition, which, as I have some faint remnants of reverence and decency re-awakening in me just now, I must leave to be uttered only by the pure lips of *sexless* priests.—*Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. xvii.

SEXTINE, sixteenth. Nashe seems to have thought that 1598 belonged to the 15th century.

From that moment to this *sextine* centurie (or let me not be taken with a lye, five hundred ninety-eight, that wants but a paire of yeares to make me a true man) they would no more live under the yoke of the sea.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 150).

SEXTIPLY, to multiply sixfold.

A treble paire doth our late wracke repaire
And *sextiplies* our mirth for one mishappe.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 6.

So some affections our soules browes vnbend,
And other some doe *sextiply* each dent.
Ibid. p. 38.

SEXTONESS, a female sexton. An appointment as *sextoness* is advertised for in the *Church Times*, Nov. 1, 1878. On the contrary, Stanyhurst (*Æn.*, iv. 512) speaks of a sorceress as "*Seixteen* [*i. e.* sexton] of Hesperides Sinagog." *Hesperidum templi custos.*

Still the darkness increas'd, till it reach'd such a pass,
That the *sextoness* hasten'd to turn on the gas.
Barham, Ingoldsby Leg. (*Sir Rupert*).

SEXUALITY, recognition of sexual relations.

I have heard you say ere now that the popular Christian paradise and hell are but a Pagan Olympus and Tartarus, as grossly material as Mahomet's without the honest thoroughgoing *sexuality*, which, you thought, made his notion logical and consistent.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. viii.

SEYST ME AND SEYST ME NOT. This seems to have been a form of expression at the game of Bo-peep, *i. e.* Thou seest me, and now thou seest me not.

They will pay no more money for the housel-suppings, bottom-blessings, nor yet for *seyst me and seyst me not* above the head and under their chalices, which in many places be of fine gold.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 526.

SHABLE, sword, or cutlass.

At their pleasure was he completely armed cap-a-pie, and mounted upon one of the best horses in the kingdom, with a good, slashing *shable* by his side.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xli.

As he saw the gigantic Highlander confront him with his weapon drawn, he tugged for a second or two at the hilt of his *shabble* as he called it.—*Scott, Rob Roy*, ii. 170.

SHAB OFF, to get rid of. H. gives it as a North-country word = to abscond.

How eagerly now does my moral friend run to the devil, having hopes of profit in the wind! I have *shabbed him off* purely.—*Farquhar, Love and a Bottle*, iv. 3.

SHABROON, a shabby fellow.

My wife too . . let in an inundation of *shabroons* to gratify her concupiscence.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 184.

SHACK, a vagabond. The word is in Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S.).

Great ladies are more apt to take sides with talking flattering gossips than such a *shack* as Fitzharris.—*North, Examen*, p. 293.

SHACKLE-HAMMED, bow-legged. The word occurs also in Ellis's *Modern Husbandman*, III. i. 182, applied to young colts (1750).

His head was holden uppe so pert, and his legges *shackle-ham'd*, as if his knees had been laced to his thighes with points. — *Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*H. Misc.*, v. 403).

SHADOW HOUSE, a summer house that affords shade from the sun.

One garden, summer, or *shadowe house* covered with blue slate.—*Survey of Maner of Wimbledon*, 1649 (*Archæol.*, x. 419).

SHADOWLESS, unshaded, or without a shadow; a frequent attribute of uncanny beings.

She had a large assortment of fairies and *shadowless* witches, and banshees. — *Miss Edgeworth, Ennui*, ch. iii.

His sinuous contortions and *shadowless* eyes are forever before us as illustrative of his wily wickedness.—*Phillips, Essays from the Times*, ii. 335.

The moonlit threshold lay pale and *shadowless* before the closed front-door. — *Miss Bronte, Villete*, ch. xxxvi.

SHAFT OR A BOLT, a proverbial expression = something in one way or the other; a *shaft* for the long bow, or a *bolt* for the cross bow.

Slender. I'll make a *shaft or a bolt* on't; 'slid, 'tis but venturing. — *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 4.

The Prince is preparing for his journey; I shall to it again closely when he is gone, or make a *shaft or a bolt* of it.—*Howell, Letters*, I. iii. 24.

SHAGLING, shaking, and so, feeble.

Edmund Crispyne of Oriell coll., lately a *shagling* lecturer of physic.—*A. Wood, Fast Oxon*, Pt. I. col. 126.

SHAG-RAG AND BOBTAIL, every one, *οἱ πολλοί*—usually *tag rag and bobtail*. See extract *s. v.* FARCICAL; and for instances of *shagrag* by itself = a beggarly fellow, see H.

SHAGREEN, rough (?): peevish (?). Anglicised form of *chagrin* (?).

The mastiffs, both English and Dutch, could not endure to be held so long, six or seven days together, by a pack of *shagreen* curs.—*Parable of the Bear-baiting*, 1691 (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 191).

SHAKE-BAG, a large game-cock. See extract *s. v.* TURN-POKE.

Wit. Will you go to a cock-match?
Sir Wil. With a wench, Tony? Is she a *shake-bag*, sirrah?
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 11.

"I bless God (said he) that Mrs. Tabitha Bramble did not take the field to-day." "I would pit her for a cool hundred (cried Quin) against the best *shakebag* of the whole main."—*Smollett, H. Clinker*, i. 58.

SHAKE-BUCKLER, a swaggerer, a swashbuckler. The *Sim* seems to be used by way of alliterative personification, like *Toby Tosspot*, &c. Cf. "Sym Swash" in extract *s. v.* STEMLY.

Let the parents . . . by no means suffer them to live idly, nor to be of the number of such *Sim Shake-bucklers* as in their young years fall unto serving, and in their old years fall into beggary.—*Becon*, ii. 355.

Antichrist hunteth the wild deer, the fox and the hare in his closed parks with great cries and horns blowing, with hounds and ratchetts running, besides a great swarm of *Sim Shakebucklers*.—*Ibid.* iii. 509.

SHAKE-DOWN, a rough, extempore bed.

I would not choose to put more on the floor than two beds and one *shake-down*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock*, i. 3.

"You can give him a *shake-down* here to-night, can't you?" "We must manage it somehow," replied the lady; "you don't much mind how you sleep, I suppose, sir."—*Dickens, Nickleby*, ch. vii.

SHAKE-RAG, beggar, ragged person; used also adjectivally.

Do you talk *shake-rag?* heart! yond's more of 'em; I shall be beggar-mawl'd if I stay.—*Broome, A Jovial Crew*, Act III.

"He was a *shake-rag* like fellow," he said, "and he dared to say had gipsy blood in his veins."—*Scott, Guy Mannering*, i. 269.

SHAKES. *No great shakes* is said by way of disparagement. L., who has the phrase without example, thinks it refers to the musical sense of the word —an air that did not give much scope for execution would afford no great shakes.

I saw mun stand on the poop, so plain as I see you; *no great shakes* of a man to look to nether; there's a sight better here to plase me.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxx.

SHAKES. *In a couple or brace of shakes* = instanter. See H. *s. v.*

I'll be back in a *couple of shakes*,
So don't, dears, be quivering and quaking.
Ingoldsby Leg. (*Babes in the wood*).

Now Dragon could kill a wolf in a *brace of shakes*.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xciii.

SHAKE UP, to upbraid.

Mahel . . . did *shake up* in som hard and sharpe termes a young gentleman.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 628.

SHAKO, military cap.

His sabre was cast upon the floor before him, and his *shako* was on the table.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xxxi.

SHALLOWLING, a shallow or silly person; the diminutive form increases the contemptuous force of the expression.

Whores, when they have drawn in silly *shallowlings*, will ever find some trick to retain them.—*British Bellman*, 1648 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 633).

Can we suppose that any *Shallowling*
Can find much good in oft Tobacconing?
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered, 346.

SHALY, consisting of shale.

He lies down in the blazing German afternoon upon the *shaly* soil.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiii.

SHAM. See quotation; also *s. v.* PUTE.

This term of art, *sham-plot* should be decyphered. The word *sham* is true cant of the Newmarket breed. It is contracted of ashamed. The native signification is a town *lady of diversion* in country maid's cloaths, who to make good her disguise, pretends to be so '*sham'd*. Thence it became proverbial, when a maimed lover was laid up, or looked meager, to say he had met with a *sham*. But what is this to plots? The noble Captain Dangerfield, being an artist in all sorts of land piracy, translated this word out of the language of his society to a new employment he had taken up of false plotting. And as with them, it ordinarily signifies any false or counterfeit thing, so, annex'd to a plot, it means one that is fictitious and untrue; and being so applied in his various writings and sworn depositions . . . it is adopted into the English language.—*North, Examen*, p. 231

SHAM, a false shirt-front.

Sir, I say you put upon me, when I first came to town about being orderly, and the doctrine of wearing *shams* to make linen last clean a fortnight.—*Steele, Conscious Lovers*, Act I.

SHAME, to shun through shame.

My master sad—for why, he *shames* the court—
Is fled away.—*Greene, James the Fourth*, v. 6.

SHAMMISH, deceitful.

The overture was very *shammish*.—*North, Examen*, p. 100.

SHAMMOCKING, worthless; or perhaps, cheating by running into debt.

Pox take you both for a couple of *shammocking* rascals . . . you broke my tavern, and that broke my heart.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 184.

SHANDRY, a small cart or trap: sometimes called a *shandery-dan*.

I ha' been to engage a *shandry* this very morn.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxix.

SHANKER, a loathsome botch.

With gentlest touch she next explores
Her *shankers*, issues, running sores.
Swift, Young Nymph going to bed.

SHANKS'S MARE. To *go on Shanks's mare* = to go on foot. Breton (*Good and Bad*, p. 14) says, "the honest poor man's horse is Bayard of ten toes."

"I am away to London town to speak to Mr. Frank." "To London! how wilt get there?" "On *Shanks his mare*," said Jack, pointing to his bandy legs.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xv.

SHANNY-PATED, giddy-pated. Cf. SHAG-BRAINED.

And out ran every soul beside,
A *shanny-pated* crew.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

SHARE-PENNY, miser.

I'll go near to cozen old father *share-penny* of his daughter.—*Wily Beguiled* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 299).

SHARPLING.

Th' hidden loue that now-a-dayes doth holde
The steel and load-stone, hydrargire and golde,
Th' amber and straw; that lodgeth in one shell
Pearl-fish and *sharpling*.
Sylvester, The Furies, 69.

SHARRAG, shear-hog, *q. v.*

SHAVE, a spoke-shave, or wheelwright's plane. In his catalogue of "husbandlie furniture" Tusser reckons—

Wheele ladder for haruest, light pitchfork and tough,
Shave, whiplash wel knotted, and cartrope ynough.—*Tusser's Husbandrie*, p. 36.

SHAVE, a small coppice: H. gives it as a Kentish word.

In January, 1738, were found in a *shave* belonging to the estate of Sir John Hales, who lives in this neighbourhood, and within his manor of Tunstall near Sittingbourn, several hundreds of Broad-pieces of gold.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 168.

SHAVER. See quotation.

Among all the characters which he bears in the world, no one has ever given him credit for being a cunning *shaver*. (Be it here observed in a parenthesis that I suppose the word *shaver* in this so common expression to have been corrupted from shaveling, the

old contemptuous word for a priest.) —*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cliv.

SHAWL, to put on a shawl.

Her son assisted Grace Nugent most carefully in *shawling* the young heiress.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. iii.

SHAWLLESS, without a shawl.

Standing bonnetless and *shawlless* to catch as much water as she could with her hair and clothes.—*E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. ix.

SHAWL-WAISTCOAT, a waistcoat with a large pattern like a shawl (?).

He had a *shawl-waistcoat* of many colours. —*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. viii.

SHAY-BRAINED, silly; weak; corruption of *shanny-brained*. See SHANNY-PATED.

But while I take this *shay-brain'd* course,
And like a fool run to and fro,
Master perhaps may sell the horse,
Therefore this instant home I'll go.
Bloomfield, Abner and the Widow Jones.

SHE, her; a common incorrectness, but confined now to the uneducated.

Yet will I weep, vow, pray to cruel *She*.
Daniel, Sonnet IV. (*Eng. Garner*, i. 582).

George had a daughter, . . . and *she* had George . . . tutored.—*Peele's Jests*, p. 616.

SHEALE, SHEALING, a shanty.

A martiall kinde of men, who from the moneth of April unto August, lye out scattering and Summering (as they tearme it) with their cattell, in little cottages here and there, which they call *sheales* and *shealings*. —*Holland's Camden*, p. 506.

A horse was seen feeding upon the heath near his *shiel* (which is a cottage made in open places of turf and flag) and none could tell who was the owner of it.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 270.

SHEARHOG, a ram or wether after the first shearing (H.); but see first extract.

The weather we call first year a lamb; the second year a weather pug or teg; the third year a *sherrug*; and the fourth a sheep.—*Ellis, New Experiments*, 52 (1736).

He thought it a mere frustration of the purposes of language to talk of *shearhogs* and ewes, to men who habitually said *sharrags* and yowes.—*G. Eliot, Mr. Gilfil's Love Story*, ch. i.

SHEAT.

Neat, *sheat*, and fine,
As brisk as a cup of wine.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 163.

SHEAT-FISH, the sly Silurus.

A mighty *sheat-fish* smokes upon the festive board.—*Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. x.

SHEDDING, division. Cf. WATERSHED.

Then we got out to that "*shedding*" of the roads, which marks the junction of the highways coming down from Glasgow and Edinburgh.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxix.

SHEDFORK, pitchfork. See extract *s. v.* ROUZLE.

SHEEPED, abashed.

With shame and grief enough is that *sheeped* tyrant returned to his Nineveh; having left behind him all the pride and strength of Assyria for compost to the Jewish fields.—*Bp. Hall, Cont.* (*Sennacherib*).

SHEEP-MARK. It seems to have been the custom for persons who could not write to make the same device with which they marked their sheep do duty for their signature: at least this seems to be the meaning of the following in a letter from Cranmer of about the date 1534.

I know not how I shall order them that cannot subscribe by writing: hitherto I have caused one of my secretaries to subscribe for such persons, and made them to write their *shepe mark* or some other mark as they can . . . scribble.—*Cranmer*, ii. 291.

SHEEP-PICK, a kind of hay-fork. See N. s. v. *sheppick*.

His servant Perry one evening in Campden-garden made an hideous outcry, whereat some who heard it coming in met him running, and seemingly frighted, with a *sheep-pick* in his hand, to whom he told a formal story how he had been set upon by two men in white with naked swords, and how he defended himself with his *sheep-pick*, the handle whereof was cut in two or three places.—*Examination of Joan Perry*, &c., 1676 (*Harl. Misc.*, iii. 549).

SHEEP'S HEAD, a fool.

Those persones who were sely poore soules, and had no more store of witte then they must needes occupie, wer euen then, and yet still are in all tongues and places by a common prouerbe called *shepes heads* or shepe. —*Udal's Erasmus's Apopth.*, p. 122.

SHEETEN, made of sheeting; the reference is to doing penance in a white sheet.

Or wanton rigg, or letcher dissolute,
Do stand at Powles-Crosse in a *sheeten* sute.
Davies, Paper's Complaint, l. 250.

SHELL, to cover, as with a shell; the usual meaning is, to strip off the shell. Montaigne, in Cotton's translation (ch. lxxix.), remarks on the surprise caused to the Mexicans by the sight of the

Spanish invader "*shell'd* in a hard and shining skin, with a cutting and glittering weapon in his hand against them."

Shell thee with steel or brass, advised by dread,
Death from the casque will pull thy cautious head.—*Ibid.* ch. xvi.

SHELL, hilt, or that part of it which protects the hand.

I imagined that his weapon had perforated my lungs, and of consequence that the wound was mortal; therefore, determined not to die unrevenged, I seized his *shell* which was close to my breast, before he could disentangle his point, and keeping it fast with my left hand, shortened my own sword with my right.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. lix.

The swords no sooner met than Castlewood knocked up Esmond's with the blade of his own, which he had broke off short at the *shell*.—*Thackeray, Esmond*, Bk. III. ch. xiii.

SHELLIES, shells; this form in the extract is, I suppose, due to the exigencies of the rhyme.

Now little fish on tender stone begin to cast their bellies,
And sluggish snails that erst were view'd do creep out of their *shellies*.
Beaum. and Fl., Knight of B. Pestle, iv. 5.

SHELL OUT, to disburse (slang).

Will you be kind enough, sir, to *shell out* for me the price of a daacent horse?—*Miss Edgeworth, Love and Law*, I. i.

SHEPHERDLY, pastoral. L. says Johnson considered this a better word than *shepherdish*: it is earlier than Jeremy Taylor, the earliest authority cited.

Virgill in his *shepherdly* poemes called Eglogues, vsed as rusticall but fit allegorie for the purpose.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xviii.

SHEPPY, the sheep-shed.

Then of the outer sheep (all now snowed and frizzled like a lawyer's wig) I took the two finest and heaviest, and with one beneath my right arm, and the other beneath my left, I went straight home to the upper *sheppey*, and set them inside and fastened them.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xlii.

SHEPSTARE, sheep-shearer. *Shepstare time* = the summer.

Somtime I would betray the byrds
That lyght on lymed tree,
Especially in *Shepstare* tyme,
When thicke in flockes they flye.
Googe, Eylogs, vi.

SHEREGRIG.

Weasels and polecats, *sheregrigs*, carrion crows,
Seen and smelt only by thine eyes and nose.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 186.

SHERIFESS, female sheriff.

I find Elizabeth the Widdow of Thomas Lord Clifford (probably in the Minority of her son) *Sherifess* (as I may say) in the sixteenth of Richard the Second.—*Fuller, Worthies, Westmoreland* (ii. 433).

SHERIFFALTY, the term of a sheriff's office; usually written *shrievalty*.

The year after I had twins; they came in Mr. Pentweazel's *sheriffalty*.—*Foote, Taste*, Act I.

Sir Rowland Meredith, knighted in his *sheriffalty*, on occasion of an address which he brought up to the king from his county.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 39.

SHE-SCHOOL, girls-school. In the margin of the subjoined, Fuller puts, "Conveniency of *shee-colledges*."

Nunneries also were good *Shee-schools*, wherein the girles and maids of the neighbourhood were taught to read and work.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. p. 297.

SHIFTFULL, full of shifts or resources. Sylvester, *Battle of Yvry*, 333, speaks of the "*shiftfull* fear" of some fugitives enabling them to find a means of escape.

SHILLISHALLIER, an irresolute person.

He was no *shillishallier*, nor ever wasted a precious minute in pro-and-conning, when it was necessary at once to decide and act.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cv.

SHIN, to kick on the shins.

There's a pirouette!—we're all a great deal too near,
A ring! give him room, or he'll *shin* you—stand clear!
Ingoldsby Legends (*House-warming*).

SHINE, a row; disturbance.

I'm not partial to gentlefolks coming into my place . . . there'd be a pretty *shine* made if I was to go a wisiting them, I think.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. lvii.

Mr. Malone's lot heaves crockery and broken vegetables at him out of winder, by reason of their being costermongers, and having such things handy; so there's mostly a *shine* of a Sunday evening.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xli.

SHINE. *To take the shine out* of a person = to eclipse or surpass him.

As he goes lower in the scale of intellect and manners, so also Mr. Dickens rises higher than Mr. Thackeray—his hero is greater than Pendennis, and his heroine than Laura, while "my Aunt" might alike, on

the score of eccentricities and kindliness, *take the shine out of* Lady Rockminster.—*Phillips, Essays from the Times*, ii. 333.

SHINER, a sovereign or guinea.

To let a lord of lands want *shiners*, 'tis a shame.—*Foote, The Minor*, Act II.

You ne'er would call those *shiners* trash,
Whose touch is life, whose name is Cash.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour i. c. 13.

Is it worth fifty *shiners* extra, if it's safely done from the outside?—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xix.

SHINEY, slang for money.

We'll soon fill both pockets with the *shiney* in California.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. i.

SHINGLE, hide; skin.

That lovely white hinde (though she hath som black spots about her *shingle*) which I see browsing upon that hedge, she was once a woman.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 51.

SHIP OF GUINEA, the Nautilus.

Along all that coast we oftentimes saw a thing swimming upon the water, like a cock's comb (which they call a *Ship of Guinea*) but the colour much fairer; which comb standeth upon a thing almost like the swimmer of a fish in colour and bigness, and beareth under the water strings which saveth it from turning over.—*T. Stevens*, 1579 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 131).

SHIPPAGE, freightage.

You tell me in your letter of November 3d that the quarry of granite might be rented at twenty pounds or twenty shillings, I don't know which, no matter, per annum. . . What signifies the cheapness of the rent? The cutting and *shippage* would be articles of some little consequence.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 366 (1754).

SHIP-SHAPE, in good order.

Wal'r will have wrote home from the island, or from some port or another, and made all taut and *ship-shape*.—*Dickens, Dombey and Son*, ch. xxiii.

Neat *ship-shape* fixings and contrivances.—*Browning, Bp. Blougram's Apology.*

Look to the babe, and till I come again
Keep everything *ship-shape*, for I must go.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

This new house of theirs will be all the drier in a month's time; and their yacht will be all the more *ship-shape*.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xxvii.

SHIP'S-HUSBAND, freighter of a ship.

As for the three boys, they shall be either made supercargoes, *ship's-husbands*, or go out cadets and writers in the Company's service.—*Foote, The Nabob*, i. 1.

His tea, right from China, he got in a present from some eminent *ship's-husband* at Wapping.—*Scott, Rob Roy*, ii. 99.

Then there was the selecting a vessel, and all the negotiations with the *ship's husband* as to terms.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xlviii.

SHIRLING. See extract.

My young ones lament that they can have no more *shirling* in the lake; a motion something between skating and sliding, and originating in the iron clogs.—*Southey, Letters*, 1826 (iii. 522).

SHITTLE, a shuttle.

My godsire's name, I'll tell you
Was In-and-In *Shittle*, and a weaver he was,
And it did fit his craft: for so his *shittle*
Went in and in still.
Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

SHITTLE-WITTED, flighty; unsteady. Cf. SHUTTLE-BRAINED.

Devotion, neighbourhood, nor hospitality, never flourished in this land since such upstart boies and *shittle-witted* fools became of the ministery.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 417).

SHOCK, to meet with violence. L. has the word with a verb neut., but with no example.

Have at thee then! said Kay; they *shock'd*, and Kay
Fell shoulder-slipt.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

SHOCKHEADED, having rough unkempt hair.

I thanked my *shockheaded* friend, and asked carelessly to whom the park belonged.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. V. ch. i.

SHOES. To *die in one's shoes* = to be hung.

Whoever refused to do this should presently swing for it and *die in his shoes*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xlv.

He used to say George (his son) would *die in his shoes*.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 96.

And there is Mc Fuse, and Lieutenant Tregooze,
And there is Sir Carnaby Jenks of the Blues,
All come to see a man *die in his shoes*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*The Execution*).

SHOES. To *be in the shoes of another* = to be in his place.

With violence and with force of arms he drave
Our Benedictine brethren—not alone
Them that were placed by Edred *in the shoes*
Of seculars that by Edred were expulsed,
But ancient men that had been there aforetime.—*Taylor, Edwin the Fair*, iii. 8.

SHOES. *Another pair of shoes* = something different.

Shall colonists have their horses (and blood 'uns, if you please, good Lord!) and not my London gentleman? No, no! We'll show 'em *another pair of shoes* than that, Pip, won't us?—*Great Expectations*, ch. xl.

SHOLDER, shallower. See N., s. v. *shold.*

In the scepterdome of Edward the Confessor, the sands first began to growe into sight at a low water, and more *sholder* at the mouth of the river Hirus or Ierus.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 151).

SHOLVE, shovel.

Get casting *sholue*, broome, and a sack with a band.—*Tusser's Husbandrie*, p. 35.

SHONE, radiance.

Stella alone with face unarmed march't,
Either to do like him [the sun] with open *shone*,
Or careless of the wealth, because her own.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, st. 22.

SHOOL, to beg.

They went all hands to *shooling* and begging; and because I would not take a spell at the same duty, refused to give me the least assistance.—*Smollett, Rod. Random*, ch. xli.

SHOOT, a rush of water.

At the tails of mills and arches small
Where as the *shoot* is swift and not too clear.
Dennys, Secrets of Angling (*Eng. Garner*, i. 171).

I have hunted every wet rock and *shute* from Rillage Point to the near side of Hillsborough.—*C. Kingsley*, 1849 (*Life*, i. 161).

SHOOTABLE, capable of being shot; also, a vulgar pronunciation of *suitable.*

I rode everything rideable, shot everything *shootable.*—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. III. ch. iii.

The lady's fortune is *shootable;* indeed, I may say, pretty handsome.—*Miss Ferrier, Destiny*, p. 192.

SHOOTER. See extract.

He had a word for the hostler about "that grey mare," a nod for the *shooter* or guard, and a bow for the dragsman.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. i.

SHOOTING-HORN, alluring; as of a woman who would make her husband's horns shoot (?).

She . . . treats him with kind glances and a few amorous witticisms, as long as his money runs flush; but as soon as that begins to fail, her *shooting-horn* looks and freedoms are turned into moody pouts and a scornful reservedness.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 96.

SHOP, to shut up, or imprison. See extract *s. v.* SWEETEN AND PINCH.

They had likewise *shopped* up themselves in the highest of their house.—*Patten, Exped. to Scotl.*, 1548 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 86).

It was Bartlemy time when I was *shopped*, and there warn't a penny trumpet in the fair as I couldn't bear the squeaking on. Arter I was locked up for the night, the row and din outside made the thundering old jail so silent that I could almost have beat my brains out against the iron plates of the door.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xvi.

SHOP. A person is said to talk *shop* when he converses on subjects peculiar to his own profession or occupation; thus there is military *shop*, clerical *shop*, &c.

Had to go to Hartley Row for an Archdeacon's Sunday-school meeting three hours useless (I fear) speechifying and *shop*, but the Archdeacon is a good man, and works like a brick beyond his office.—*C. Kingsley, Letter*, May, 1856.

SHOP-LIFT, one who steals from a shop = a shop-lifter. See extract, *s. v.* FENDER.

SHOPOCRACY, the trading class or power.

Mr. Cranworth Cranworth had danced with all the belles of the *shopocracy* of Eccleston.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Ruth*, ch. xxxiii.

SHOPPY, belonging to trade.

Are those the Gormans who made their fortunes in trade at Southampton? Oh, I am glad we don't visit them; I don't like *shoppy* people.—*Mrs. Gaskell, North and South*, ch. ii.

SHORE, sewer.

Ungrateful odours common-*shores* diffuse.
Gay, Trivia, i. 171.

SHORLING, shaveling; priest: also used adjectively = shaven. The word is also applied to the fell of sheep after the fleece has been removed. See L. *s. v.*

This Babylonish whore, or disguised synagogue of *shorelings* sitteth upon many waters.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 494.

A certain council called *Concilium Latronense*, in the which were gathered together wonderful swarms of smeared, spiritual, *shorling* sorcerers.—*Becon*, ii. 260.

SHORT-WINDEDNESS, shortness of breath.

Balm, taken fasting, . . . is very good against *shortwindedness.*—*Adams*, i. 374.

SHOT, a shooter; a soldier who carried fire-arms; used generally, and not with regard to accuracy or otherwise of aim, as now when we call a man a good or bad shot.

Come manage me your caliver. So, very well; go to; very good, exceeding good. O give me always a little, lean, old, chapt, bald *shot*.—2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 2.

A guard of chosen *shot* I had,
That walked about me every minute while.
1 *Hen. VI.*, i. 4.

I was brought from prison into the town of Xeres by two drums and a hundred *shot*. —*Peeke, Three to One*, 1625 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 633).

SHOT, usually = the reckoning, but in extracts seems to be applied to the quantity of ale for which some perhaps fixed reckoning was paid.

About noon we returned, had a *shot* of ale at Slathwaite.—*Meeke, Diary*, Jan. 23, 1691.

After dinner we went into the town to drink a *shot*, as the custom is.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 30, 1693.

SHOTREL, a pike in the first year.

As though six mouths and the cat for a seventh be not sufficient to eat an harlotry *shotrel*, a pennyworth of cheese, and half a score sparlings.—*Gascoigne, Supposes*, ii. 3.

The *shotrell*, 1 year, Pickerel, 2 year, Pike, 3 year, Luce, 4 year, are one.—*Lauson, Comments on Secrets of Angling*, 1653 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 197).

SHOULDER. To *give the cold shoulder* = to discountenance, to keep at a distance. See quotation from Scott, *s. v.* TWADDLE.

He is well enough to do in the world—a warm man, sir; and when a man is really warm, I am the last person to think of his little faults, and turn on him the *cold shoulder*. —*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XVII. ch. i.

"Ay, he comes back," said the landlord, "to his great friends now and again, and *gives the cold shoulder* to the man that made him."—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. lii.

SHOULDER KNOT, an ornament once peculiar to gentlemen. It is only footmen now who are said to wear shoulder-knots; though of course epaulettes might be so described.

Clinch. Sir [to Sir Harry Wildair], I admire the mode of your *shoulder-knot;* methinks it hangs very emphatically, and carries an air of travel in it.—*Farquhar, Constant Couple*, I. i.

I could not but wonder to see pantaloons and *shoulder knots* crowding among the common clowns.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 273.

SHOULDER-KNOTTED, wearing a shoulder-knot.

A *shoulder-knotted* Puppy, with a grin,
Queering the threadbare Curate, let him in.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 144.

SHOULDER OF MUTTON. *One shoulder of mutton drives another down* is a proverb expressing the ease in doing anything which comes by custom and repetition.

As *two shoulders of mutton drive down one another*, so two powerful griefs destroy one another, by making a division.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 57.

SHOULDER OF MUTTON. The phrase in the extract seems to have been proverbial for a surprise of a disappointing kind; the expression in the original is *carbones pro thesauro*, the idea being that of a man who dug in expectation of obtaining treasure, and only found coals. In the extract the speaker had supposed a woman's melancholy to be caused by love, but she tells him that it arises from her desire to enter a nunnery being opposed by her parents.

Ho! I find I was out in my notion. *To leave a shoulder of mutton for a sheep's head.* —*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 120.

SHOULDERSLIPT, having a dislocated shoulder. See quotation *s. v.* SHOCK.

Mr. Floyd brought word they could not come, for one of their horses was *shoulder-slipt*.—*North, Examen*, p. 173.

He mounted him again upon Rosinante, who was half *shoulder-slipped*.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. viii.

SHOULDER TO SHOULDER, in close alliance.

It was as if he had found an added soul in finding his ancestry . . . exchanging that birds-eye reasonableness which soars to avoid preference and loses all sense of quality, for the generous reasonableness of drawing *shoulder to shoulder* with men of like inheritance.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxiii.

SHOULERD, the bird shoveller.

The young herne and the *shoulerd* are now fat for the great feast.—*Breton, Fantastics, November*.

SHOUT THE GATE, some boyish game.

Some reminded him of his having beat them at boxing, other at wrestling, and all of his having played with them at prison-bars, leap-frog, *shout the gate*, and so forth.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 168.

SHOVEL, a shovel hat.

She was a good woman of business, and managed the hat shop for nine years . . . My uncle the bishop had his *shovels* there; and they used for a considerable period to cover this humble roof with tiles.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxv.

I once heard a venerable dignitary pointed

out by a railway porter as an old party in a *shovel*.—*Alford, Queen's English*, p. 228.

SHOVE-NET. See extract.

To catch these [salmon-peal] they throw in a net or an hoop at the end of a pole, the pole going across the hoop, which in some places they call a *Shove-net*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 387.

SHOWFULLY, gaudily.

The Torch-bearers habits were likewise of the Indian garb, but more strauagant then those of the Maskers; all *showfully* garnisht with seueral-hewd fethers.—*Chapman, Masque of the Mid. Temple.*

SHREAKE, shred. Cf. H. s. v. *shrag*.

Ribands, and then some silken *shreakes*
The virgins lost att barlye breakes.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 468.

SHRED-PIE, mince-pie. See extract *s. v.* MISOCLERE. Tusser in his "Christmas husbandlie fare" reckons—

Beefe, mutton, and porke, *shred-pies* of the best,
Pig, veale, goose and capon, and turkey well drest.—*Husbandrie*, p. 70.

In winter there was the luxury of a *shred pie*, which is a coarse North country edition of the pie abhorred by puritans.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. viii.

SHREW-STRUCK.

When my vather's cows was *shrew-struck*, she made un be draed under a brimble as growed together at the both ends, she a praying like mad all the time.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxi.

If a child was scalded, a tooth ached, a piece of silver was stolen, a heifer *shrew-struck*, a pig bewitched, a young damsel crost in love, Lucy was called in.—*Ibid., Westward Ho*, ch. iv.

SHRILLY, shrill.

Its rest was rent in twain by a savage, a sharp, a *shrilly* sound.—*C. Brontë, Jane Eyre*, ch. xx.

SHRIVELDY, withered; shrunk up.

His elder brother . . is but a poor rickety, *shriveldy* sort of a child.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. iii.

SHRIVING-PEW, confessional.

To the Joyner for takynge downe the *shryvyng pew*, and making another pew in the same place.—*Churchwardens Accounts* (1548) *of S. Michael's, Cornhill, ed. by Overall*, p. 69.

SHRONE, shrine (?), which is the reading in Nuttall's ed.

Joan Tuckville, . . . procured the possession, then the consecration of a parcel of ground which she had fairly compassed about, for the interment of such as were executed at Hevie-tree hard by, allowing land to buy a *shrone* for every one of them; that such as dyed Malefactors might be buried as men, yea as Christians.—*Fuller, Worthies, Exeter* (I. 307).

SHROUDLESS, unobscured. R. has the word as applied to a dead body destitute of a shroud.

Above the stars in *shroudless* beauty shine.—*C. Swain, quoted in Southey's Doctor*, ch. lxxviii.

SHROVE-SUNDAY. Sunday before Shrove Tuesday (?).

Laud preaching on *Shrove-Sunday*, Anno, 1614, insisted on some points which might indifferently be imputed either to Popery or Arminianism.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 66.

SHROWDING CORNER, place of concealment.

This Isle afforded him a very fit *shrowding corner*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 224.

SHRUBLESS, without shrubs.

This cold *shrubless* tract of bare earth and stone walls.—*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, i. 13.

SHUD, a husk; that which is shed.

But what shall be done with all the hard refuse, the long buns, the stalks, the short *shuds* or shiues?—*Holland, Pliny*, Bk. xix. ch. i.

SHUNT. See extract.

To *shunt* a train, in well known railway phraseology, is to direct it on to another line of rails.—*Arch.*, xxxvii. 118 (1857).

SHUTTERED, protected with shutters.

The school-house windows were all *shuttered* up.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. II. ch. ix.

Here is Garraway's, bolted and *shuttered* hard and fast.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxi.

SHUTTLE, to move quickly to and fro; like a weaver's shuttle.

Their corps go marching and *shuttling* in the interior of the country, much nearer Paris than formerly.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. VI. ch. i.

I had to mount into cabs with him; fly far and wide, *shuttling* athwart the big Babel.—*Ibid., Life of Sterling*, Pt. III. ch. i.

SHUTTLE-BRAINED, volatile; unsteady. See extract *s. v.* CAPON. Cf. SHUTTLE-WITTED.

SHY, a fling.

"There you go, Polly; you are always having a *shy* at Lady Ann and her relations," said Mr. Newcome. "A *shy!* how can you use such vulgar words, Mr. Newcome?"—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xvi.

SIB, in the following seems to be used as "my dear," or "my love." Edward II. addressing his queen says—

Tush, *Sib*, if this be all
Valois and I will soon be friends again.
Marlowe, Edw. II., iii. 2.

SICCATIVE, drying.

The juyce of cedars . . by the extreme bitterness and *siccative* faculty . . . subdued the cause of interior corruption.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 134.

SICLE. See extract.

Some have been burnt . . . by leaving great fires in chimneys (where the sparks or *sicles* breaking fell and fired the boards).—*Seasonable Advice*, 1643 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 399).

SIDE-COUSIN, an illegitimate relative (?).

Here's little Dickon, and little Robin, and little Jenny, though she's but a *side-cousin*.—*Tennyson, Queen Mary*, ii. 3.

SIDE-SLIP, an illegitimate child. Cf. BY-CHOP.

The old man . . . left it to this *side-slip* of a son that he kept in the dark.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xl.

SIGHFULL, sorrowful.

In a cave hard by he roareth out
A *sighfull* song.
Sylvester, The Trophies, 1285.

SIGHT, *insight*; to be well seen in any art or science is a common expression in old writers.

I gave my time for nothing on condition of his giving me a *sight* into his business.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 385.

SIGHTFUL, clear-sighted.

'Tis passing miraculous that your dul and blind worship should so sodainly turne both *sightfull* and witfull.—*Chapman, Masque at Mid. Temple.*

SIGHT-SHOT. *Out of sight-shot* = out of sight. Cf. TONGUE-SHOT; *ear-shot* is common.

It only makes me run faster from the place, till I get, as it were, out of *sight-shot*.—*Cowley, Essays* (*Obscurity*).

SIGHTSMAN, guide; *cicerone*.

In the first place our *Sightsman* (for so they name certain persons here who get their living by leading strangers about to see the city) went to the Palace Farnezi.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Nov. 6, 1644.

SIGHT-WORTHY, worth seeing.

In our universities . . . the worst Colledge is more *sight-worthy* than the best Dutch Gymnasium.—*Fuller, Holy State*, III. iv. 4.

SIGN, mark.

Nothing found here but stones, *signed* with brasse, iron, and lead.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 808.

SIGNIFICATIST. See quotation.

The Symbolists, Figurists, and *Significatists* . . . are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's Supper do receive nothing but naked and bare signs.—*Rogers on 39 Articles*, p. 289.

SIKETT, a brook.

Thence by a certain *sikett*, called Caverswell Brook, . . . thence by the same *sikett* to the meadow called Cavershill.—*Arch.* xxxvii. 424 (1857).

SILK-WORM. See quotation. The word seems also to have been used of Bishops in allusion to their dress. See extract from T. Brown, *s. v.* MAGPIE.

The fellow who drove her came to us, and discovered that he was ordered to come again in an hour, for that she was a *silk-worm*. I was surprised with this phrase, but found it was a cant among the Hackney fraternity for their best customers, women who ramble twice or thrice a week from shop to shop, to turn over all the goods in town without buying anything.—*Spectator*, No. 454.

SILLYTON, simpleton.

Sillyton (*inepta*), forbear railing, and hear what is said to you.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 413.

SILVERIZE, to silver.

In theaters, at publike playes and feasts,
Giue alwayes place vnto the hoary head,
So when like age shall *silverize* thy tresse,
Thou shalt by others be like-honoured.
Sylvester, Quadrains of Pibrac, st. 119.

SILVER SPRIGS. See extract. Fuller (*Worthies*), speaking of rabbits in Norfolk, says, "Their rich or *silver-hair-skins*, formerly so dear, are now levelled in prices with other colours."

The true silver grey rabbits—*silver sprigs*, they call them—do you know that the skins of those *silver sprigs* are worth any money?—*Miss Edgeworth, The Will*, ch. i.

SIMIAL, apish.

This Jocelin . . . from under his monk's cowl has looked out on that narrow section of the world in a really human manner; not in any *simial*, canine, ovine, or otherwise inhuman manner.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. i.

SIMILARY, like.

The name of the Church of Christ serves to expresse any one of those more noble parts or eminent branches belonging to that Catholick visible Church, which being *simi-*

lary or partaking of the same nature by the common faith, have yet their convenient limits.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 25.

SIMILIZE, to imitate; also, to compare.

I'll *similize*
These Gabionites; I will myself disguize
To gull Thee, Lord.
Sylvester, The Captaines, 454.

The best to whom he may be *similized* herein is Friar Paul the Servite.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 53.

SIMONER, a simoniacal person.

These *simoners* sell sin, suffering men and women in every degree and estate to lie and continue from year to year in divers vices slanderously.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 129 (*Exam. of W. Thorpe*).

SIMONIST, one who traffics in Church preferment.

If we therefore be condemned as *simonists*, your easiest censure is to be esteemed infidels.—*Adams*, i. 463.

SIMPLAR. See extract, *s. v.* DUPLAR.

SIMPLES. *Cutting for the simples* is an operation proposed for the benefit of fools. According to H. *s. v.* Battersea was the place where it was to be performed.

Miss. Indeed, Mr. Neverout, you should be *cut for the simples* this morning.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

In the Cabinet what evils might be averted by administering laxatives or corroborants as the case required. In the Lord and Commons by clearing away bile, evacuating ill humours, and occasionally by *cutting for the simples*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxxvi.

SIMULATOR, feigner; actor.

They are merely *simulators* of the part they sustain.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 200.

SINE, a gulf. Sylvester speaks again of "the Persian *Sine*" (*Colonies*, 94).

Such is the German Sea, such Persian *Sine*,
Such th' Indian Gulf, and such th' Arabian brine.
Sylvester, third day, first week, 98.

SINEQUANONNINESS, indispensability.

Nature herself shows us the utility, the importance, nay, the indispensability, or to take a hint from the pure language of our diplomatists, the *sinequanonniness* of pockets.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. iii. A i.

SINGING-HINNY, a cake made with butter and currants, and baked on a girdle.

For any visitor who could stay, neither cream nor finest wheaten flour was wanting for turf-cakes and *singing-hinnies* with which it is the delight of the northern housewives to regale the honoured guest.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. iv.

SINGING-LOAF or CAKE, the Eucharistic wafer, because a psalm was directed to be sung while it was making. In quotation from Munday it means an ordinary wafer. H. has *singing-bread*.

A great deal of flour would not make so many hosts, as they call them, or *singing loaves*, as hath been broken in our days between Christian princes, as they will be called, to confirm promises that have not been kept.—*Tyndale*, ii. 301.

If the church always professed a communion, why have you one priest standing at the altar alone, with one *singing cake* for himself, which he showeth to the people to be seen and honoured, and not to be eaten? —*Bp. Cooper, Defence of the Truth*, p. 152.

The letters finished and sealed up with *singing-cake*, he delivered unto us.—*Munday's English Romayne Life*, 1590 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 139).

SINGLE, a tail. H. says, "properly applied to that of a buck." In the first extract the speaker is supposed to be a hind; in the second, Pan is addressed.

There's a kind of acid humor that nature hath put in our *singles*, the smell whereof causeth our enemies, viz. the doggs, to fly from us.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 63.

That *single* wagging at thy butt,
Those gambrels, and that cloven foot.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 277.

SING SMALL, to be humble or retiring; to draw in one's horns.

I must myself *sing small* in her company; I will never meet at hard-edge with her.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 120.

So after all this terrible squall,
Fiddle-de-dee's at the top of the tree,
And Doldrum and Fal-de-ral-tit *sing small*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Row in an Omnibus Box*).

SING-SONG, to write poetry; a contemptuous expression; the substantive is common. Tom Brown (*Works*, iii. 39) has it as an adjective, "from huffing Dryden to *sing-song* D'Urfey."

There's no glory
Like his who saves his country, and you sit
Sing-songing here; but if I'm any judge,
By God, you are as poor a poet, Wyatt,
As a good soldier.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 1.

SING SORROW, to fare badly.

Though this were so, and you should find such a sword, it would be of service and use

only to those who are dubbed knights, like the balsam; as for the poor squires, they may *sing sorrow*.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. iv.

SINGULTIENT, sighing or sobbing; *singulf* and *singult* are in the Dicts.

Som of ripe age will screech, cry, and howle in so many disordered notes and *singultient* accents.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 23.

SINISTERNESS, wrongfulness.

The insolent folly and intolerable arrogancy which dares to put the ignorance, giddinesse, emptinesse, vulgarity, rashnesse, precipitancy and *sinisternesse* of their silly censures into the balance of Religion.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 62.

SION, a plant. See quotation *s. v.* OUR LADY'S MANTLE.

SIPPLE, to sip mincingly.

From this topic he transferred his disquisitions to the word drink, which he affirmed was improperly applied to the taking of coffee inasmuch as people did not drink, but sip or *sipple* that liquor.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xlv.

SI QUIS, to advertise; from the words with which notices began. *Si quis* is still used to signify the public notice given in Church of the name of any one seeking Holy Orders.

I must excuse my departure to Theomachus, otherwise he may send here and cry after me, and *Si quis* me in the next gazette. —*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 312.

SIR, to address as sir.

My brother and sister Mr. Solmes'd him, and *Sirr'd* him up at every word.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 47.

Oh it looks ill
When delicate tongues disclaim all terms of kin,
Sir-ing and Madam-ing as civilly
As if the road between the heart and lips
Were such a weary and Laplandish way,
That the poor travellers came to the red gates
Half frozen.—*Southey, To Margaret Hill.*

SIRELESS, would properly mean fatherless; but in the extract seems = ungenerative. Sylvester in the *Triumph of Faith*, ii. 33, speaks of the B. V. Mary as one who "*sireless* bore her Sire," meaning I suppose that her Son had no (earthly) father.

The Plant is leafless, branch-less, void of fruit,
The Beast is lust-less, sex-less, *sire-less*, mute.
Sylvester, Eden, 583.

SIRLOIN, the over-loin; should be written *surloin*. R. seems to accept the derivation given in the extract, for he writes, "the loin of beef so entitled by James I." Mr. Wedgewood quotes from an account of the expenses of the Ironmongers' Company, *temp.* Hen. VI., "a *surloyn* beeff viid. The *sirloin* is also mentioned in *Nashe's Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 164).

Nev. But pray, why is it called a *sirloyn?*
Lord Sp. Why, you must know that our King James I., who loved good eating, being invited to dinner by one of his nobles, and seeing a large loyn of beef at his table, he drew out his sword and knighted it. Few people know the secret of this.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

SIRS, addressed to women; still so used in Scotland. In Beaum. and Fl., *King and no King*, ii. 1, Panthea says to her waiting-women, "*Sirs*, leave me all."

SISERARA. H. says a hard blow, and so in the quotation from Sterne it = at once, at a stroke, but in the first from Smollett it means rather a scolding. Some suppose it to come from the writ *certiorari*. See last extract. Cf. SASERARA and PREMUNIRE.

It was on Sunday in the afternoon, when I fell in love all at once with a *sisserara;* it burst upon me 'an please your honour like a bomb.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, vi. 47.

I have gi'en the dirty slut a *siserary.*—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, i. 80.

O that there was a lawyer here to serve him with a *siserari.*—*Ibid., Sir L. Greaves*, ch. ii.

SISTENCE, halting-place.

Extraordinary must be the wisdome of him who floateth upon the stream of Sovereigne favour, wherein there is seldome any *sistence* 'twixt sinking and swimming. — *Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 122.

SISTER, to address a person as sister. See quotation *s. v.* BROTHER, and cf. UNSISTER. In the first extract it seems to be applied to a man who while in attendance on a woman as a secret lover would pretend she was his sister.

You have got one of the best hiders of such a business in the town: lord, how he would *sister* you at a play.—*Killigrew, Parson's Wedding*, ii. 3.

How artfully, yet I must own, honourably, he reminds her of the brotherly character which he passes under to her. How officiously he *sisters* her!—*Richardson, Grandison*, iii. 251.

Think what it must be to be "How d'ye doed" and to be "dear *sistered*" by such bodies as these in public.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xxxv.

SITTEN, sat; in the first extract the speaker is an uneducated man.

They would not have yielded much to the Bishops, for they were bloody mad at them; and I think, if they had *sitten* till now, they would have sent them from the church to the house to pray to God; but not to have letten them prate any more to the house of lords.—*Dialogue on Oxford Parliament*, 1681 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 119).

Till in good time up starts me Gill,
Who all this while had *sitten* still!
Ward, Reformation, c. i. p. 100.

Having *sitten* together till near seven o'clock, Mr. Wildgoose took Captain Johnson with him. — *Graves, Sp. Quixote*, Bk. VIII. ch. xvii.

SIT UNDER, a person is sometimes said to *sit under* a preacher; *i. e.* to be a member of his congregation.

There would then also appear in pulpits other visages, other gestures, and stuff otherwise wrought than what we now *sit under*, oft times to as great a trial of our patience as any other that they preach to us.—*Milton, Of Education.*

If this chapter should neither be so long as a sermon, nor so dull as those discourses which perchance, and I fear perlikelihood, it may be thy fortune to hear, O reader, at thy parish church, or in phrase nonconformist to *sit under* at the conventicle, it will be well for thee.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxliii.

On a Sunday, (which good old Saxon word was scarcely known at the Hermitage) the household marched away in separate couples or groups to at least half a dozen of religious edifices, each to *sit under* his or her favourite minister.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. ii.

SIZE. See second extract *s. v.* HOCUS; though I am not sure whether the *size* mentioned there has any connection with this, nor do I quite know what the word in either place means.

I grew weary of staying with Sir Williams both, and the more for that my Lady Batten and her crew, at least half a score, came into the room, and I believe we shall pay *size* for it.—*Pepys*, Sept. 4. 1662.

SKATING. See *s.vv.* SCHEETS, SKEATES.

SKAVEL, shovel.

Sharpe cutting spade for the deuiding of mow,
With skuppet and *skauel* that marshmen alow.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 38.

SKEARY, terrible; also frightened.

But toe thee, poore Dido, this sight so *skearye* beholding
What feeling creepeth?
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 438.

It is not to be marvelled at that amid such a place as this for the first time visited, the horses were a little *skeary*. — *Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. lix.

SKEATES, skates. See N. s. v. *skating*, but the subjoined are earlier instances of the word in England than any adduced by him, or in the other Dicts. Skating seems to have been learned by the Cavaliers in Holland, and became fashionable at the Restoration. Evelyn was among the spectators on the first occasion as well as Pepys. See SCHEETS.

Over the parke, where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their *skeates*, which is a very pretty art. —*Pepys*, Dec. 1, 1662.

To the Duke, and followed him into the Park, where, though the ice was broken and dangerous, yet he would go slide upon his *skeates*, which I did not like, but he slides very well.—*Ibid.*, Dec. 15, 1662.

SKEIN, a flight of wild-fowl.

The curs ran into them as a falcon does into a *skein* of ducks.—*Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. xi.

SKELET, a skeleton.

What should I cast away speech upon *skelets* and skulls, carnal men I mean, mere strangers to this life of faith.— *Ward, Sermons*, p. 22.

SKELP, strike; slap.

Why not take 'em by twos across thy knee, and *skelp* 'em till they cry Meculpee.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lii.

SKELTERING, hurrying; driving: so *helter-skelter*.

After the long dry *skeltering* wind of March and part of April, there had been a fortnight of soft wet.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xxii.

SKEW, cant term for a cup. See H.

This is bien bowse, this is bien bowse [good drink]
Too little is my *skew*.
Broome, Jovial Crew, Act II.

SKEW, a sidelong glance.

Whatever good works we do with an eye from His, and a *skew* unto our own names, the more pains we take, the more penalty of pride belongs unto us.— *Ward, Sermons*, p. 9.

SKID, a drag.

But not to repeat the deeds they did,
Backsliding in spite of all moral *skid*,

If all were true that fell from the tongue,
There was not a villager, old or young,
But deserved to be whipp'd, imprison'd, or hung.—*Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.*

SKID, to scud or hurry.

The Dutch ladies . . . ran *skidding* down the aisle of the chapel, tip tap, tip tap, like frightened hares. — *Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vii. 141.

SKIFT, to shift or remove.

He knaws, as weel as I do, who sud be t' maister yonder. Ech, ech, ech! he made ye *skift* properly.
E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights, ch. xxiv.

SKILL-THIRST, desire for knowledge.

The greatest sinns
Were one in other linked fast as twinns;
Ingratitude, pride, treason, gluttony,
Too curious *skill-thirst*, envy, felony.
Sylvester, The Imposture, 539.

SKIMMINGTON, row or quarrel; from the hubbub attending on riding the Skimmington.

There was danger of a *skimmington* between the great wig and the coif, the former having given a flat lie to the latter.— *Walpole, Letters*, i. 289 (1753.)

SKIMPINGLY, parsimoniously.

The Squire and his son Frank were large-hearted, generous creatures in the article of apology, as in all things less *skimpingly* dealt out—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. III. ch. xv.

SKINK. Bailey defines it "a four-footed serpent, a kind of land crocodile."

Th' horned Cerastes, 'th' Alexandrian *Skink*,
Th' Adder and Drynas full of odious stink.
Sylvester, Sixth day, first weeke, 200.

SKINLESS, without skin. See extract, *s. v.* SCALPLESS.

SKIN-MERCHANT, a recruiting-sergeant.

I am a manufacturer of honour and glory —vulgarly called a recruiting dealer, or more vulgarly still, a *skin-merchant*.—*Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor*, iii. 2.

SKIP. See quotation; the verb as applied to reading, or rather not reading, is common.

No man who has written so much is so seldom tiresome. In his books there are scarcely any of those passages which in our school days we used to call *skip*.—*Macaulay, Essays* (*Walpole*).

SKIP-BRAIN, flighty; volatile.

This *skipp-braine* Fancie moves these easie movers
To loue what ere hath but a glimpse of good.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 30.

SKIPPER, cant term for barn. See H.

Now let each tripper
Make a retreat into the *skipper*.
Broome, Jovial Crew, Act II.

SKIRK, shriek.

I, like a tender-hearted wench, *skirked* out for fear of the devil.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 152.

SKIRL, to scream or cry: also a substantive.

That was the wild and ominous air that was *skirling* upon the hill-side.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. iv.

From the other side of the valley comes another sound—the faint and distant *skirl* of the pipes.—*Ibid.*, ch. v.

SKISE, to move about quickly.

He is the merriest man alive; up at five a clock in the morning, and out till dinner-time; out again at afternoon, and so till supper-time; *skise* out this away, and *skise* out that away; he's no snail, I assure you. —*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act IV.

SKIT, a light satire.

And as perhaps you may have brought
A manuscript with learning fraught,
Or some nice pretty little *skit*
Upon the times, and full of wit,
A dealing I should hope to drive.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. vii.

SKRIGGLE, to struggle.

They *skriggled* and began to scold,
But laughing got the master;
Some quackling cried, "Let go your hold,"
The farmers held the faster.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

SKULK, a sneak or shirker.

Ye do but bring each runaway and *skulk*
Hither to seek a shelter.
Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, iv. 3.

SKULKER, one who hangs in the background: generally applied to one who sneaks out of danger, or hard work; but not so in the extract. The word is not in the Dicts. in either sense.

John himself was no *skulker* in joy; he not only bestowed on Mr. Morland the high commendation of being one of the finest fellows in the world, but swore off many sentences in his praise.—*Miss Austen, Northanger Abbey*, ch. xv.

SKULL, helmet.

A shift but no succour it was to many that had their *skulls* on, at the stroke of the follower to shrink their heads into their shoulders, like a tortoise into its shell.—*Patten, Exped. to Scotl.*, 1548 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 122).

SKY-BLUE, milk and water.

Oh! for that small, small beer anew,
And (heaven's own type) that mild *sky-blue*
That wash'd my sweet meals down.
Hood, Retrospective Review.

SKY-HIGH, as high as the sky. Cf. HEAVEN-HIGH.

The powder magazine of St. John of Acre was blown up *sky-high.—Thackeray, Second Funeral of Napoleon* (II.).

SKYLARKING. See first extract, and so, generally, romping; playing.

I had become from habit so extremely active, and so fond of displaying my newly acquired gymnastics, called by the sailors "*sky-larking*," that my speedy exit was often prognosticated. — *Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. iv.

Lucky for them it was, as it fell out, that they were all close together at that work, and not abroad *skylarking* as they had been half-an-hour before.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xviii.

Harding, I found, was half-owner of a station to the north-east, an Oxford man, a great hand at *skylarking*.— *H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xx.

SKYLESS, without sky; thick; dark.

A soulless, *skyless*, catarrhal day.— *C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. i.

SKY-PARLOUR, a room or place at the top of a building. In the first extract it. = a gallery at a theatre; in the second (which is the motto prefixed to a paper called "*The First of May*," in *Sketches by Boz*) it = an attic.

I beg leave to repeat the advice so often given by the illustrious tenants of the theatrical *sky-parlour* to the gentlemen who are charged with the "nice conduct" of chairs and tables—"Make a bow, Johnny. Johnny, make a bow."—*Irving, Salmagundi*, No. ii.

Now ladies, up in the *sky-parlour:* only once a year, if you please.—*Young Lady with Brass Ladle.*

SKYSCAPE, sky view: word formed like *landscape* or *sea-scape*, q. v.

We look upon the reverse side of the *skyscape.—Proctor, Other worlds than ours*, p. 130.

SKYT-GATE.

He, being so astonished with fear as to throw himself and his followers out at a *skyt-yate* was immediately cut to pieces by the enemy.— *Cotton, Montaigne's Essays*, ch. xiv.

SLABBERDEGULLION, paltry; dirty. The word in the form *slubberdegullion*, and as a substantive, is in the Dicts.

Slapsauce fellows, *slabberdegullion* druggels, lubbardly louts.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxv.

SLABBINESS, sloppiness.

The way also here was very wearisom thorow dirt and *slabbiness.—Bunyan, Pily. Progress*, Pt. II. p. 183.

SLACK, a remission; an interval of rest.

Though there's a *slack*, we haven't done with sharp work yet, I can see.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xliv.

SLACK-BAKE, to bake imperfectly.

He would not allude to men once in office, but now happily out of it, who had . . . *slack-baked* the bread, boned the meat, heightened the work, and lowered the soup. —*Sketches by Boz* (*Election for Beadle*).

He isn't come to his right colour yet; he's partly like a *slack-baked* pie.—*G. Eliot, Silas Marner*, ch. xi.

SLACKY. In the first passage the word in the original is *brassier* = sling; in the second, *tribard* = short cudgel; the explanation of *slacky* in the second quotation is the translator's, and has no equivalent in the French.

The other shepherds and shepherdesses, hearing the lamentable shout of Forgier, came with their slings and *slackies*, following them, and throwing great stones at them as thick as if it had been hail.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxv.

Marquet's head was broken with a *slacky* or short cudgel.—*Ibid.*, Bk. I. ch. xxxii.

SLAGHT-BOOMES, bars or barriers; but the first part of the word needs explanation.

Each end of the high street leading through the Towne was secured against Horse with strong *slaght-boomes* which our men call Turn-pikes.— *Relation of Action before Cyrencester*, 1642, p. 4.

SLAIGHT. See quotation; Aubrey is speaking of North Wilts.

Anciently the Leghs (now corruptly called *Slaights*), *i.e.* pastures, were noble, large grounds.—*Aubrey, Misc.*, p. 216 (Appendix).

SLAM, a shambling fellow. H. has "*slamkin*, a female sloven." Lord Foppington, however, to whom the nurse refers, was the reverse of careless as to dress or appearance.

Hoyd. I don't like my lord's shapes, nurse.
Nurse. Why in good truly, as a body may say, he is but a *slam.—Vanbrugh, The Relapse*, v. 5.

SLANDERFULLY, slanderously. The extract is from the *Council of Edw. VI.* (1550).

He had at all times, before the judges of his cause, used himself unreverently to the

King's majesty, and very *slanderfully* towards his council.—*Strype, Cranmer*, Bk. II. ch. xix.

SLANE, a spade or shovel.

Dig your trench with *slanes*. — *Ellis, Modern Husbandman*, IV. ii. 40 (1750).

Unfortunately, in cutting the turf where it was found, the *slane* or spade struck the middle.—*Archæol.*, vii. 167.

SLANG, promontory.

There runneth forth into the sea a certain shelfe or *slang*, like unto an out-thrust tongue such as Englishmen in old time termed a File.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 715.

SLANG, to scold; abuse.

The angry authors, in the adventures of Gil Blas, were nothing to the disputants in the kennel at Charing Cross; we rowed, swore, *slanged*.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xlix.

"Be quiet, you fool," said another; "you're a pretty fellow to chaff the orator; he'll *slang* you up the chimney afore you can get your shoes on."—*Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. ii.

SLANGRILL, a term of abuse. H. has *slangam* = a lout, which occurs once or twice in Urquhart's *Rabelais*.

The third was a long, leane, olde slavering *slangrill*.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 407).

SLANGULAR, belonging to slang.

Little Swills is treated on several hands. Being asked what he thinks of the proceedings, characterises them (his strength lying in a *slangular* direction) as "a rummy start."—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xi.

SLANG-WHANGER, a scurrilous or abusive person.

It embraces alike all manner of concerns; from the organisation of a divan . . . to the appointment of a constable, the personal disputes of two miserable *slang-whangers*, the cleaning of the streets or the economy of a dust-cart.—*Irving, Salmagundi*, No. 14.

SLANGY, given to slang.

He appeared to me merely a tall, handsome, conceited, *slangy* boy.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. vi.

SLANK, thin; lank.

He is a man of ruddy complexion, brown hair and *slank*, hanging a little below his jawbones.—*The grand impostor examined*, 1656 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 435).

SLAP, to spill about.

But huswiues that learne not to make their owne cheese,
With trusting of others haue this for their feese;
Their milke *slapt* in corners, their creame al to sost,
Their milk pannes so flotte that their cheeses be lost.—*Tusser's Husbandrie*, p. 229.

SLAP-BANG. *Slap-bang-shop*, according to Grose, is a low eating-house where you have to pay down ready money with a *slap-bang*.

They lived in the same street, walked into town every morning at the same hour, dined at the same *slap-bang* every day, and revelled in each other's company every night.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Making a night of it*).

SLAP-DASH, impetuous; outspoken. In the first quotation it seems to mean violence.

Hark ye, Monsieur, if you don't march off I shall play you such an English courant of *slapdash* presently that shan't out of your ears this twelvemonth.—*Centlivre, Perplexed Lovers*, Act III.

Let me die if I can account for your—your—your refusal of me in so peremptory, in so unceremonious a manner, *slap-dash* as I may say.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 170.

It was a *slap-dash* style, unceremonious, free, and easy—an American style.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. III. ch. vi.

SLAPJACK, a species of cake.

Soft anticipations stole over his mind of dainty *slapjacks*, well buttered, and garnished with honey or treacle.—*Irving, Sketch Book* (*Sleepy Hollow*).

SLAPPATY-POUCH, a game, part of which, I suppose, consisted in slapping the pocket. N. gives *slatterpouch*, with quotation from Gayton, and says, "A boyish game of active exercise, but not otherwise described." In the extract Charon is the speaker, and complaining of want of custom; he seems to mean that he had been idle, and slapping himself to keep himself warm, as we may see cab-drivers, &c. do now on a cold day when unemployed.

I cannot but with the last degree of sorrow and anguish inform you of our present wretched condition; we have even tired our palms and our ribs at *slappaty-pouch*, and . . . I had almost forgot to handle my sculls.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 126.

SLAPPE, an article of dress: perhaps the same as *slop*. Breton in speaking of fools describes one as

Hee that puts fifteene elles into a ruffe,
And seauenteene yards into a swagg'ring *slappe*.—*Pasquil's Fooles-cappe*, p. 24.

SLAP-SAUCE, a parasite. See quotation from Urquhart's *Rabelais*, s. v. DRUGGEL, where it is an adjective.

At dinner and supper the table doth craue
Good fellowly neighbour good manner to haue;

Advise thee well therefore, ere tongue be too free,
Or *slapsauce* be noted too saucie to bee.
Tusser's Husbandrie, p. 188.

SLAP-UP, fine.

Might not he quarter a countess's coat on his brougham along with the Jones' arms, or, more *slap-up* still, have the two shields painted on the panels with the coronet over? —*Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, ch. xxxi.

SLAT.

Obadiah. Truly he came forceably upon me, and I fear has bruised some intellectuals within my stomach.

Mrs. Day. Go in and take some Irish *slat* by way of prevention, and keep yourself warm.—*The Committee*, Act III.

Suppose a man falls from the mainyard, and lies all bruised upon the deck, pray what is the first intention in that case? A brisk fellow answers, You must give him Irish *slate*.—*T. Brown*, *Works*, iii. 90.

SLAVEY, a slang name for a servant: not usually applied, as in the quotation, to a male.

Then the boy Thomas, otherwise called *Slavey*, may say, There he goes again.... The *slavey* has Mr. Frederick's hot water, and a bottle of soda water on the same tray. He has been instructed to bring soda whenever he hears the word *slavey* pronounced from above.—*Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, ch. xi.

SLECK-TROUGH, the trough in which a blacksmith cools hot iron (?). See H. s. v. *sleck*.

No sooner was King Harry made
Of English Church the Supream Head,
But he a Black-smith's son appointed
Head in his place: one who anointed
Had never been, unless his Dad
Had in the *sleck-trough* wash'd the lad,
With an intent that that should do
For Christ'ning and for Priesthood too.
Ward, *England's Reformation*, c. i. p. 38.

SLEDDER, a horse that draws a sledge.

Smiles, our youngest *sledder*, had been well in over his withers.—*Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, ch. ii.

SLEDGE-HAMMER, to hit hard, as with a sledge-hammer.

You may see what is meant by *sledge-hammering* a man.—*Sir G. C. Lewis*, *Letters* (1834), p. 32.

SLEEKING, gliding or sweeping: usually a transitive verb.

For as the racks came *sleeking* on, one fell
With rain into a dell.
Leigh Hunt, *Foliage*, p. xxx.

SLEEPINGLY, sleepily.

To jog *sleepingly* through the world in a dumpish, melancholly posture cannot properly be said to live.—*Kennet's Erasmus*, *Praise of Folly*, p. 25.

SLEEP-SICK, fond of sleep: a word formed like *home-sick*, and applied by Sylvester to the apathetic god of the Epicurean creed.

Fond Epicure, thou rather slept'st thyself,
When thou didst forge thee such a *sleep-sick* elf
For life's pure Fount.
Seventh day, *first weeke*, 129.

SLENT, to rend.

If one do well observe the quality of the cliffs on both shores, his eye will judge that they were but one homogeneal piece of earth at first, and that they were *slented* and shiver'd asunder by some act of violence, as the impetuous waves of the sea.—*Howell*, *Letters*, iv. 19.

SLIBBER-SAUCE, draff; hogswash. R. quotes the extract, s. v. *slip*, and says it is slipper or slippery sauce.

His taste is corrupt,... longing after *slibbersauce* and swash, at which a whole stomach is ready to cast his gorge.—*Tyndale*, i. 54.

SLICE-SEA, cutting the waves; an epithet given by Sylvester to the alder, because that tree was used in shipbuilding: elsewhere (*Babylon*, 147) he speaks of "adventurous alders" (cf. *Georgics*, i. 136), and in the *Vocation*, 1019, of the swallow's "*slicing* nimblenesse."

The winding rivers bordered all their banks
With *slice-sea* alders, and green osiars smal.
Third day, *first weeke*, 564.

SLICKENSIDE. See extract.

Many of the pebbles also, and stones two feet and more in diameter, have acquired that polish which is called *slickenside*.—*Sir C. Lyell*, *Principles of Geology*, i. 230, 12th ed.

SLING-MAN, a slinger.

So one while Lot sets on a troup of horse,
A band of *sling-men* he anon doth force.
Sylvester, *The Vocation*, 825.

SLIP. To *slip the breath* or *wind* = to die.

And for their cats that happed to *slip their breath*,
Old maids, so sweet, might mourn themselves to death.—*Wolcot*, *P. Pindar*, p. 69.

"You give him the right stuff, doctor," said Hawes jocosely, "and he won't *slip his wind* this time."—*Reade*, *Never too late to mend*, ch. x.

SLIP-ALONG, slipshod.

It would be less worth while to read Fox's

slip-along stories.—*Maitland on Reformation*, p. 559.

SLIP-COIN, counterfeit coin: *slip* by itself in this sense is illustrated in the Dicts.

This is the worldling's folly, rather to take a piece of *slip-coin* in hand than to trust God for the invaluable mass of glory.—*Adams*, i. 247.

SLIPPER. *Shuffle the slipper* is a game more commonly called *Hunt the slipper*. The players squat on the ground in a circle, and pass a slipper under them from one to the other; a person in the middle endeavouring to detect where it is. See extract *s. v.* DRAWGLOVE.

SLIPS, that part of a theatre at the side of the stage from which the scenery is slipped on; also that part where the actors stand before entering on the scene. See extract *s. v.* RADDLED. The French *les coulisses* has the same meaning of slipping or gliding.

It was just half-past eight, so they thought they couldn't do better than go at half-price to the *slips* at the City Theatre.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Making a night of it*).

SLIP-SLAP, to slap repeatedly.

I ha' found her fingers *slip-slap* this a-way and that a-way like a flail upon a wheatsheaf. —*Centlivre, The Artifice*, Act III.

SLIP-SLOP, slovenly; inaccurate.

The difficulty lies only in the rationalist's shallow and sensuous view of Nature, and in his ambiguous *slip-slop* trick of using the word natural to mean, in one sentence, "material," and in the next, as I use it, only "normal and orderly."—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxxviii.

SLIP-SLOP, blunder.

He told us a great number of comic *slip-slops* of the first Lord Baltimore, who made a constant misuse of one word for another. —*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 14.

SLIP-SLOP, thin or weak drink.

No, thou shalt feed, instead of these
Or your *slip-slap* [sic] of curds and whey,
On Nectar and Ambrosia.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 187.

At length the coffee was announced. . .
"And since the meagre *slip-slop's* made,
I think the call should be obey'd."
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. i.

SLIP-SLOPPY, wet; splashy.

There was no taking refuge too then, as with us
On a *slip-sloppy* day, in a cab or a bus.
Ingoldsby Legends (*S. Romwold*).

SLIP-STOCKING-HIGH.

This lady's fancy is just *slip-stocking-high*, and she seems to want sense more than her breakfast.—*Collier, Eng. Stage*, p. 92.

SLITHER, to slide. See extract from Tennyson *s. v.* HUCK.

After getting up three or four feet, they came *slithering* to the ground, barking their arms and faces.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School-days*, Pt. II. ch. iv.

Gay girls *slithered* past him, looked round at him, but in vain.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiv.

SLIVE, to sneak away, or to dawdle.

I know her gown agen; I minded her when she *sliv'd* off.—*Centlivre, Platonick Lady*, Act IV.

I have had a hankering mind after her these two years, but the *sliving* baggage will not come to a resolution yet.—*Ibid., The Man's bewitched*, Act III.

What are you a *sliving* about (*quid cessas?*), you drone? you are a year a lighting a candle.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 41.

SLOAPLY, slopingly.

The next which there beneath it *sloaply* slides,
And his fair hindges from the world's diuides
Twice twelve degrees, is call'd the Zodiack.
Sylvester, The Columnes, 312.

SLOOMY, "sluggish; out of spirits" (note to extract).

An' Sally wur *sloomy* an' draggle-tääil'd.
—*Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.*

SLOP-DASH, slip-slop; weak, cold tea, or the like.

Does he expect tea can be keeping hot for him to the end of time? He'll have nothing but *slop-dash.*—*Miss Edgeworth, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock*, iii. 2.

SLOT, track of a deer; but in the extract is a verb = to follow on a track.

Three stags sturdye wer under
Neere the seacost gating, theym *slot* thee clusterus heerd flock.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 190.

SLOVENNESS, slovenliness.

Happy Dunstan himself, if guilty of no greater fault, which could be no sin (nor properly a *slovennesse*) in an infant.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. v. 43.

SLOW, a bog or slough; which last is the reading in the Chertsey Worthies edition, reprinted from that of 1641; the extract is from the edition of 1611.

With conquering ploughs
He furrows vp cold Strymon's slymie *slows*.
Sylvester, The Colonies, 223.

SLOW, dull; stupid.

My uncle Major Pendennis was another of the guests; who for his part found the party was what you young fellows call very *slow*.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xlix.

SLOWISH, rather slow.

The cabman, sensible that his pace was *slowish*, took to whipping.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. III. ch. i.

SLUED, intoxicated; a nautical metaphor (slang).

He came into our place one night to take her home; rather *slued*, but not much.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

SLUG, a dram (slang).

He ordered the waiter, who shewed them into a parlour, to . . . bring alongside a short allowance of brandy or grog, that he might cant a *slug* into his bread-room.—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. xvii.

SLUG, a slow-sailing vessel.

Thus hath Independency, as a little but tite Pinnace, in a short time got the wind of, and given a broad-side to Presbytery; which soon grew a *slug*, when once the North-wind ceased to fill its sailes.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 381.

His rendezvous for his fleet and for all *sluggs* to come to should be between Calais and Dover.—*Pepys*, Oct. 17, 1666.

SLUM, a low neighbourhood.

When one gets clear of the suburban *slums* and the smoke of Liverpool, a very respectable appearance of real country-life becomes visible.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xviii.

SLUSHING, same as SLUSHY, *q. v.*

Philip went . . . through keen black east wind, or driving snow, or *slushing* thaw.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. x.

SLUSHY, spongy; wet.

I gain the cove with pushing prow,
And quench its speed in the *slushy* sand.
Browning, Meeting at Night.

SLUT, to befoul.

Tobacco's damnable infection
Slutting the body, slaving the affection.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered, 585.

SMACK AT, to relish, as shown by smacking the lips.

He that by crafty significations of ill-will doth prompt the slanderer to vent his poison; . . . he that pleasingly relisheth and *smacketh at* it; as he is a partner in the fact, so he is a sharer in the guilt.—*Barrow*, i. 391.

SMACKERING, smattering.

Such as meditate by snatches, never chewing the cud and digesting their meat, they may happily get a *smackering* for discourse and table-talk, but not enough to keep soul and life together.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 83.

SMACKLY, with a smacking sound; heartily.

Queene Dido shal col the and *smacklye* bebasse thee.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 670.

SMALACH, celery or water parsley: usually written *smallage*, q. v. in L. Tusser recommends "*smalach* for swellings" (*Husbandrie*, p. 97).

The leaves of this plant, which they termed by the name of Maspetum, came very near in all respects to those of *smallach* or persely.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 3.

SMALL BEER. To *think small beer of anything* = to have a low opinion of it. See quotations *s. vv.* GUMPTIOUS, QUEENITE, STIRE.

She *thinks small beer* of painters, J. J.—well, well, we don't *think small beer* of ourselves, my noble friend.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xxxix.

SMALL CATTLE, or MEAT. See first extract.

The due observation whereof would spare the number of beefs aforesaid, or more: besides those things sold by the Poulterers; and other *small cattle*, as calves, sheep, and lambs innumerable, killed by the Butcher.—*Privy Council on Fish-days*, 1594 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 304).

[Ipswich] has five Market-days weekly; Tuesday and Thursday for *small meat*; Wednesday and Friday for fish; and Saturday for all sorts of provisions.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 27.

SMALL-CLOTHES, trousers. L. has the word, with quotation from Byron's *Beppo*. The indignant censor referred to by Southey is a writer in the *Anti-Jacobin Review*. Stephens's *Life of Horne Tooke* appeared in 1813, and Dr. Syntax's first Tour in 1812; *Beppo* in 1818.

His *small-clothes* sat so close and tight,
His boots like jet were black and bright.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. xx.

Mr. Stephens having in his memoirs of Horne Tooke used the word *small-clothes*, is thus reprehended for it by the indignant censor. "His breeches he calls *small-clothes*; the first time we have seen this bastard term, the offspring of gross ideas and disgusting affectation, in print, in anything like a book.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xx.

SMALLS, breeches. See SMALL-CLOTHES.

His boots were of the Wellington form, pulled up to meet his corduroy knee-*smalls*.—*Sketches by Boz* (*The Last Cabdriver*).

The only electric body that falls
Wears a negative coat and positive *smalls*.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

SMALLS, a slang name for the first University examination—*little-go*, as it used to be called; its proper name now is *Responsions*.

In our second term we are no longer freshmen, and begin to feel ourselves at home, while both "*smalls*" and greats are sufficiently distant to be altogether ignored, if we are that way inclined.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. x.

SMART, to pain.

A goad that pricks the skin and *smarts* the flesh.—*Adams*, ii. 195.

SMART, a dandy.

He soon attracted the eyes of the company; all the *smarts*, all the silk waistcoats with silver and gold edgings were eclipsed in a moment.—*Fielding, Jos. Andrewes*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

I resolved to quit all further conversation with beaux and *smarts* of every kind.—*Ibid.*, Bk. III. ch. iii.

Our cousin is looked upon among his brother libertines and *smarts* as a man of first consideration.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 292.

The gay sparkling Belle who the whole
town alarms,
And with eyes, lips, and neck, sets the *smarts*
all in arms.
Townely, High Life below Stairs, Act II.

SMART as applied to dress is a common usage. R. gives no instance, and the earliest in L. is from Dickens.

"Sirrah," says the youngster, "make me a *smart* wig, a *smart* one, ye dog." The fellow blest himself; he had heard of a *smart* nag, a *smart* man, &c., but a *smart* wig was Chinese to the tradesman. However, nothing would please his worship but *smart* shoes, *smart* hats, and *smart* cravats; within two days he had a *smart* wig with a *smart* price in the box. The truth is he had been bred up with the groom, and transplanted the stable-dialect into the dressing-room.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 476.

SMARTISH, rather fine.

I bought . . . two pair of ordinary blue worsted hose that made a *smartish* appearance with white clocks, I'll assure you.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 51.

SMELLERS, nostrils: *smeller* is pugilistic slang for nose.

Old Priam sate, to hide from Greek here,
By kitchin fire in chair of wicker;
But so with bloud his nose did spin out,
He put that small fire that was in out;
(For he on *smellers*, you must know,
Receiv'd a sad unlucky blow).
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 64.

SMELL-TRAP, a contrivance for shutting off bad smells from a house.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vieuxbois, among high art and painted glass, spade farms, and model *smell-traps*."—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. vi.

SMELTS. The proverb in extract seems to mean "to come to grief."

Let your news be as country folk bring fruit to your markets, the bad and good together. Say, have none gone "*westward for smelts*," as our proverbial phrase is?—*Great Frost of January*, 1608 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 85).

SMICKET, a smock. See extract from Colman *s. v.* BUCKET.

Wide antlers, which had whilom grac'd
A stag's bold brow, on pitchforks plac'd,
The roaring dancing bumpkins show,
And the white *smickets* wave below.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. v.

SMILELESS, without a smile.

The door closed upon the sallow and *smileless* nephew.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxiii.

And so the old man, whose life had been so *smileless*, died smiling.—*Ibid.*, *What will he do with it?* Bk. VI. ch. ix.

SMIRKLY, with a smirk.

Venus was glad to hear
Such proffer made, which she well shewed
with smiling chear,
. . . . . .
And *smirkly* thus gan say.
Sidney, Arcadia, p. 258.

SMITHEREENS, small fragments. *Smithers* and *smithereens* are Lincolnshire words; see Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* (E. D. S.).

He has raised a pretty quarrel there, I can tell you—kicked the ostler half across the yard, knocked heaps of things to *smithereens*, and is ordering everybody about.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. iii.

SMITHERS, fragments.

Smash the bottle to *smithers*, the Divil's in 'im, said I.—*Tennyson, Northern Cobbler*.

SMITHFIELD BARGAIN, applied to a marriage of interest, where money is the chief consideration: the allusion is to buying a wife in Smithfield. Cf. Breton, *Olde Man's Lesson*, p. 7: "Fie on these *market-matches*, where marriages are made without affection."

By the procurement of these experienc'd matrons, a marriage is struck up like a *Smithfield bargain*. There is much higling and wrangling for t'other ten pounds; one

side endeavours to raise, and the other to beat down the market-price.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 54.

The hearts of us women, when we are urged to give way to a clandestine or unequal address, or when inclined to favour such a one, are apt and are pleaded with to rise against the notions of bargain and sale. *Smithfield bargains* you Londoners call them, but unjust is the intended odium, if preliminaries are necessary in all treaties of this nature.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 44.

Old Square-toes would not part with cash enough down upon the nail; and the devil take me if I would marry an angel upon the footing of a mere *Smithfield bargain.—Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. V. ch. xv.

You deposit so much money, and he grants you such an annuity; a mere *Smithfield bargain*, that is all.—*Foote, The Bankrupt*, II. 1.

SMITHY-DANDER, a cinder.

You cannot suppose that Harry Gow cares the value of a *smithy-dander* for such a cub as yonder cat-a-mountain.—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, i. 68.

SMITTLE, infectious; catching.

Get thy saddles off, lad, and come in; 'tis a *smittle* night for rheumatics.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxxvi.

SMOCK. This article of woman's dress forms the first part of several compounds, usually with a disparaging meaning. *Smock-faced* = effeminate-looking is in the Dicts., but not the substantive. In a mock "*Catalogue of Books of the newest Fashion*" (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 287), one is ascribed to "*smock-pecked* S—k." Dr. Sherlock, who at first refused to take the oaths to William and Mary, afterwards changed his mind; it was supposed at the instigation of his wife.

Now this *smocktoy* Paris with berdlesse coompanye wayted.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 222.

[Fortune gives] Some wealth without wit, some nor wit nor wealth,
But good *smock-faces*.
Chapman, All Fooles, v. 1.

'Tis but procuring;
A *smock-employment*.
Massinger, Renegado, II. i.

I hope, sir,
You are not the man; much less employ'd by him
As a *smock-agent* to me.
Ibid., Maid of Honour, II. ii.

Peace, thou *smock-vermin!—Ibid.*, III. i.

Keep these women matters
Smock-secrets to ourselves.
Jonson, Magnetic Lady, iv. 2.

SMOKE-FARTHINGS, a contribution from every one who had a house with a chimney, payable in Whitsun week to the cathedral of the diocese.

As for your *smoke-farthings* and Peterpence, I make no reckoning.—*Jewel*, iv. 1079.

SMOKER, one who makes game of another.

These wooden Wits, these Quizzers, Queerers, *Smokers*,
These practical, nothing-so-easy Jokers.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 150.

SMOKING, bantering; roasting.

"Oh!" cried Mrs. Thrale, "what a *smoking* did Miss Burney give Mr. Crutchley!" "A *smoking* indeed," cried he; "never had I such a one before; never did I think to get such a character."—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, ii. 69.

SMOKY, suspicious.

I' gad, I don't like his looks; he seems a little *smoaky;* I believe I had as good brush off.—*Cibber, Prov. Husband*, Act II.

A *smoaky* fellow this Classic; but if Lucinda plays her cards well, we have not much to fear from that quarter.—*Foote, Englishman in Paris*, Act I.

SMOOTHER, flatterer. Cf. FRUBBER.

These are my flatterers, my soothers, my claw-backs, my *smoothers*, my parasites.—*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. iii.

SMOUCH, a cant term for a Jew. H. has "*Smous*, a Jew. Suffolk." See extract *s. v.* JUDAIZATION.

I saw them roast some poor *Smouches* at Lisbon because they would not eat pork.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, i. 228.

While I, like de resht of ma tribe, shrug and crouch,
You find fault mit ma pargains, and say I'm a *Smouch*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Merchant of Venice*).

SMUDGE. Nashe seems to use this as meaning "to smoke" when speaking of what was necessary to make a herring *chapmanable*, q. v.

SMUGGLE, to cuddle or fondle.

Oh, the little lips! and 'tis the best-natured little dear. (*Smuggles* and kisses it.)—*Farquhar, Love and a Bottle*, i. 1.

SMUGNESS, trimness: it is a word that would seem more appropriate to what auctioneers call "a neat villa" than to Winchester Cathedral.

I like the *smugness* of the Cathedral, and the profusion of the most beautiful Gothic tombs.—*Walpole, Letters*, i. 442 (1755).

SMUT, to make obscene: less common as a verb than a substantive.

Another *smuts* his scene (a cunning shaver),
Sure of the rakes, and of the wenches favour.
Prologue to Steele's Conscious Lovers.

SMUTS, particles of soot.

She ventured into the drawing-room, and was straightway saluted by a joyous dance of those monads, called vulgarly *smuts*.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XIV. ch. ii.

SMUTTINESS, obscenity.

Smuttiness is a fault in Behaviour as well as in Religion.—*Collier, English Stage*, p. 6.

SNAFFLING-LAY, highway robbery (thieves' cant). Cf. BRIDLE-CULL. Highwaymen being mounted, the names for them and their profession are taken from horses' gear. See quotation *s. v.* PEERY.

I thought by your look you had been a clever fellow, and upon the *snaffling-lay* at least, but I find you are some sneaking-budge rascal.—*Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. I. ch. iii.

SNAFT, another term for wick, connected with *snuffed* (?).

You chandler . . . after your weeke or *snaft* is stiffened, you dip it in filthy drosse, and after give him a coat of good tallowe.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 419).

SNAGGY, full of snags or roughnesses. Spenser (*F. Q.*, I. vii. 10) speaks of "a *snaggy* oke;" so the word is used provincially for ill-tempered.

An' I wur down i' tha mouth, couldn't do naw work an' all,
Nasty an' *snaggy*, an' shääky, an' poonch'd my 'and wi' the hawl.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

SNAIL, to wind like a snail, or to move slowly.

This sayd, shee trots on *snayling*, lyk a toothshaken old hagge.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 689.

And sith all sound seems alwayes to ascend,
God plac't the ears (where they might best attend)
As in two turrets, on the buildings top,
Snailing their hollow entries so asloap,
That while the voyce about those windings wanders
The sound might lengthen in those bow'd mæanders.
Sylvester, Sixth day, first weeke, 637.

Draw in your horns, and resolve to *snail-on* as we did before, in a track we are acquainted with.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 124.

SNAIL'S GALLOP. To *go at a snail's gallop*, i. e. very slowly. In the original of the first extract the tortoise is the animal named "*ut incedit testudo*."

I see what haste you make; you are never the forwarder, you go a *snail's gallop*.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 41.

But if he happen'd not to feel
An angry hint from thong or steel,
He, by degrees, would seldom fail
T' adopt the *gallop of a snail*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. iii.

SNAKE, to wind like a snake.

Anon vpon the flowry plains he looks,
Laced about with *snaking* siluer brooks.
Sylvester, Seventh day, first weeke, 81.

SNAP, a slight refection, same as *snack*; also a scrap or morsel.

The story of the Mamelukes . . . is not written directly, but by reflexion; not storied by any constant writer of their own, but in *snaps* and parcels.—*Fuller, Holy War*, Bk. IV. ch. xxxii.

It is one thing to laugh at them *in transitu*, a *snap* and away, and another to make a set meal in jeering them.—*Ibid., Holy and Profane State*, III. xii. 5.

Perchance he may get some alms of learning, here a *snap*, there a piece of knowledge, but nothing to purpose.—*Ibid.*, V. xiv. 1.

Mr. Henry Burton, Minister, rather took a *snap* than made a meal in any university.—*Ibid., Ch. Hist.*, XI. ii. 59.

Mr. Pilgrim had just returned from one of his long day's rounds among the farm-houses, in the course of which he had sat down to two hearty meals, that might have been mistaken for dinners, if he had not declared them to be *snaps*.—*G. Eliot, Janet's Repentance*, ch. i.

SNAP, an earring: so called, I suppose, from being snapped or clasped.

A pair of diamond *snaps* in her ears.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 29.

SNAPPER, a cracker-bonbon.

And nasty French lucifer *snappers* with mottos.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Wedding-day*).

SNAPPERS, castanets.

Their musicke is answerable; the instruments no other than *snappers*, gingles, and round-bottomd drums.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 172.

SNAPSAUCE, licking one's fingers; pilfering food. Epistemon in the Elysian fields saw

Hector a *snapsauce* scullion (*fripe-saulce*).
Urquhart's Rabelais, Bk. II. ch. xxx.

SNAP-WORK GUN, a gun with a spring lock; same as *snaphance*.

Betwixt the third couple of towers were the butts and marks for shooting with a

snap-work gun (l'arquebuse).—Urquhart's Rabelais, Bk. I. ch. v.

SNATCHING. See extract.

"*Snatching*" is a form of illicit piscicapture for which it is impossible to entertain even that mitigated kind of sympathy which the keenest sportsman cannot occasionally help feeling towards poaching conducted in a fair and sportsmanlike manner. A large triangle is attached to a line of fine gut, well weighted with swan-shot or a small plummet. Some "*snatchers*" will use two, three, or even four triangles; but the mode of operation is, of course, the same. The line is then dropped into some quiet place where fish are plentiful—a deep corner pool, or the outfall of a drain, or the mouth of a small affluent—and, as soon as the plummet has touched the bottom, is twitched violently up. It is almost a certainty that on some one or other of the hooks, and possibly on more than one, will be a fish foul-hooked.—*Standard*, Oct. 21, 1878.

SNAT-NOSED, snub-nosed.

Silenus . . . was an euill disfigured apishe body, croumpe shouldred, short-necked, *snat-nosed*, with a sparowe's mouth.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 250.

SNEAKING, an epithet often joined with such words as kindness, liking, preference, &c.; it signifies unavowed or undemonstrative.

You, my dear, shall reveal to me your *sneaking* passion, if you have one, and I will discover mine.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 290.

For they possess'd, with all their pother,
A *sneaking* kindness for each other.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. vii.

SNEAKING-BUDGE, thieves cant for pilfering. See quotation *s. v.* SNAFFLING-LAY.

Wild . . . looked upon borrowing to be as good a way of taking as any, and, as he called it, the genteelest kind of *sneaking-budge*.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. I. ch. viii.

SNEEZE. *Not to sneeze at a thing* = not to object to it; to value it.

A buxom, tall, and comely dame
Who wish'd, 'twas said, to change her name,
And, if I could her thoughts divine,
Would not perhaps have *sneez'd* at mine.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. v.

Then his Riverence retrating discoorsed the mating:
"Boys, here's your Queen, deny it if you can;
And if any bould traitour or infarior craythur *Sneezes* at that, I'd like to see the man."
Ingoldsby Legends (*The Coronation*).

SNEEZE-BOX, a snuff-box. See quotation *s. vv.* CLYFAKING, LUMMY.

SNICK, to cut. The Dicts. give it only in the phrase *snick and snee.*

He began by *snicking* the corner of her foot off with nurse's scissors.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. lxiii.

SNICKLE. See H., who refers to Marlowe, but does not give the passage, which is clearly corrupt. Col. Cunningham conjectures "*snicle*, hard and fast," though even this is obscure. *Snickle* = to tie a noose, for the purpose of catching hares, &c.

I carried the broth that poisoned the nuns, and he and I, *snicle* hand too fast, strangled a friar.—*Marlowe, Jew of Malta*, iv. 5.

SNIFT, to snuff.

I would sooner *snift* thy farthing candle.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. IV. ch. viii.

SNIP, a tailor.

Sir, here's *Snip the taylor*
Charg'd with a riot.
Randolph, Muses' Looking Glass, iv. 3.

"Alton, you fool, why did you let out that you were a *snip?*" "I am not ashamed of my trade."—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xiii.

SNIPPETINESS, fragmentariness.

The defect of Fraser's Magazine among magazines is *snippetiness*, a habit of publishing so many articles that they are none of them exhaustive.—*The Spectator, quoted in Fraser's Mag.*, March 1878, p. 400.

The whole number is good, albeit broken up into more small fragments than we think quite wise. Variety is pleasant, *snippetiness* is not.—*Church Times*, April 9, 1880, p. 228.

SNIP-SNAP-SNORUM, a round game at cards, which is fully described in *N. and Q.*, 3rd S., ii. 331, 379.

It had been found convenient to set down the children and their young guests on these occasions to Pope Joan or *snip-snap-snorum*, which was to them a more amusing, because a noisier game.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cix.

SNITE, a term of reproach. R. gives *snite* = woodcock, which word is often used for a fool, or it may be = *snot.*

Here enter not vile bigots, hypocrites,
Externally devoted apes, base *snites.*
Urquhart's Rabelais, Bk. I. ch. liv.

SNOB, a journeyman shoemaker. The extract is a note on the words "tailor by trade."

All who are familiar with the Police Reports and other Records of our Courts of Justice, will recollect that every gentleman of this particular profession invariably thus describes himself, in contradistinction to the

bricklayer, whom he probably presumes to be indigenous, and to the Shoemaker born a *Snob*. — *Ingoldsby Legends* (*Old Woman in Grey*).

SNOD, to bind; tie up.

On stake and ryce he knits the crooked vines,
And *snoddes* their bowes.
Hudson, Judith, iv. 269.

SNOOZLE, to nestle.

A dog . . . *snoozled* its nose overforwardly into her face.—*E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. iii.

SNORTLE, to grunt. Breton says that Folly teaches his scholar

To wallow almost like a beare,
And *snortle* like a hog.
Schoole of Fancie, p. 6.

SNORTY, snoring; broken by snorts. Stanyhurst speaks of the "dead sleape *snortye*" of Polyphemus (*Æn.*, iii. 645).

SNOW, a vessel with foremast, mainmast, and abaft the latter a small mast with a trysail.

Far other craft our prouder river shows,
Hoys, pinks, and sloops, brigs, brigantines, and *snows*.—*Crabbe, The Borough*, Letter i.

There was no order among us—he that was captain to-day was swabber to-morrow. . . I broke with them at last for what they did on board of a bit of a *snow*; no matter what it was; bad enough, since it frightened me.—*Scott, Redgauntlet*, ii. 156.

SNOWBREAK, thaw of snow.

And so, like *snowbreak* from the mountains, for every staircase is a melted brook, it storms; tumultuous, wild-shrilling, towards the Hôtel-de-Ville.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. iv.

SNUBBISH, surly; repressive.

Spirit of Kant! have we not had enough
To make religion sad, and sour, and *snubbish?*
Hood, An Open Question.

SNUBBY, short; stunted.

Both have mottled legs,
Both have *snubby* noses.
Thackeray, Peg of Limavaddy.

SNUDGE-LIKE, like a miser.

Who *Snudge-like* to his friend (whose heart
Was payne with stitch and griefe)
Not one poore draught thereof would send,
To ease him with reliefe.
Metrical version of Juvenal quoted in Touchstone of Complexions, p. 103.

SNUDGERY, miserliness. See extract *s. v.* HUDDLE-DUDDLE.

SNUDGE-SNOUT, a dirty fellow.

I heard your father say that he would marry you to Peter Ploddall, that puck-fist, that *snudge-snout*, that coal-carrierly clown. — *Wily Beguiled* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 303).

SNUFF. *Up to snuff* = sharp; clever (slang).

Lady A., who is now what some call "*up to snuff*,"
Straight determines to patch up a clandestine match.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Account of a new play*).

SNUFFLER, a religious canter.

You know I never was a *snuffler*; but this sort of life makes one serious, if one has any reverence at all in one.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xliv.

SNUFFLES, difficulty in speaking or breathing owing to the nose being stopped up through a cold.

First the Queen deserts us; then Princess Royal begins coughing; then Princess Augusta gets the *snuffles*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iii. 180.

SNUFFMAN, snuff-seller.

The proprietor confined himself strictly to the sale of snuff, and had . . . nothing in short that makes the shop of a *snuffman* of the present day scarcely distinguishable from the studio of a Cheapside miniature painter.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. III. ch. i.

SNUGGLE, to nestle.

We were friends in a minute—young Newcome *snuggling* by my side, his father opposite.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. i.

SNUSH, to snuff or take snuff. N. has the substantive.

Then filling his short pipe, he blows a blast,
And does the burning weed to ashes waste,
Which, when 'tis cool, he *snushes* up his nose,
That he no part of his delight may lose.
T. Brown, Works, i. 117.

SNUZZLE, to sniff. H. says, to cuddle. This, however, does not seem to be the meaning in the extract, in which a bull-dog is spoken of.

His general look, and a way he had of going "*snuzzling*" about the calves of strangers, were not pleasant for nervous people.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. iii.

SOAK.

Stand forth, transform'd Antonio, fully mued
From brown *soak* feathers of dull yeomanry
To th' glorious bosom of gentry.
Albumazar, iii. 4.

SOAKINGLY, gradually, as liquid sinks into the earth, &c.

A mannes enemies in battail are to be ouercomed with a carpenter's squaring axe, that is to say, *sokingly*, one pece after an other.

A common axe cutteth through at the first choppe, a squaring axe by a little and a little, werketh the same effecte.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 309.

SOAL, to pull about: a Devon word.

Zom hootin', heavin', *soalin'*, hawlin',
Zom in the muck and pellum sprawlin'.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 155.

SOAL. See quotation.

I censured his light and ludicrous title of "Down-Derry" modestly in these words: "It were strange if he should throw a good cast who *soals* his bowl upon an undersong;" alluding to that ordinary and elegant expression in our English tongue, "*soal* your bowl well," that is, be careful to begin your work well.—*Brumhall*, ii. 366.

SOAP. *Soft soap* = persuasion; flattery (slang).

He and I are great chums, and a little *soft soap* will go a long way with him.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxxiii.

SOAPLESS, without soap; unwashed.

The offered hand of his new friend . . . was of a marvellously dingy and *soapless* aspect.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xlix.

SOBER. The second extract explains itself; the first is curious, because *sober* is so much used by us as meaning temperate as regards drink, that to speak of a woman being *sober* except when she could get at liquor, reminds one of Madam Blaize, who "never followed wicked ways, except when she was sinning."

Shee's as discreete a dame
As any in these countries, and as *sober*,
But for this onely humour of the cup.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, Act III.

'Herald, saith he, tell the Lord Governor and the Lord Huntley that we have entered your country with a *sober* company (which in the language of the Scots is poor and mean): your army is both great and fresh.—*Heylin, Reformation*, i. 90.

SOBERSIDES, a steady person.

You deemed yourself a melancholy *sobersides* enough! Miss Fanshawe there regards you as a second Diogenes.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxviii.

SOCCATED, fastened in sockets.

Two whyte marble columns or pillers, *soccated* in two foote steppes of black marble. —*Survey of Manor of Wimbledon*, 1649 (*Arch.*, x. 404).

SOCIABLE, low phaeton.

The children went with their mother, to their great delight, in the *sociable*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. xix.

Cabs, hackney-coaches, "shay" carts, coal-waggons, stages, omnibusses, *sociables*, gigs, donkey-chaises . . . roll along at their utmost speed.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Greenwich Fair*).

SOCIETARIAN, social.

The all-sweeping besom of *societarian* reformation, your only modern Alcides' club to rid the time of its abuses, is uplift with many-handed sway to extirpate the fluttering tatters of the bugbear Mendicity from the metropolis.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia* (*Decay of Beggars*).

SOCIETIE, alliance.

If no writer had recorded that we Englishmen are descended from Germans, the true and naturall Scots from the Irish, the Britons of Armorica in France from our Britans, the *societie* of their tongues would easily confirme the same.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 16.

SOCIETYLESS, without companions.

Had not this composition fit seized me, *societyless*, and bookless, and viewless as I am, I know not how I could have whiled away my being.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 272.

SOCINIANIZE, to imbue with Socinian doctrine.

I cannot be ordained before I have subscribed and taken some oaths. Neither of which will pass very well, if I am ever so little Popishly inclined or *Socinianis'd*.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 4.

SOFANE, pertaining to a sofa.

A sofa, of incomprehensible form regarded from any *sofane* point of view, murmured, "Bed."—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, vi.

SOFT, a fool.

It'll do you no good to sit in a spring-cart o' your own, if you've got a *soft* to drive you; he'll soon turn you over into the ditch. —*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. ix.

SOFT-R'ODE, cowardly.

A souldier, and afraid of a dead man? A *soft-r'ode* milksop? — *Chapman, Widdowes Teares*, Act V.

SOFTY, a weak, silly person.

She were but a *softy* after all, for she left off doing her work in a proper manner.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xv.

SOILURE. soil. N. has the word, with quotation from *Troilus and Cressida*, IV. i., and adds, "This word has not been found elsewhere; but I am not one of those who suspect Shakespeare of coining words, and therefore think it will be found."

Then fearing rust or *soilure* fashion'd for it
A case of silk.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

SOILY, polluting or polluted; dirty.

So spots of sinne the writer's soule did staine,
Whose *soylie* tincture did therein remaine,
Till brinish teares had washt it out againe.
Fuller, David's Sinne, st. 32.

No, quoth the earnest Water, I desire
His *soylie* sinnes with deluges to scoure.
Ibid., David's Repentance, st. 4.

Nor let your boots be over clean, . . . your linen rumpled and *soily* when you wait upon her.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 93.

SOLDAT, soldier: a French word, used as English.

Alarm, *soldats*, alarme;
Take blades in hand and brands of burning yre.—*Hudson, Judith*, v. 452.

SOLDATESQUE, soldierly.

He strode down Clavering High Street, his hat on one side, his cane clanking on the pavement, or waving round him in the execution of military cuts and *soldatesque* manœuvres.—*Thackeray, Pendennis*, ch. xxii.

SOLDIER, to go or act as a soldier.

The reckless shipwrecked man, flung ashore on the coast of the Maldives long ago, while sailing and *soldiering* as Indian fighter.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. I. ch. vii.

He has proved himself so different from me, and has done so much to raise himself while I've been *soldiering*.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. lv.

SOLDIER. To *come the old soldier* = to try to take in.

I should think he was *coming the old soldier* over me, and keeping up his game. But no—he can scarce have the impudence to think of that.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xviii.

Devilish well acted! But you needn't try to *come the old soldier* over me; I'm not quite such a fool as that.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxxiii.

SOLDIER'S WIND. See quotation.

The breeze blowing dead off the land was "a *soldier's wind*, there and back again," for either ship.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xix.

SOLE, a wooden collar round the neck of cattle to confine them to a post. Tusser mentions, among "husbandlie furniture,"

Soles, fetters, and shackles, with horselock and pad.—*Husbandrie*, p. 38.

SOLERTIOUSNESS, subtlety; cleverness.

The king confessed that they had hit upon the interpretation of his secret meaning; which abounded to the praise of Mr. Williams's *solertiousness*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 22.

Let them plead their own learning and able parts without traducing the gifts of them that are excellently seen in theological cases of conscience, and singularly rare in natural *solertiousness*.—*Ibid.*, i. 200.

SOLICITATE, solicit.

[He] did urge and *solicitate* him, according to his manner of words, to recant.—*Foxe, quoted in Maitland on Reformation*, p. 494.

SOLICITRIX, female petitioner.

The first motion he found in himself was for the charming *sollicitrix*.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 43.

If the wife had not been the *solicitrix* and undertaker for the great things her husband was to perform, he could never have made his way so effectually.—*North, Examen*, p. 193.

When businesses of this nature want shoulders at court to heave them forwards, then great men and topping ladies (hopeful *solicitrixes*) are taken in for shares, and so let into the secret.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 207.

SOLITARIOUSNESS, solitude; seclusion.

Dysinge and cardynge haue ii tutours, the one named *Solitariousenes*, whyche lurketh in holes and corners, the other called Night, an vngratiouse couer of noughtynesse.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 52.

SOLITARITY, solitude.

I shall be abandoned at once to *solitarity* and penury.—*W. Taylor of Norwich*, 1811 (*Memoir*, ii. 351).

SOLLEVATE, to raise; excite. N. has *sullevate*, with quotation from Daniel; he adds, "It seems rather a pedantic affectation than a word ever in use."

I come to shew the fruits of connivance or rather encouragement from the magistrates in the city upon other occasions to *sollevate* the rabble.—*North, Examen*, p. 114.

Fitzharris's [plot] was framed . . . to blast the king, arm the faction, *sollevate* the mob.—*Ibid.*, p. 273.

SOLVABLE. The Dicts. give this word as meaning capable of being solved or paid, and so Fuller uses it in the second extract; but in the others it means capable of paying, or solvent. See extract *s. v.* NICHILL.

It was collected generally of all *solvable* housekeepers.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. iii. 46.

Some of those corrodies (where the property was altered into a set summe of money) was *solvable* out of the exchequer.—*Ibid.*, vi. p. 326.

Widows are commonly so wise as to be

sure their men are *solvable* before they trust 'em.—*Wycherley, Love in a Wood*, iii. 4.

SOMERSET, to turn head over heels.

Then the sly sheepe-biter issued into the midst, and *summersetted* and fliptflappt it twenty times above ground as light as a feather.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 164).

In such extraordinary manner does dead Catholicism *somerset* and caper, skilfully galvanised.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. ii.

SOMNAMBULAR, belonging to somnambulism or sleep-walking.

We stand to meet thee on these Alpine snows,
And while the palpitating peaks break out
Ecstatic from *somnambular* repose
With answers to the presence and the shout,
We poets of the people, who take part
With elemental justice, natural right,
Join in our echoes also.
Mrs. Browning, Napoleon III. in Italy.

SOMNIAL, pertaining to dreams.

To presage or foretell an evil, especially in what concerneth the exploits of the soul, in matter of *somnial* divinations, is as much as to say as that it giveth us to understand that some dismal fortune or mischance is destinated or prepared for us.—*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xiv.

SOMNIATORY, pertaining to dreams. See quotation from Southey *s. v.* ONEIROCRITE.

I shall to-morrow break my fast betimes after my *somniatory* exercitations.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xiii.

SOMNIFIC, causing sleep.

The voice, the manner, the matter, even the very atmosphere, and the streamy candlelight were all alike *somnific*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. vi. A 1.

SOMNIVOLENCY, a soporific; something to incline to sleep.

If these *somnivolencies* (I hate the word opiates on this occasion) have turned her head, that is an effect they frequently have upon some constitutions.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 345.

SONLESS, without, or bereft of, sons.

Out of these, if the Emperour die *son-lesse*, a successor is chosen.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 171.

How many fatherless, brotherless, *sonless* families have mourned all their lives the unhappy resort to this dreadful practice.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 319.

SONNEKIN, little son.

The minister welcomed hym in Greke, and mynding tenderly and gently to salute with this word *παιδίον, sonnekin*, or little sonne, tripped a little in his tongue, and by a wrong pronunciation insteade of *παιδίον* said *παιδίος*, which being diuided into two woordes *παι διὸς*, souneth the sonne of Jupiter.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 233.

SONNETIZE, to celebrate in a sonnet.

Now could I *sonnetize* thy piteous plight.—*Southey, Nondescripts*, V.

SOPHISTRESS, a female sophist.

You seem to be a *sophistress*, you answer so smartly.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 194.

Fa. Now you seem to play the sophist with me.
En. Then do you play the *sophistress* with me.—*Ibid.*, p. 230.

SOPHISTRY, to reason sophistically, or fallaciously.

It is well *sophistried* of you forsooth; preposterous are your judgements evermore.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 34.

SORCERING, exercising sorcery.

His trade of *sorcering* had so inured him to receive voices from his familiars in shape of beasts that this event seemed not strange to him.—*Hall, Contemplation* (*Balaam*).

SORDIDITY, squalor; dirt.

Swimming in suddes of all *sordiditie*.—*Davies, Humours Heaven on Earth*, p. 21.

Then how dare I (vile clod of base contempt)
Approch the presence of such Majesty,
That is from all impuritie exempt,
And I a sinck of all *sordiditie?*
Ibid., Muse's Sacrifice, p. 19.

SORORIALLY, in a sisterly way.

"This way then, my dear sister," cried Jane to the newcomer, and taking her *sororially* by the hand, she led her forth from the oak parlour.—*Th. Hook, The Sutherlands.*

SORRY, to grieve.

If he thundre, they quake; if he chyde, they feare; if he complayne, they *sory* with hym.—*Aschaim, Toxophilus*, p. 42.

SORTILEGE, choosing by lot. L. has the word, but no example.

She might have tossed up, having coins in her pocket, heads or tails! but this kind of *sortilege* was then coming to be thought irreligious in Christendom.—*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. 10.

SORTS. *Out of sorts* = indisposed; out of spirits.

Diana! why girl, I say, adsme, you're all *out of sorts:* I thought thy tongue and heels could never have been idle.—*Revenge, or a Match in Newgate*, Act IV.

I was most violently *out of sorts*, and really had not spirits to answer it.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 141.

SOSBELLY, heavy belly; fat.

What is thy idolatrous mas and lowsye Latine seruice, thou *sosbelly* swilbol, but the very draf of Antichrist, and dregges of the deuil?—*Bale, Declaration of Bonner's Articles* (Art. XXIX.).

SOTTERY; folly.

Episcopacy, and so Presbytery had indeed . . . suffered very much smut, soyle, darkness and dishonour by the Tyrannies, Fedities, Luxuries, *Sotteries* and Insolencies of some Bishops and other Churchmen under the Papal prevalency. — *Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 12.

SOUND. See extract; Phaer's Virgil appeared in 1558, but in 1525 Lord Berners used *sound* in his translation of Froissart.

Sonans is short, yeet *sowning* in English must bee long; and much more yf yt were *Sounding* as thee ignorant generaly but falslye dooe wryte; nay, that where at I woonder more, thee learned trip theyre pennes at this stoane, in so much as M. Phaer in thee verye first verse of Virgil mistaketh thee woorde, yeet *sound* and *sowne* differ as much in English as *solidus* and *sonus* in Latin.—*Stanyhurst, Ænead*, Preface.

SOUND, to swoon: also a substantive. H. remarks that it occurs as late as the *Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xi., but he omits to observe that the speaker is Miss Skeggs, and that therefore it was probably meant, as it certainly is in the still later passage from the *Sp. Quixote*, for a vulgarism. But the first citation shows that it was in use by the educated some seventy years before.

I never saw a man before *sound* under an argument, or discoursed into a calenture.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 304.

I was mortall sick, and troubled with the gripes and the belly-ache, and I thought I should have *sounded* away.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. VII. ch. i.

SOUNDER. H. has this word = a herd of swine; and I have given examples of it in this sense *s. vv.* HOGSTEER and ROOKLER; but in the subjoined the meaning is different.

It had so happened that a *sounder* (*i. e.* in the language of the period, a boar of only two years old) had crossed the track of the proper object of the chase. — *Scott, Quentin Durward*, i. 180.

SOUR-CAKE, unleavened bread (?).

Fine folks they are to tell you what's right, as look as if they'd never tasted nothing better than bacon-sword and *sour-cake* i' their lives.—*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. viii.

SOURCE, to spring.

They . . . never leave roaring it out with their brazen horne, as long as they stay, of the freedomes and immunities *soursing* from him.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 163).

SOUS. This French coin is often spoken of now; but it is pronounced as a French word: not so in the extracts.

Next came the treasurer of either house,
One with full purse, t'other with not a *sous*.
Churchill, Rosciad, 310.

I've been chief Lion, and first Tiger here
For fifteen year;—
That, you may tell me, matters not a *souse*;
But, what is more,
All London says, I am the greatest Boar
You ever had in all your House.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 30.

SOUTAGE, bagging for hops; coarse cloth. Tusser is giving directions for the construction of a hop-manger. See also extract *s. v.* HAIR-PATCH.

Take *soutage* or haier (that covers the Kell)
Set like to a manger, and fastened well.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 136.

SOVERAINTESS, female sovereign.

O second honour of the lamps supernal,
Sure Calendar of festiuals eternal
Sea's *Soueraintess*, Sleep-bringer, Pilgrim's Guide,
Peace-loving Queen; what shall I say beside?
Sylvester, Fourth day first weeke, 718.

SOW-BREAD, a plant of the genus *cyclamen*. Cf. SWINES-BREAD with extract from Sylvester referring to the antipathy between it and the colewort, and to other stories about it.

The colewort has its enemy too; for if it be set near the herb called *sow-bread* (*cyclamino*) or wild marjoram (*origano*), it will wither presently.—*Bailey's Erasmus's Colloq.*, p. 394.

SOW-DRUNK, beastly drunk. See DAVY'S SOW, though perhaps there is no allusion to that phrase or story in this expression.

Soa *sow-drunk* that tha doesn not touch thy 'at to the Squire.—*Tennyson, Northern Cobbler*.

SPADE, a hart in the third year.

Your hart is the first year a calf, the second year a brochet, the third year a *spade*, the fourth year a stag, the fifth year a great stag, the sixth year a hart.—*Return from Parnassus* (1606), ii. 5.

SPADE'S GRAFT, the depth a spade goes in digging: a Cheshire word.

They [British relics] were discovered in 1827 near Guisborough, at about a "*spade's graft*" beneath the surface.—*Proc. of Soc. of Antiq.*, i. 30 (1844).

SPADO, sword: a Latin word, but not naturalized.

By St. Anthony you shall feel what mettle my *spado* is made of (laying his hand to his sword).—*Centlivre, Marplot in Lisbon*, I. i.

SPALPEEN, an Irish term of contempt. See extract *s. v.* BUCKEEN.

How many pigs be born to each *spalpeen*.—*Hood, Irish Schoolmaster*.

I've brought away the poor *spalpeen* of a priest, and have got him safe in the house.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xix.

SPALTAM.

Why now there's your Susannah; it could not have produced you above twenty at most, and by the addition of your lumber-room diet, and the salutary application of the *spaltam* pot, it became a Guido worth a hundred and thirty pounds.—*Foote, Taste*, Act I.

SPANG, a violent motion, as a leap or clutch; also to throw violently.

Set roasted beef and pudding on the opposite side o' the pit o' Tophet, and an Englishman will make a *spang* at it.—*Scott, Rob Roy*, ii. 164.

An I could but hae gotten some decent claes on I wad hae *spanged* out o' bed.—*Ibid., Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

She came up to the table with a fantastic spring, and *spanged* down the sparkling mass on it.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. lxv.

He *spanged* that in another direction.—*Ibid.*

SPANG-COCKLE, a childish game. See quotation.

"Can you play at *spang-cockle*, my lord?" said the Prince, placing a nut on the second joint of his forefinger, and spinning it off by a smart application of the thumb.—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, i. 221.

SPANGE, narrow portion. Cf. SPONG.

The West part of it joineth to the East side by a very small *spange* of land.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 220.

SPANGLE, to glitter as with spangles.

Maskers . . . *spangle* and glitter for a time, but 'tis through a tinsel.—*Maine, City Match*, Preface.

SPANIELESS, spaniel-bitch.

He spoke no more to the pupils nor to the mistresses, but gave many an endearing word to a small *spanieless* (if one may coin a word) that nominally belonged to the house, but virtually owned him as master.—*Miss Brontë, Villette*, ch. xxxvi.

SPANIOLATE, to make Spanish: according to the extract, a phrase of Sir Philip Sidney's.

His jaundiced eyes could see nothing but the Spanish element in her, or indeed in anything else. As Cary said to him once, using a cant phrase of Sidney's, which he had picked up from Frank, all heaven and earth were *spaniolated* to him.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxvii.

SPANIOLIZE, to become a Spaniard, or in the interests of Spain. Cf. SCOTIZE.

He was wholly *Spaniolized*, which could not be unless he were a pensioner to that state.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 134.

SPANISH, money (slang). The "*word*" referred to in the second line is *money*.

In one just at Death's door it was really absurd
To see how her eye lighted up at that word;
Indeed there's not one in the language that I know,
(Save its synonyms, '*Spanish*,' 'Blunt,' 'Stumpy,' and 'Rhino'),
Which acts so direct and with so much effect
On the human sensorium.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Old Woman in Grey*).

SPANK, to strike, and so to urge.

How knowingly did he *spank* the horses along.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. v.

An' 'e *spanks* 'is 'and into mine.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

SPARELESS, unsparing. In the *Battle of Yvry*, 522, Sylvester calls the Fates "the sisters *sparelesse*."

Alas I could not but even die for grief,
Should I but yield mine age's sweet relief,
My bliss, my comfort, and mine ey's delight,
Into the hands of hangmen's *spareless* spight.
Sylvester, The Fathers, 140.

SPARK, gay or bright creature. The peculiarity in the extract is that the word is applied to a woman.

I will wed thee
To my great widdowes daughter and sole heire,
The louely *sparke*, the bright Laodice.
Chapman, Widdowes Teares, Act I.

SPARK. H. says this word occurs several times in old plays in the sense of diamond. No example is given in this or the other Dicts. In most of the instances that I have observed spark seems rather to mean precious stone, the particular species being also expressed. In the first extract Mr. Dyce conjectures "ruby-sparks." See also

extract from Pepys, *s. v.* TURKEY-STONE. It may, however, stand for diamond in the passage from Shirley.

I'll grace them with a chaplet made of pearl,
Set with choice rubies, *sparks*, and diamonds.
Greene, Geo-a-Greene, p. 255.

Good madam, what shall he do with a hoop ring,
And a *spark* of diamond in it?
Massinger, The Picture, ii. 2.

This Madona invites me to a banquet for my discourse; t'other Bona-roba sends me a *spark*, a third a ruby, a fourth an emerald.—*Shirley, Bird in a Cage*, ii. 1.

For all the haft twinkled with diamond *sparks*.—*Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.*

SPARK. See extract. An Americanism (?).

When his horse was seen tied to Van Tassel's paling on a Sunday night, a sure sign that his master was courting, or, as it is termed, "*sparking*" within, all other suitors passed by in despair.—*Irving, Sketch Book* (*Sleepy Hollow*).

SPARKIFY, to smarten up.

A sharp pointed hat
(Now that you see the gallants all flat-headed)
Appears not so ridiculous, as a yonker
Without a love-intrigue to introduce
And *sparkify* him there.
Lord Digby, Elvira, Act III.

SPARLING, the smelt. L. explains spurling as *sparling*, yet does not give the latter word.

The gilden *sparlings*, when old winter's blast
Begins to threat, themselves together cast
In heaps like balls, and heating mutually
Live, that alone of the keen cold would die.
Sylvester, Fifth day, first week, 330.

He [the Gudgeon] is a dainty fish, like or nearly as good as the *sparling*.—*Lauson, Comments on Secrets of Angling*, 1653 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 194).

SPARROW-MOUTHED, large-mouthed. See quotation, *s. v.* SNAT-NOSED.

Can you fancy that black-a-top, snub-nosed, *sparrow-mouthed* (*ore prælargo*), paunch-bellied creature.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 31.

SPARSE, thinly-scattered. L. (who gives no example) says, "The word passes for an Americanism, but the editor saw it full five and thirty years ago recommended by an English writer as a good opposite to dense." Dr. Latham probably refers to the article *Americanisms* in the Penny Cyclopædia published in 1833, where, however, it is, though recommended as an opposite to dense, distinctly stated to be an Americanism.

The congregation was very *sparse*.—*Reade, Hard Cash*, ch. v.

That information had somehow power enough over Deronda to divide his thoughts with the memories wakened among the *sparse* taliths and keen dark faces of worshippers.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. lv.

SPARSETTES.

To ye masyn for myndyng of crakes and *sparsettes*, and mendyng of deffawtes.—*Leverton Churchwardens' Accounts*, 1517 (*Archæol.*, xli. 346).

SPART, the dwarf rush. In Holland's *Pliny*, Bk. xix., the second chapter deals with "the nature of *spart* or Spanish broome."

SPASE, to measure. (?)

My eleven weighed together four and a half pounds—three to the pound; not good, considering I had *spased* many a two-pound fish, I know.—*C. Kingsley, Letter*, May, 1856.

SPASMODIST, one of the spasmodic school; one whose work is of an unexen, irregular character.

Mozart declared on his death-bed that he "began to see what *may* be done in music;" and it is to be hoped that De Meyer and the rest of the *spasmodists* will eventually begin to understand what may *not* be done in this particular branch of the Fine Arts.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, xxxvii.

SPAT, spawned. L. has the word as a substantive.

With a knife they raise the small breed [of oysters] from the Cultch; and then they throw the Cultch in again, to preserve the ground for the future, unless they be so newly *spat* that they cannot be safely sever'd from the Cultch.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 9.

SPATE, torrent.

In this year likewise the bridge over the Brawl burn was built; a great convenience in the winter-time to the parishioners that lived on the north side, for when there happened to be a *spait* on the Sunday, it kept them from the kirk.—*Galt, Annals of the Parish*, ch. xxxi.

The last tall son of Lot and Bellicent,
And tallest, Gareth, in a showerful spring
Stared at the *spate*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

SPATE-BONE, shoulder-bone.

To humble the Cardinal's pride, some afterwards set up on a window a painted Mastiff-dog gnawing the *spate-bone* of a shoulder of mutton to minde the Cardinal of his extraction, being the son of a butcher.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. i. 32.

SPEAK, speech; utterance. Stanyhurst (*Æn., Dedication*), having quoted some instances of absurd poetry, says, "Haue not theese men made a fayre *speake?*"

SPEAR, ear of corn.

Tell me the motes, dust, sands, and *speares*
Of corn, when Summer shakes his eares.
Herrick, Noble Numbers, p. 364.

SPEC, abbreviation of speculation.

A gentleman whom you knew very well, Malderton, before you made that first lucky *spec* of yours, called at our shop.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Horatio Sparkins*).

He had engaged in this adventure (by which better word our forefathers designated what the Americans call a *spec*) with the hope of increasing his fortune.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. clxxiii.

If tradesmen will run up houses on *spec* in a water-meadow, who can stop them?—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxv.

SPECIALIST, one who devotes himself exclusively to a particular art or study.

Deronda, like his neighbours, had regarded Judaism as a sort of eccentric fossilised form, which an accomplished man might dispense with studying, and leave to *specialists.—G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxii.

SPECIE. *In specie* = in kind; usually applied to coin as distinguished from paper-money.

He loved me with passion; and, as I could not pay him in *specie*, I endeavoured to supply my want of affection to him by attention and assiduities.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 294.

SPECIFIAL, specific.

They ... ought first to put in a *specifial* charge, and the *Reus* or Defendant first be called to his answer.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 151.

It took away the power and priviledges, that is, not the plumes and feathers, the remote accidents, but the very *specifial* form, essence, and being of a Parliament.—*Ibid.*, ii. 176.

SPECS, a common abbreviation of spectacles.

He wore green *specs* with a tortoise-shell rim.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Knight and Lady*).

SPECTABLE, visible; remarkable.

The blasing starr was not more *spectable* in our horizon, nor gave people more occasion of talke.—*Tom Tell-Troath*, 1622 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 424).

Their prayers were at the corners of streets; such corners where divers streets met, and so more *spectable* to many passengers.—*Adams*, i. 104.

SPECTRALITY, anything of a spectral nature.

What is he doing here in inquisitorial *sanbenito*, with nothing but ghastly *spectralities* prowling round him?—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. i.

SPECTRED, haunted with spectres or visions.

The *spectred* solitude of sleep.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 44.

SPEECHIFIER, one who makes speeches.

This expert *speechifier*, this ever idle, ever busy scamperer, our heroine despatched to engage a neighbouring family to pay her a morning visit the next day.—*Miss Edgeworth, Manœuvring*, ch. viii.

A county member need have very little trouble in that way, and both out of the House and in it is liked the better for not being a *speechifier.—G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch xliv.

SPEECHIFY, to make a speech.

Dost not see what purferment neighbour Grogram has got; why, man, 'tis all brought about by his *speechifying.—Foote, The Orators*, Act I.

At a political dinner everybody is disagreeable and inclined to *speechify.—Sketches by Boz* (*Public Dinners*).

SPEED, to kill.

[Aruns] set spurs to his horse, and ran amain with full carreer upon the Consul his own person, intending certainly to *speed* him. —*Holland, Livy*, p. 39.

SPEIGHT, a bird of the woodpecker kind.

Eue walking forth about the forrests gathers *Speights*, parrots, peacocks, estrich scattered feathers.
Sylvester, Handie Crafts, 157.

SPELL. To *spell at or for a thing* = to try for it in an indirect manner.

Syntax with native keenness felt
At what the cunning tradesman *spelt*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. iv.

SPELLABLE, capable of being spelt.

The book for one thing was hailed by a universal choral blast from all manner of reviews and periodical literatures that Europe in all its *spellable* dialects had.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 69.

SPENCER WIG, a wig, presumably so called, like the garment, after the person who set the fashion.

He was dressed in a blue frock with a gold button, a green silk waistcoat trimmed with gold, black velvet breeches, white silk stockings, silver buckles, a gold-laced hat, a *spencer wig*, and a silver-hilted hanger, with

a fine clouded cane in his hand.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xv.

SPENDITORE, a treasurer or clerk: one of several Italian words used by Roger North as though they were English.

One single witness was produced, a sort of clerk or *spenditore*.—*North, Examen*, p. 519.

They settled their officers, *spenditores*, and architects, and each clubster was free to suggest his whim.—*Ibid.*, p. 575.

SPHERAL, pertaining to the spheres; planetary.

Fortune, . . . calm and aloft amongst the other angelic powers, revolves her *spheral* course, and rejoices in her beatitude. —*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XIV. ch. i.

SPICE-PLATE. H., who gives no example, says, "It was formerly the custom to take spice with wine, and the plate on which the spice was laid was termed the *spice-plate*."

There was a void [*i. e.* collation] of *spice-plates* and wine.—*Coronation of Anne Boleyn* (*Eng. Garner*, ii. 50).

SPIDERED, infested by spiders; cobwebbed.

Content can visit the poor *spidered* room.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 39.

SPIFLICATE, kill: jocose corruption perhaps of *suffocate*.

So out with your whinger at once,
And scrag Jane while I *spiflicate* Johnny.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Babes in the Wood*).

SPIFLICATION, a jocose word for annihilation, or at least heavy punishment (slang).

Whose blood he vowed to drink — the Oriental form of threatening *spiflication*.—*Burton, El Medina and Meccah*, i. 204.

SPIGURNELL. See extract. The officer was so called (says Bailey) from Galfridus Spigurnel, who was appointed to that office by Henry III.

These Bohuns . . . were by inheritance for a good while the king's *spigurnells*, that is, the seelers of his writs.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 312.

SPILLSBURY. To *come home by Spillsbury* = to fail. There are many phrases which pun on the names of places. Cf. other instances *s. v.* BEDFORDSHIRE.

His Majesty bewailed that his grandchildren, then young and tender, would be very chargeable to England when they grew to be men. It was their sole refuge; they might seek their fortune in another place and *come home by Spillsbury*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 208.

SPILTERS, the small branches on stag's head.

Such silly coxcombs . . . deserve to wear such branch'd horns, such *spilters* and trochings on their heads, as that goodly stagg bears which you see browsing among those trees.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 62.

SPIN, to supply continuously: so we speak of a man spinning a yarn.

Spatious pastures, and flockes of cattell *spinning* forth milke abundantly.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 279.

SPINDLE-TWIRL.

About the middle of the body was a bronze finger-ring, and a stone *spindle-twirl*. —*Archæol.*, xxxvi. 135 (1855).

SPINELESS, limp; without a spine.

A whole family of Sprites, consisting of a remarkably stout father and three *spineless* sons.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, iv.

SPINSTRESS, a female spinner. The *Grecian spinstress* in the first extract = Penelope; in the second, *spinstress* = a woman who has to work for her living.

Let meaner souls by virtue be cajoled,
As the good Grecian *spinstress* was of old.
T. Brown, Works, iv. 10.

Your father bore title and escutcheon, but was not your mother a chambermaid? . . . You are a kind of Mulattoe, European on the one side, and savage on the other; *i. e.* a compound of gentleman and *spinstress*.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 149.

SPIRABLE, able to be breathed or inhaled.

The *spirable* odor and pestilent steame ascending from it put him out of his bias of congruity.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 173).

SPIRIT, to breathe; inspire. See *s. v.* CHRISTED.

God hath hewn us all out of one rock, tempered all our bodies of one clay, and *spirited* our souls of one breath.—*Adams*, i. 83.

SPIRITATIES. The Italian *Spiritato* = one mad or possessed with an evil spirit.

Did we never know, before these new Illuminates and *Spiritaties* rose up, what belonged to the humble seeking, the happy finding, and holy acquaintance with God?—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 195.

SPIRITER, abductor; one who spirits another away.

While the poor boy, half dead with fear,
Writh'd back to view his *spiriter*.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 257.

SPIRITLY, spirited.

Pride, you know, must be foremost; and that comes out like a Spaniard, with daring look, and a tongue thundering out braves, mounted on a *spiritly* jennet named Insolence.—*Adams*, ii. 420.

SPIRITUALTY. Daniel in the extract speaks of the Pope under this title: the usual term of course is Holiness.

The King of France whom hee had excommunicated . . . shortly after so wrought as his *Spiritualty* was surprized at Anague.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 168.

SPIRKET, a large wooden peg. See H. s. v. *sperket*.

High on the *spirket* there it hung.
Bloomfield, The Horkey.

SPIT, to rain slightly.

It had been "*spitting*" with rain for the last half-hour, and now began to pour in good earnest.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Steam Excursion*).

SPIT. The comparison in the extracts explains itself.

Twoo girles, . . the one as like an owle, the other as like an urchin, as if they had beene *spitte out of the mouthes* of them.—*Breton, Merry Wonders*, p. 8.

Nay, I'm as like my dad, in sooth,
As he had *spit me out on's mouth*.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 278.

Poor child! he's as like his own dadda as if he were *spit out of his mouth*.—*Farquhar, Love and a Bottle*, i. 1.

SPIT, to plant; place in the ground. Bailey gives "*Spit-deep*, as much ground in depth as may be dug up in depth at once with a spade."

Saffron . . . in the moneth of July, . . . when the heads thereof have been plucked up, and after twenty days *spitted* or set againe under mould.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 453.

SPIT SIXPENCES, to be thirsty. See N. s. v. *spit white*.

He had thought it rather a dry discourse; and beginning to *spit sixpences* (as his saying was), he gave hints to Mr. Wildgoose to stop at the first public-house they should come to.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. IV. ch. vi.

SPITS-COCKED, usually written *spitch-cocked*, and applied to eels split longwise, and broiled with egg, bread crumbs, &c. The form of the word in the extract seems to suggest that the cooking took place on a spit, but this could hardly be.

The first course consisted of a huge platterful of scorpions *spits-cocked*.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 221.

SPITTING-SHEET.

To bed this night, having first put up a *spitting-sheet*, which I find very convenient.—*Pepys*, Nov. 21, 1662.

SPITTLE-MAN, a jail-bird; one who lives in the spittle.

Good Preachers that liue ill (like *Spittle-men*)
Are perfect in the way they neuer went.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 26.

SPLASH-BOARD, a guard in front of a carriage for keeping off splashes.

I was his conscience, and stood on the *splash-board* of his triumph-car, whispering, *Hominem memento te*.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, iv.

SPLASHY, damp and moist.

Not far from hence is Sedgemore, a watry, *splashy* place.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 34.

It led me aslant over the hill, through a wide bog which would have been impassable in winter, and was *splashy* and shaking even now in the height of summer.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxviii.

SPLATTERDASHES, leggings: usually written *spatterdashes*.

A modern figure of a soldier with *splatterdashes*, a tremendous cocked hat, and a goodly long pig-tail.—*J. A. Repton*, 1832 (*Archæol.*, xxiv. 189).

SPLATTER-FACED, broad or flat faced.

A *splatter-faced* wench neither civil nor nimble.
Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, ch. vi.

SPLAY-MOUTHED, wide-mouthed. Dryden is quoted in the Dicts. for the substantive.

These solemn, *splay-mouth'd* gentlemen, Madam, says I, only do it to improve in natural philosophy.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 271.

SPLEEN, to dislike.

Sir T. Wentworth *spleen'd* the bishop for offering to bring his rival into favour.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 83.

SPLEENED, angry; annoyed. R. and L. have the word = deprived of the spleen, with a quotation from Arbuthnot.

The author . . . is manifestly *spleened* at the force with which they wrote and preached in the controversy.—*North, Examen*, p. 326.

SPLENDENCY, splendour.

For thyself, my Lollia,
Not Lollia Paulina, nor those blazing stars,
Which make the world the apes of Italy,
Shall match thyself in sun-bright *splendency*.
Machin, Dumb Knight, Act I.

SPLENDIAN, splendid (?).

From the time of his predecessor Dr. Russel, that was Lord Chancellor of England, and sat there in the days of Edward the fourth, and laid out much upon that place, none that followed him, no, not *Splendian* Woolsey, did give it any new addition.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 29.

SPLENDIDOUS, splendid. The Dicts. give *splendidious* as peculiar to Drayton.

Worshipful merchants, ay, and senators too, . . ever since my arrival have detained me to their uses by their *splendidous* liberalties.—*Jonson, Fox*, ii. 1.

SPLENDIFEROUS, splendid or splendour-bearing.

O tyme most joyfull, daye most *splendiferus!*
The clereness of heauen now apereth vnto vs.
Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt., 1538 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 113).

SPLENT, a swelling on the shank-bone of a horse. L. has the word with a quotation from a *Farrier's Dict.;* a more classical authority will be found *s. v.* FASHION.

SPLICE, to join; and so, to marry.

Alfred and I intended to be married in this way almost from the first; we never meant to be *spliced* in the humdrum way of other people.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xl.

If you advise me to be *spliced*, why don't you get *spliced* yourself? a handsome fellow like you can be at no loss for an heiress.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. IV. ch. ix.

SPLIT, to tell a secret (slang).

Don't let Emmy know that we have *split*, else she'll be savage with us.—*Th. Hook, The Sutherlands.*

While his man being caught in some fact
(The particular crime I've forgotten),
When he came to be hanged for the act,
Split, and told the whole story to Cotton.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Babes in the Wood*).

You're afraid of my making you *split* upon some of your babbling just now, are you?—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxiv.

SPLIT-NEW, brand-new.

There cannot be a greater evidence of the deplorable ignorance of the clergy, in these times, in the ancient records of the Church, than their suffering Melville and his party to obtrude upon them the Second Book of Discipline—a *split-new* democratical system, a very farce of novelties, never heard of before in the Christian Church.—*Bp. Sage, quoted in Harington's Notes on Ch. of Scotland*, p. 25.

SPODOMANTIC, divining by ashes.

The poor little fellow buried his hands in his curls, and stared fiercely into the fire, as if to draw from thence omens of his love by the *spodomantic* augury of the ancient Greeks.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. vii.

SPOFFISH, bustling.

A little *spoffish* man with green spectacles entered the room.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Horatio Sparkins*).

He invariably spoke with astonishing rapidity; was smart, *spoffish*, and eight-and-twenty.—*Ibid.* (*Steam Excursion*).

SPOIL-PAPER, a scribbler.

Touching the State, Ambassadors, or Kings,
My Satyre shall not touch such sacred things:
Nor list I purchase penance at that rate
As some *Spoile-papers* have dearly done of late.
A. Holland (*Davies, Scourge of Folly*, p. 81).

SPOKE, *to put a spoke in a person's wheel or cart* = to thwart him, or do him a dis-service.

He had a strong and a very stout heart,
And look'd to be made an emperor for't,
But the Divel did set a *spoke in his cart.*
Merry Drollerie, p. 224.

There's a *spoke in your wheel*, you stuck-up little old Duchess.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. ix.

It seems to me it would be a poor sort of religion to put a *spoke in his wheel* by refusing to say you don't believe such harm of him as you've got no good reason to believe.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xiii.

SPONDIACK, spondaic, which is the usual form, belonging to or consisting of spondees.

Which words serve well to make the verse all *spondiacke* or iambicke, but not in dactil.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. II. ch. xiii.

SPONG, an irregular narrow projecting part of a field (Halliwell), cf. SPANGE.

Shiloh succeeds, in a narrow southern *spong* of this tribe.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, II. ix. 13.

They dwelt from Havilah unto Shur, . . . a *spong* of ground somewhat nigh a thousand miles, (perchance not so entire but interrupted with other nations), and not bearing a proportionable breadth.—*Ibid.*, IV. ii. 11.

The tribe of Judah with a narrow *spong* confined on the kingdom of Edom.—*Ibid.*, IV. ii. 36.

SPONGELESS, without a sponge.

My sponge being left behind at the last Hotel, I made the tour of the little town to buy another . . . What I sought was no more to be found than if I had sought a

nugget of Californian gold, so I went spongeless.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxv.

SPOOL, piece of wood to wind yarn upon.

He continued to throw the shuttle, whilst his little boy and wife by turns wound *spools* for him.—*Miss Edgeworth, The Dun*, p. 305.

That's a *spool* to wind a speech on.—*G. Eliot, Felix Holt*, ch. ii.

SPOON-NET, a net for landing fish.

We show them where the fish lie, and then when they've hooked them, they can't get them out without us and the *spoon-net*.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. iii.

SPOONY, a simpleton. L. has the word, but only as an adjective.

I began the process of ruining myself in the received style, like any other *spoony*.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xv.

SPOOR, see extract.

In this drift the shield was found, being forced to the surface by the *spoor*, the implement used in ballasting.—*Archæol.* xxvii. 299 (iv. 38).

SPORT, to put forward, bring into prominence. To *sport the oak* or the door is to fasten it, so that it confronts visitors.

Stop that, till I see whether the door is *sported*.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xiii.

SPORTABILITY, playfulness.

I have something within me which cannot bear the shock of the least indecent insinuation; in the *sportability* of chit-chat I have often endeavoured to overcome it.—*Sterne, Sent. Journey, The Passport.*

SPORTABLE, presentable; natural.

By the many sudden transitions all along from one kind and cordial passion to another, in getting thus far on his way, he had lost the *sportable* key of his voice which gave sense and spirit to his tale.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, vi. 115.

SPORTANCE, sport, gaiety.

Then round in a circle our *sportance* must be;
Hold hands in a hornpipe, all gallant in glee.
Peele, Arraignment of Paris, I. i.

SPORTING-PIECE, plaything.

Here I am again! a poor *sporting-piece* for the great; a mere tennis-ball of fortune.—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 35.

SPOUSE-BED, marriage.

Spouse-bed spotless laws of God allow.—*Sylvester, Eden*, 669.

SPOUT, to pawn (slang): the reference is to the spout or shoot down which pawnbrokers send the pledges to their receptacles.

The dons are going to *spout* the college plate.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxiv.

SPRAINT, otter's dung. See extract *s. v.* CROTELLS.

Two or three more gentlemen, tired of Trebooze's absurdities, are scrambling over the rocks above in search of *sprainte* . . . "Over!" shouts Tom, "there's the fresh *sprainte* on our side."—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

SPREE, frolic.

John Blower, honest man, as sailors are aye for some *spree* or another, wad take me ance to see ane Mrs. Siddons.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 10.

SPRIG, smart, well-trimmed.

Fair Daphne, his coy Miss,
Would never like that face of his,
For all he wears his beard so *sprig*,
And has a fine gold perriwig.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 234.

SPRINGE, active.

The Squire 's pretty *springe*, considering his weight.—*G. Eliot, Silas Marner*, ch. xi.

SPRINGING, fresh; suddenly arising.

His Majesty likewise presently requires the stay of the delivery of the Proxy, until he had sufficient assurance for the restitution of the Palatinate: which your Lordships will remember to be no new or *springing* condition, but the very same that is urged before.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 183.

SPRINGLE, a trap for birds.

But the sheep-shearing came, and the hay-season next, and then the harvest of small corn; . . . and the stacking of the fire-wood, and netting of the woodcocks, and the *springles* to be minded in the garden and by the hedgerows, where blackbirds hop to the molehills in the white October mornings, and grey birds come to look for snails at the time when the sun is rising.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. ix.

SPRINKE, smart.

A *sprinke* youth that as farre as his money would serve him did pricke toward the marchant.—*Breton, Merry Wonders*, p. 9.

SPRUCIFY, to smarten.

A hood of marten skins, each side whereof had the resemblance of an ape's face, *sprucified* up with ears of pasted paper.—*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xxxvii.

The hardy adventures of Rhime and Meetre in this squeamish humoursome age, ought to *sprucifie* their thoughts with all the decorum and embellishments of language.—*Cotton, Scarronides*, Preface.

SPRUNG. Aubrey gives a receipt

To cure a beast that is *sprung* (that is) poisoned.—*Misc.*, p. 138.

SPUME, to foam. L. has the verb without example. R. also gives it = "to scour, as a fleet of warlike ships, the sea. Our verb in all the examples found is written *spoom.*"

At a blow hee lustelye swapping
Thee wyne fresh *spuming* with a draught swild vp to the bottom.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 726.

SPURRY, forked or spiked, like the rowels of a spur.

His crested helmet grave and high had next triumphant place
On his curl'd head, and like a star it cast a *spurry* ray.—*Chapman, Iliad*, xix. 367.

SQUAB, curt; abrupt.

We have returned a *squab* answer, retorting the infraction of treaties.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 125 (1756).

He immediately applied for a court-martial, but was told it was impossible now, as the officers necessary are in Germany. This was in writing from Lord Holderness, but Lord Ligonier in words was more *squab*. "If he wanted a court-martial, he might go seek it in Germany."—*Ibid.*, iii. 338 (1759).

SQUABASH, to kill; to put an end to (slang).

Harry the Sixth who, instead
Of being *squabash'd*, as in Shakespeare we've read,
Caught a bad influenza, and died in his bed.
Ingoldsby Legends (*House-Warming*).

SQUAD, sloppy mud.

An' I coom'd neck-an-crop soomtimes slääpe down i' the *squad* an' the muck.—*Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.*

SQUAD. See extract. The word is Cornish.

"The first thing which I can distinctly remember is the being set along with a number of children of my own age, to pick and wash loose ore of tin mixed with the earth, which in those days we used to call shoad or *squad*. I don't know what you call it now." "We call it *squad* to this day, master," interrupted one of the miners.—*Miss Edgeworth, Lame Jervas*, ch. i.

SQUAIL, to throw at cocks; a cruel sport, for which Shrove Tuesday was the great day. See extract *s. v.* COCK-BREAD.

SQUAMY, scaly. Nashe, *Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 160) calls the herring "captaine of the *squamy* cattell." The Dicts. have *squamous.*

SQUARE, to strut.

No cost was spared to set out these costly breeches, who had girt unto them a rapyer and dagger gilt *point pendante;* as quaintly as if some curious Florentine had trickte them up to *square* it up and downe the streets before his mistresse.—*Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, 1592 (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 397).

SQUAREMAN, one who cuts and squares stone.

How many hammermen and *squaremen*, bakers and brewers, washers and wringers, over this France, must ply their old daily work, let the Government be one of terror or one of joy.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. i.

SQUARISH, something of a square shape, but not precisely square.

He found a *squarish* hole cut in the solid chalk.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 319.

SQUATTER, to waddle (?); to stray (?).

Take up that pity, Miss de Bassompierre; take it up in both hands, as you might a little callow gosling *squattering* out of bounds without leave.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxv.

SQUAWK, squeak.

Gerard gave a little *squawk*, and put his fingers in his ears.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxvi.

SQUEAKLET, little squeak.

List to the reviews and organs of public opinion . . . here chaunting *Io-pæans;* there grating harsh thunder or vehement shrew-mouse *squeaklets*, till the general ear is filled and nigh deafened.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 49.

SQUEEZABLE, malleable; compressible.

You are too versatile and too *squeezable*, . . . you take impressions too readily.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. I. ch. ix.

SQUIB, to squirt; inject.

He *squibs* in this parenthesis.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb. Univ.*, i. 52.

SQUIBBISH, slight; flashy. Southey's quotation is from *Mace's Music's Monument* (1676).

Nothing in this opus corresponds to Master Mace's Toys or Jiggs, which are "light, *squibbish* things only fit for fantastical and easy, light-headed people."—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xciv.

SQUINT-MINDED, deceitful; crooked-minded.

You and I both are far more worthy of pardon than a great rabble of *squint-minded* fellows, dissembling and counterfeit saints.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxxiv.

SQUIRALITY, squirearchy.

I would effectually provide . . . . that such weight and influence be put thereby into the hands of the *squirality* of my kingdom, as should counterpoise what I perceive my nobility are now taking from them. —*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 98.

SQUIREAGE, landed, untitled gentry.

As prosperous at this moment as the English Peerage and *Squireage*. — *De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes*, p. 46.

SQUIREARCHICAL, pertaining to the squirearchy, or the rule and power exercised by the landed interest.

The question had been really local; viz. whether the Lansmere interest should or should not prevail over that of the *squirearchichal* families who had alone hitherto ventured to oppose it.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. I. ch. x.

SQUIREEN, a petty squire: an Irish term. See BUCKEEN.

Squireens are persons who, with good long leases or valuable farms, possess incomes from three to eight hundred a year, who keep a pack of hounds, take out a commission of the peace, sometimes before they can spell (as her ladyship said), and almost always before they know anything of law or justice.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. vii.

A small *squireen* cursed with six or seven hundreds a year of his own, never sent to school, college, or into the army, he had grown up in a narrow circle of *squireens* like himself.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. viii.

SQUIRELET, petty squire. Tennyson has *squlrcling ;* and in Ireland the word is *squireen*, q. v.

The iron may be a Scottish *squirelet*, full of gulosity and gigmanity : the magnet an English plebeian, and moving rag-and-dust mountain, coarse, proud, irascible, imperious: nevertheless behold how they embrace, and inseparably cleave to one another.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 56.

The family of Bodley belonged to that class of *squirelets* . . . of which Devonshire in the days of Elizabeth was very full.—*Fraser's Mag.*, May 1873, p. 647.

SQUIRESS, wife of a squire.

The one milliner's shop was full of fat *squiresses*, buying muslin ammunition.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. vii.

STABLER, horse-keeper.

Your horses must be sent to a *stabler's* (for the change-houses have no lodging for them), where they may feed voluptuously on straw only. — *Modern Account of Scotland*, 1670 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 141).

There came a man to the *stabler* (so they call the people at Edinburgh that take in horses to keep), and wanted to know if he could hear of any returned horses for England.—*Defoe, Col. Jack*, p. 240.

STAFF. To *arque from the staff to the corner* = to raise some other question than that under discussion.

He excepts against every word of this. First against the lineal succession, because none of these ancient bishops taught justification by faith alone. This is an argument *from the staff to the corner*. I speak of a succession of Holy Orders, and he of a succession of opinions.—*Bramhall*, ii. 94.

STAFF. To *have the better or worse end of the staff* = to be getting the best or worst of a matter.

A rief thyng it is to see feloes enough of the self same suite, which as often as thei see theim selfes to *haue the worse ende of the staffe* in their cause, doen make their recourse wholly vnto furious brallyng.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 340.

Miss Byron, I have had the *better end of the staff*, I believe?—*Richardson, Grandison*, ii. 122.

STAFF. To *set down or up one's staff* = to take up one's abode.

If Cleanthes open his shop he shall have customers; many a traveller there *sets down his staff*.—*Adams*, i. 185.

There are few men now at liberty near so wealthy as this gentleman who has done us the honour to *set up his staff* of rest in our house.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 370.

As the evening now came on, and the two pilgrims were much fatigued with their early rising and long walk, they thought it best *to set up their staff* at the public-house where they had preached.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. VIII. ch. x.

I did not think a wife was the stall where he would *set up his staff*.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 326 (1782).

STAFFLESS, without a staff. Fuller (*Worthies, Kent*) tells a story of a nobleman from whom Queen Elizabeth in anger snatched the white staff; and adds, "The Lord remained *Staff-lesse* almost a day" (i. 490).

STAFFORD LAW, violence; Lynch law: a play upon the name. Cf. BEDFORDSHIRE, SPILLSBURY, &c.

Among souldiers, *Stafford law*, martiall law, killing or hanging, is soon learned.—*Breton, Scholar and Souldier*, p. 29.

We have unlawfully erected marshall law, club law, *Stafford law*, and such lawless laws as make most for treason.—*Speech of Miles Corbet*, 1647 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 273).

STAG, to watch or dog (slang); metaphor from deer-stalking (?).

So you've been *stagging* this gentleman and me, and listening, have you?—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. v.

STAG.

Come, my little cub, do not scorn me because I go in *stag*, in buff: here's velvet too, thou seest I am worth thus much in bare velvet.—*Dekker, Satiromastix* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 141).

STAGE, to go by stage-coach.

He seasons pleasure with profit; he *stages* (if I may say so) into politicks, and rides post into business.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 546.

STAGEMAN, an actor.

Come foorth, you witts that vaunt the pompe of speach,
And striue to thunder from a *Stage-man's* throate.
T. Brabine, 1589 (*prefixed to Greene's Menaphon*).

STAGERITE, a jocose name for a stage-player.

Thou hast forgot how thou amblest in leather pilch by a play-wagon in the high-way, and took'st mad Jeronimo's part to get service among the mimicks; and when the *stagerites* banish'd thee into the Isle of Dogs, thou turn'dst ban-dog, villainous Guy, and ever since bitest.—*Dekker, Satiromastix*, (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 153).

STAGGING, speculating in an unscrupulous way.

If the Stock-Exchange and railway *stagging* . . . are not The World, what is?—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. ii.

The slipperiness, sir, of one *stagging* parson has set rolling this very avalanche.—*Ibid.*, ch. xii.

STAG-HORN. See extract.

With that plant which in our dale
We call *stag-horn* or fox's tail,
Their rusty hats they trim.
Wordsworth, Idle Shepherd-Boys.

STAIN, to excel; make poor by contrast.

O voice that doth the thrush in shrillness *stain*.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 358.

That Virgil's verse hath greater grace
In forrayne foote obtaynde
Than in his own, who whilst he lyued
Eche other poets *staynde*.
Googe, Epitaphe of Phayre.

STAIR, sedge; coarse grass. See Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary*, s. v. *Star-thack*.

Item in marisco potest dominus habere *stair* pro cooperturâ domorum.—*Taxation of Prebend of Ulskeff* (*Arch.*, i. 175).

STAIRY, ascending by stairs; graduated.

With wooden galleries in the church that they have, and *stayry* degrees of seats in them, they make as much roome to sit and heare as a newe west-end would have done.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 152).

STAKED, tethered.

His mind was so airy and volatile, he could not have kept his chamber, if he must needs be there, *staked* down purely to the drudgery of the law.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 15.

STALKOES. See extract.

Soft Simon had reduced himself to the lowest class of *stalkoes* or walking gentlemen, as they are termed; men who have nothing to do, and no fortune to support them, but who style themselves esquire.—*Miss Edgeworth, Rosanna*, ch. iii.

STALL, to forbear a debt for a time; to allow it to be paid by instalments.

That he might not be stuck on ground, he petition'd that his Majesty would *stall* his fine, and take it up, as his estate would bear it, by a thousand pounds a year.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 128.

STALL, to surfeit.

Mathematicks he moderately studieth to his great contentment; using it as a ballast for his soul, yet to fix it, not to *stall* it.—*Fuller, Holy State*, II. vii. 6.

Some men's speeches are like the high mountains in Ireland, having a durty bog in the top of them; the very ridge of them in high words having nothing of worth, but what rather *stalls* than delights the auditour.—*Ibid.*, III. xi. 8.

STALLER. See extract.

Tovy, a man of great wealth and authority, as being the King's *Staller* (that is, Standard-Bearer), first founded this Town.—*Fuller, Waltham Abbey*, p. 6.

STAMPEDE, a flight or rush: originally applied to a rush of horses or other animals seized with panic.

So all the people, Sheila learned that night, were going away from London; and soon she and her husband would join in the general *stampede* of the very last dwellers in town.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xviii.

STAMPERS, feet (slang).

Strike up, piper, a merry merry dance,
That we on our *stampers* may foot it and prance.—*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act I.

STANCE, stave or stanza, which Italian word is commoner than the French.

The Phœbades sing the first *Stance* of the second song.—*Chapman, Masque of Mid. Temple.*

STANCE, place; standpoint. In the extract from Gascoigne it seems to mean a standing quarrel.

Since I can do no better, I will set such a *staunce* between him and Pasiphalo that all this town shall not make them friends.—*Gascoigne, Supposes*, ii. 3.

He fetched a gambol upon one foot, and, turning to the left hand, failed not to carry his body perfectly round, just into its former *stance*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxxv.

The boy answered his invitation with the utmost confidence, and danced down from his *stance* with a galliard sort of step.—*—Scott, Kenilworth*, i. 184.

STANCHNESS, reserve.

His Majesty would not that you should press him for a note of his hand for secrecy and *stanchness*, . . . but only by word to refresh his memory of the faithful promises he hath made in that point to the king.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 157.

STANDARD, a standing bowl, or large drinking cup.

Frolic, my lords; let all the *standards* walk,
Ply it, till every man hath ta'en his load.
Greene, Looking Glass for London, p. 141.

STAND-FAR-OFF, a coarse stuff. N. has *stand-further-off* in the same sense, with quotation from Taylor, the water-poet.

False miracles, . . . like the stuffe called *Stand-farre-off*, must not have the beholder too near, lest the coursnesse thereof doth appeare.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. p. 332.

In my child-hood there was one [cloth] called *Stand-far-off* (the embleme of Hypocrisie), which seemed pretty at competent distance, but discovered its coarseness when nearer to the eye.—*Ibid., Worthies, Norwich.*

STANTY.

These precarious and poor Associatings of Ministers are but a setting up a *stanty* hedge, instead of a good quick-set or a brick-wall, for the fense of Christ's vineyard.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 438.

STANZO, stanza. In the second extract it = a song of more than one stanza; a stave.

Euerie *stanzo* they pen after dinner is full poynted with a stabbe.—*Nashe, Introd. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 15.

Hee . . . sung a *stanzo* to this effect.—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 25.

STAR. See extract.

Stella a stando dicitur. A *star, quasi* not stir, further than the orb carries it.—*Adams*, i. 455.

STARCHY, stiff; formal.

Nothing like these *starchy* doctors for vanity! It was as I thought; he cared much less for her portrait than his own.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xxii.

STAR-CLARK, an astronomer.

Sith the least star that we perceiue to shine
Aboue, disperst in th' arches crystalline
(If, at the least, *star-clarks* be credit worth),
Is eighteene times bigger than all the earth.
Sylvester, Third day, first weeke, 494.

STAR-DIVINE, an astronomer.

Nor can I see how th' earth and sea should feed
So many stars, whose greatnes doth exceed
So many times (if *Star-Diuines* say troth)
The greatnes of the earth and ocean both.
Sylvester, Fourth day, first weeke, 134.

STARE. *As like as he can stare* = extremely like.

His loving mother left him to my care,
Fine child, *as like his Dad as he could stare.*
Gay, The what d'ye call it, i. 1.

STAREE, a person stared at.

There was a wild oddity in her countenance which made one stare at her, and she was delighted to be stared at—especially by me—so we were mutually agreeable to each other—I as starer, and she as *staree*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. iii.

STARFULL, starry.

Melchisedec, God's sacred Minister,
And King of Salem, coms to greet him there,
Blessing his bliss, and thus with zealous cry
Deuotly pearc't Heav'n's *starfull* canopey.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 889.

STAR-GAZER, astronomer. The word is not now, I think, used in an honourable sense, but rather of an astrologer. North is speaking of Flamstead, the astronomer-royal.

His lordship received him with much familiarity, and encouraged him to come and see him often. . . . The *star-gazer* was not wanting to himself in that; and his lordship was extremely delighted with his accounts and observations about the planets.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 253.

STARING OF HAIR, hair on end. H. quotes the expression from Florio. The second extract is a translation of "*Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit.*"

His cap born up with *staring* of his hair.
Sackville, Induction, st. 34.

I was amaz'd, struck speechless, and my hair
On end upon my head did wildly *stare.*
Cotton's Montaigne, ch. xiv.

STARK, to stiffen.

Arise, if horror have not *stark'd* your limbs.—*Taylor, St. Clement's Eve*, v. 5.

STARK, naked. *Stark naked* is a common expression for entirely naked, from which, by a little confusion, Walpole, I suppose, derived his use of the word.

There is a court dress to be instituted (to thin the drawing-rooms), stiff-bodied gowns and bare shoulders. What dreadful discoveries will be made both on fat and lean! I recommend to you the idea of Mrs. C. when half-*stark*.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 346 (1762).

Madame du Deffand came to me the instant I arrived, and sat by me whilst I stripped and dressed myself; for, as she said, since she cannot see, there was no harm in my being *stark*.—*Ibid.*, iv. 25 (1775).

STARKEN, to stiffen.

There is a voice calls thee, but not to reign,
The voice of her thou fain would'st take to wife;
An excommunicated wretch she is
Ev'n now, and if thy lust of kingly power
Outbid thine other lusts, and *starken* thee
In grasping of that shadow of a sceptre
That still is left thee, 'tis a dying voice.
Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iv. 4.

STARRIFY, to mark with a star: the following occurs in a "description of a gallant horse."

Great foaming mouth, hot fuming nosthrill wide,
Of chestnut hair, his forehead *starryfi'd*.
Sylvester, Handie-Crafts, 413.

START, tail or handle.

For . . . mending ye *start* of ye sanctus bell ixd.—*Leverton, Churchwardens' Accounts*, 1512 (*Arch.*, xli. 344).

STARTFUL, easily startled; frightened. Affectation is the virgin referred to in the first extract.

Say, virgin, where dost thou delight to dwell?
With maids of honour, *startful* virgin?
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 174.

Stung with too keen a sympathy, the Maid
Brooded with moving lips, mute, *startful*, dark.—*Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.*

STATE, to keep state; to be difficult of access. Cf. "Our hostess keeps her state" (*Macbeth*, I. iv.). Fuller tells a story of a noble spendthrift who reformed, owing to the mortification he felt at being kept waiting a long time by an Alderman, who had made a great deal out of him. The historian adds,

I could wish that all Aldermen would *State* it on the like occasion, on condition their noble Debtors would but make so good use thereof.—*Fuller, Worthies, Sussex* (ii. 391).

Wolsey began to *state* it at York as high as ever.—*Ibid., Ch. Hist.*, V. ii. 4.

STATE, to establish; to settle.

"To receive the adoption of children" is to be *stated* in all that is good.—*Andrewes*, i. 57.

But the name "Lord" goeth yet further, not only to save us and set us free from danger, to deliver us from evil; but to *state* us in as good and better condition than we forfeited by our fall.—*Ibid.*, i. 79.

STATESMAN, a North-country name for a small land-owner or yeoman.

The old Westmoreland *statesman* (for such he was) joined the group. . . . The Westmoreland yeoman and farmer was too substantial a customer to be refused.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. xxvii.

STATISTIC, statistician. R., who has *statistic* and *statistical*, says, "Statistick (Fr. *statisque*) is a word for which we are said to be indebted to a living writer. Statisticks is applied to everything that pertains to a state — its population, soil, produce, &c." He only illustrates the word *statistical*, and that with an extract from Knox's sermons. The earliest, and indeed the only example of *statistician* in L. is from Hallam's *Middle Ages*.

Henley said you were the best *statistic* in Europe.—*Southey*, 1804 (*Mem. of Taylor of Norwich*, i. 508).

STATIZE, to meddle in state affairs.

Secular . . . mysteries are for the knowledge of *statizing* Jesuits.—*Adams*, ii. 168.

STATUELESS, without a statue.

The *drapeau blanc* is floating from the *statueless* column.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xix.

STATUIZE, to commemorate by a statue.

James II. did also *statuize* himself in copper.—*Misson, Travels in Eng.*, p. 309.

STATUTE-LACE.

Master lawyer, pity me; for surely, sir, I was fain to lay my wife's best gown to pawn for your fees: when I looked upon it, sir, and saw how handsomely it was daubed with *statute-lace*, . . . I fell on weeping.—*Greene, Looking Glass for London*, p. 124.

STAY-AT-HOME, one who keeps at home; a house-dove: used also adjectivally.

A talking pretty young woman like Miss Crawford is always pleasant society to an

indolent, *stay-at-home* man. — *Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. v.

Go forth to find us *stay-at-homes* new markets for our ware.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xv.

"Cold!" said her father, "what do ye *stay-at-homes* know about cold?"—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. ix.

STEADABLE, serviceable. See another extract from the same writer *s. v.* PROMOVAL.

I have succoured and supplied him with men, money, friendship, and counsel, upon any occasion wherein I could be *steadable* for the improvement of his good. — *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxviii.

STEADY, a stithy or anvil. See STIDDY.

Job saith, *Stetit cor ejus sicut incus:* His heart stood as a *steady*.—*Jewel*, i. 523.

STEEDYOKES, reins. Hector is described as appearing to Æneas in a vision, "Harryed in *steedyocks* as of earst" (*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 279).

STEEPFUL, steep.

Anon he stalks about a *steepful* rock.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 828.

STEEPISH, rather steep.

I was suddenly, upon turning the corner of a *steepish* downy field, in the midst of a retired little village.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xxv.

STEEPLE-FAIR. N. gives this as "a fair at which servants were hired." In the extracts it is applied to the simoniacal mart.

Thou servile fool, why couldst thou not repair
To buy a benefice at *steeple-fair?*
Hall, Satires, II. v. 8.

Are not you the young drover of livings Academico told me of that haunts *steeple-fairs?—Return from Parnassus*, iv. 2 (1606).

STEEPLE-HUNTING, steeple-chasing, which more usual form is in L.

I have known few creatures whom it was more wasteful to send forth with the bridle thrown up, and to set to *steeple-hunting*, instead of running on highways. — *Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. v.

STEERLING, a young steer or bullock.

To get thy *steerling*, once again
I'll play thee such another strain.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 261.

STELLISCRIPT, that which is written in the stars.

One important rule is to be observed in perusing this great *stelliscript*. He who desires to learn what good they prefigure must read them from West to East; but if he would be forewarned of evil, he must read from North to West; in either case beginning with the stars that are most vertical to him. —*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xcv.

STEM, to foul; knock against.

Like two great caraques in a foul sea, they never met in counsel but they *stemmed* one another.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 132.

STEMLY, well-grown (?).

Then followed them Detraction and Deceite;
Sym Swash did beare a buckler for the first,
False Witnesse was the seconde *stemly* page.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, p. 51.

STENCHFUL, full of bad smells.

The thick and foggy air of this sinful world, as the smoke and *stenchful* mists over some populous cities, can soon sully the soul. —*Adams*, ii. 56.

STENOGRAPH, a writing in short-hand.

I saw the reporters' room, in which they redact their hasty *stenographs*. — *Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. xv.

STENTORIOUS, loud; like the voice of Stentor.

They will remember the loudness of his *stentorious* voice.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. iv. 64.

STERCORATED, dunged or manured.

It savoured of the earth, he said, if not of something worse, to have a man's mind always grovelling in mould, *stercorated* or *unstercorated*.—*Scott, Pirate*, i. 58.

STEREOMETRY, measurement of solid bodies.

It is an easie matter to rectifie weights, &c., to cast up all, and resolve bodies by Algebra, *Stereometry*. — *Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 67.

STERNELESSE, rudderless.

The prime of youth whose greene vnmellowde yeares
With hoysed head doth checke the loftie skies,
And settes vp sayle, and *sternelesse* ship ysteares,
With winde and waue at pleasure sure it flies.—*Gosson*, p. 76.

STERNFULLY, sternly. See extract *s. v.* FLAIL.

STERNHOLDIANISM, prosaicism: the reference of course is to Sternhold, the old translator of the Psalms. The extract is from *Robberds's Memoir of Taylor of Norwich*, i. 99.

There is scarcely so nice a line to distinguish as that which divides true simplicity from flatness and *Sternholdianism* (if I may be allowed to coin a word).—*Sir W. Scott*, 1797.

STERT, start: in the extract it means distance.

Indeede he dwelleth hence a good *stert* I confesse,
But yet a quicke messanger might twice since, as I gesse,
Haue gone and come againe.
Udal, Roister Doister, iv. 5.

STERTOROUS, breathing heavily. Sterling (see extract *s. v.* ENVIRONMENT) classes this among the words in *Sartor Resartus* "without any authority." It is not uncommon now, but it does not appear in R., and Carlyle is the earliest authority for it in L.

That hum, I say, like the *stertorous*, unquiet slumber of sick life, is heard in Heaven. — *Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. iii.

STETHOSCOPE, to examine the chest by the aid of the instrument so called.

You wish me to submit to be *stethoscoped*. —*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. I. ch. xvi.

STEVEDORE, one who stows goods in a ship's hold (Span. *estivador*).

The Scandinavian fancied himself surrounded by Trolls, a kind of goblin men with vast power of work and skilful production—divine *stevedores*, carpenters, reapers, smiths, and masons.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. v.

STEWED, belonging to the stews.

O Aristippus, thou art a greate medler with this woman, beyng a *stewed* strumpette. — *Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 66.

STICK, a lot of twenty-five eels.

A bind of eels consists of ten *sticks*, and every *stick* of twenty-five eels. — *Archæol.*, xv. 357 (1806).

STICK, a dull or stupid person.

"You . . . will go and marry, I know you will, some *stick* of a rival." . . "I hope I shall never marry a *stick*."—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. xx.

I was surprised to see Sir Henry such a *stick*; luckily the strength of the piece did not depend upon him.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xiii.

The poor old *stick* used to cry out, "Oh you villains childs," and then we sermonised her on the presumption of attempting to teach such clever blades as we were, when she was herself so ignorant.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

STICK. To *cut one's stick* is a slang expression = to run away. See quotations *s. vv.* CHALKS, RAT.

All which remained for a decayed poet was respectfully to *cut his stick*, and retire. —*De Quincey, Roman Meals.*

STICK AND STONE, completely; root and branch. Cf. STOCK AND BLOCK. *Stick* is also used by itself in this way.

So in fine were thei beaten doune, their citee taken, spoiled, and destroied bothe *sticke and stone*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 215.

We brake down the pier of the haven of Perth, and burnt every *stick* of it.—*Expedition in Scotland*, 1544 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 120).

And this it was she swore, never to marry
But such an one whose mighty arm could carry
(As meaning me, for I am such a one)
Her bodily away through *stick and stone*.
Beaum. and Fl., Knt. of B. Pestle, ii. 1.

For troops, like Richmond, that on valour feast,
May, like wild meteors, pour into mine east,
And leave my palace neither *stick nor stone*.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 90.

STICK-IN-THE-MUD, a slow fellow or bungler.

This rusty-coloured one is that respectable old *stick-in-the-mud*, Nicias. — *Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. x.

STICKLE-HAIRED, rough-haired.

Their dogs . . that serue for that purpose are *stickle-haired*, and not vnlike to the Irish grayhounds.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 76.

STICKS AND STAVES. To *go to sticks and staves* = to go to pieces; be ruined. Cf. NOGGIN-STAVES. To *beat all to sticks* = to completely surpass.

She married a Highland drover or tacksman, I can't tell which, and they went all to *sticks and staves*.—*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, i. 95.

Many ladies in Strasburg were beautiful, still
They were *beat all to sticks* by the lovely Odille.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*St. Odille*).

STICK THE POINT, to settle the matter. Fuller, after quoting a joint opinion from Cotton, Selden, Spelman, and Camden, adds,

This quaternion of subscribers have *stick'n the point* dead with me that all antient English monks were Benedictines.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. p. 268.

STIDDY, a forge; a stithy. See STEADY.

Their habergions like *stiddies* stithe they baire.—*Hudson's Judith*, iii. 225.

James Yorke, a blacksmith, . . . is a servant as well of Apollo as Vulcan, turning his *stiddy* into a study. — *Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln* (ii. 24).

STIFF. To *do a bit of stiff* = to accept or cash a bill—paper representing money, as a promissory bill, &c., is

called *stiff*, as distinguished from cash which is hard.

I wish you'd *do me a bit of stiff*, and just tell your father if I may overdraw my account I'll vote with him.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. vi.

STIFF, to be stiff; to persevere.

But Dido affrighted *stift* also in her obstinat onset.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 690.

STIFF-GIRT, obstinate.

He, *stiffe-girt* and inexorable, went with a short turn out of the Church.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 246.

STIFFLER, stickler.

The drift was, as I judged, for Dethick to continue such *stifflers* in the College of his pupils, to win him in time by hook or crook the master's room.—*Abp. Parker*, p. 252.

STILE. To *help over a stile, or a lame dog over a stile* = to help over a difficulty.

But for this horrid murder vile
None did him prosecute.
His old friend *helped him o'er the stile;*
With Satan who'd dispute?
Prior, The Viceroy.

Lady Sm. The girl's well enough, if she had but another nose.

Miss. O, Madam, I know I shall always have your good word; you love to *help a lame dog over the stile.—Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

I can show my money, pay my way, eat my dinner, kill my trout, hunt my hounds, *help a lame dog over a stile* (which was Mark's phrase for doing a generous thing), and thank God for all.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxv.

STILTIFY, to heighten as on stilts.

Skinny dwarfs ye are, cushioned and *stiltified* into great fat giants.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lxv.

STIMULATIVE, a stimulant; an incentive.

Then there are so many *stimulatives* to such a spirit as mine in this affair, besides love.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 225.

STINCH, to stanch.

First, the blood must bee *stinched*, and howe was that done?—*Breton, Miseries of Mauillia*, p. 39.

STIPENDIATE, to pay.

All the sciences are taught in the vulgar French by professors *stipendiated* by the greate Cardinal.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Sept. 14, 1644.

STIRE. See quotation.

The Athenæum critic plays the master with me, and tops his part. "It is clear," he says, "from every page of this book that the author does not, in vulgar parlance, think small beer of himself." . . . I am more inclined, as my master insinuates, to think strong beer of myself, crww, Burton, Audit ale, old October, what in his parlance used to be called stingo or . . . *stire*, cokaghee or foxwhelp, a beverage as much better than champagne as it is honester, wholesomer, and cheaper. Or Perry, the Teignton Squash. These are right old English liquors, and I like them all.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xvi.

STIRLESS, motionless.

Voiceless and viewless, *stirless* and wordless, he kept his station behind the pile of flowers.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxix.

STITCH. To *go a good stitch* = to go a good way; to *go thorough stitch, i. e.* (in modern slang) the whole hog, is a common expression in our old writers.

I promise you, said he, you have gone a good *stitch:* you may well be aweary; sit down.—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, ii. 148.

STITHY-MAN, a smith.

The subtle *stithy-man* that lived whilere.
Hall, Satires, II. i. 44.

STIVE. The usual meaning of this word is to cram or stuff, but H. gives as one of its significations, "To walk energetically (*North*). Mr. Hunter says, to walk with affected stateliness." But perhaps in the extract *stive* is a slip of the pen or of the press for *stie*.

This Saint of Falconers [S. Tibba] doth *stive* so high into the air that my industry can not dive home after the same.—*Fuller, Worthies, Rutland* (ii. 242).

STOCK AND BLOCK, everything: in the original, *sors et usura*, capital and interest. Cf. STICK AND STONE.

Before I came home I lost all, *stock and block.—Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 181.

STOCK-BLIND, blind as a stock; stone-blind.

True lovers are blind, *stock-blind.—Wycherley, Country Wife*, ii. 1.

STOCKFATHER, progenitor.

These [Veneticæ] Strabo supposeth to have been the founders and *stockfathers* of the Venetians.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 231.

STOCKINET, some material of which pantaloons were formerly made.

The tall gentleman in the *stockinet* pantaloons played billiards with uncommon skill. —*Th. Hook, The Sutherlands.*

Do we crowd to see Mr. Macready in the

new tragedy, or Mademoiselle Elssler in her last new ballet, and flesh-coloured *stockinnet* pantaloons, out of a pure love of abstract poetry and beauty?—*Thackeray, Paris Sketch Book*, ch. xvi.

STOCKINGER, a stocking-weaver.

The robust rural Saxon degenerates in the mills to the Leicester *stockinger*.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. x.

Some of our labourers and *stockingers* as used never to come to church, come to the cottage.—*G. Eliot, Amos Barton*, ch. i.

STOCKING-FEET, without shoes on: the phrase is not peculiar to Scotland. *Stockin'-feetings* is given in Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary*.

Binnie found the Colonel in his sitting-room, arrayed in what are called in Scotland his *stocking-feet*.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. viii.

STOCKINGLESS, without stockings.

They were all slip-shoed, *stockingless* some, only under-petticoated all.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 156.

STOCKS. To have something *on the stocks*, i. e. in preparation; a metaphor taken from ship-building.

I am told Mr. Dryden has something of this nature new *upon the stocks*.—*T. Brown, Works*, iv. 42.

STOCKY. H. gives the word as meaning "stout," with a quotation from Addison; but in the first extract it means stumpy, and in the second, headstrong.

It is the fault of their forms that they grow *stocky*, and the women have that disadvantage—few tall slender figures of flowing shape, but stunted and thick-set persons.—*Emerson, Eng. Traits*, ch. iv.

He was a boy whom Mrs. Hackit in a severe mood had pronounced *stocky* (a word that etymologically, in all probability, conveys some allusion to an instrument of punishment for the refractory); but seeing him thus subdued into goodness, she smiled at him.—*G. Eliot, Amos Barton*, ch. v.

STOGGED, set fast in the mire. The first quotation is the motto to ch. v. of Kingsley's *Westward Ho*.

It was among the ways of good Queen Bess,
Who ruled as well as ever mortal can, sir,
When she was *stogged* and the country in a mess
She was wont to send for a Devon man, sir.
West Country Song.

They'll . . . be *stogged* till the day of judgment; there are bogs in the bottom twenty feet deep.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. v.

STOKER, one who attends to the fire in an engine-room, &c. The only example in R. and L. is from Green's poem, *The Spleen* (1754). Noble wrote towards the end of the last century, but he seems to have met with the word in some seventeenth-century authority.

John Okey Esq.'s origin was very obscure; the only account of him before the civil war broke out is that he was first a drayman, then a *stoaker* in a brew-house at Islington.—*Mark Noble, Lives of the Regicides*, ii. 104.

STOMACH, to encourage.

When He had *stomached* them by the Holy Ghost to shoot forth His word without fear, He went forward with them by His grace, conquering in them the prince of this world.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 313.

STOMACH-TIMBER, food. Prior's lines are—

The strength of every other member
Is founded on your *belly-timber*.

In Combe's time, it may be presumed, belly had come to be reckoned a coarse word.

As Prior tells, a clever poet, . . .
The main strength of every member
Depends upon the *stomach-timber*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. vii.

STOMP, to stump: antiquated spelling adopted in extract through stress of rhyme.

And then will the flaxen-wigged image
Be carried in pomp
Thro' the plain, while in gallant procession
The priests mean to *stomp*.
Browning, Englishman in Italy.

STONE. To *take a stone up in the ear* = to become a prostitute.

My spouse, alas! must flaunt in silks no more,
Pray heav'n for sustenance she turn not whore;
And daughter Betty too, in time, I fear,
Will learn to *take a stone up in her ear*.
T. Brown, Works, i. 60.

Madam, I much rejoice to hear
You'll *take a stone up in your ear*;
For I'm a frail transgressor too.
Ibid., ii. 92.

STONE-DEAD, quite dead.

For the contagion was so violent
(The wil of Heau'n ordaining so the same)
As often strook *stone-ded* incontinent.
Davies, Humour's Heauen on Earth, p. 47.

STONE-JUG, thieves' slang for a prison. See quotation *s. v.* MILL. The Gr. κέραμος had the same double meaning. "*Stone doublet*" is Urquhart's translation of the Fr. "*prison*" in *Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xii.

"Six weeks and labour," replied the elder girl, with a flaunting laugh; "and that's better than the *stone jug* anyhow."—*Sketches by Boz* (*Prisoners' Van*).

I will sell the bed from under your wife's back, and send you to the *stone-jug*.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. lxxxii.

STONE-PRIEST, a lascivious priest. So *stone-horse* = a stallion.

But ne'er hereafter let me take you
With wanton love-tricks, lest I make you
Example to all *stone-priests* ever,
To deal with other men's loves never.
Grim the Collier, Act V.

The villainous vicar is abroad in the chase this dark night: the *stone-priest* steals more venison than half the county.—*Merry Devil of Edmonton* (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, xi. 155).

STONE-STILL, still as a stone: *stock-still* is commoner.

The Remora fixing her feeble horn
Into the tempest-beating vessel's stern,
Stayes her *stone-still*.
Sylvester, Fifth day, first week, 434.

Loue will
Part of the way be mett, or sitt *stone-still*.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 451.

STONIFIED, petrified.

Wilkes of stone, a shell-fish *stonified*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 363, margin.

STOOL, root.

Vines shoot strongly from the *stool*, and are not easily eradicated.—*Archæol.*, iii. 91 (1775).

STOOL, to shoot out.

I worked very hard in the copse of young ash with my bill-hook and a shearing-knife, cutting out the saplings where they *stooled* too close together.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxviii.

STOOP, a pillar.

You glorious martyrs, you illustrious *stoops*,
That once were cloistered in your fleshly coops
As fast as I, what rhet'ric had your tongues?
Quarles, Emblems, v. 10.

Dalhousie of an old descent,
My chief, my *stoup*, my ornament.
Allan Ramsay.

STOOP. To *give the stoop* = to yield; to knock under.

O that a king should *give the stoop* to such as these.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 186.

STOP. Stop-hounds were dogs trained to hunt slowly, and to stop as soon as the huntsman threw down his pole. The meaning of the extract seems to be that if any Christians show zeal, the rest try to restrain him.

Do we think He ever will digest us in the temper we are in, which (to confess the truth of the fashionable Christian), what is it but a state of neutrality, indifferency, or such a mediocrity as will just serve the time, satisfy law, or stand with reputation of neighbours? Beyond which, if any step a little forward, do not the rest *hunt upon the stop?*—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 91.

STOP-GAME, the end of the game (?); a conclusion.

No violence and injustice can be proper to usher in true Christian Religion and Reformation: these methods have made them so stunted and ricketly that they are come to a *stop-game*.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 566.

STOP-GAP, something that answers a temporary purpose.

A bit of ink and paper, which has long been an innocent wrapping or *stop-gap*, may at last be laid open under the one pair of eyes which have knowledge enough to turn it into the opening of a catastrophe.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xli..

STOPPERLESS, without stoppers.

The *stopperless* cruets on the spindle-shanked sideboard were in a miserably dejected state.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxii.

STOPPLE, to cork up: the Dicts. only give the substantive.

A man, once young, who lived retired
As hermit could have well desired,
His hours of study closed at last,
And finish'd his concise repast,
Stoppled his cruise, replaced his book
Within its customary nook.
Cowper, Moralizer Corrected.

STOP-SHIP, the fish remora.

O *Stop-ship* say, say how thou can'st oppose
Thyselfe alone against so many foes?
O tell vs where thou do'ost thine anchors hide,
Whence thou resistest sayls, owers, wind, and tide?
Sylvester, Fifth day, first weeke, 444.

STORIES-MAN, authority for a story. Fuller, quoting a Mr. Parker for some assertion, says, "I tell you my story and my *stories-man*."—*Worthies, Huntingdon* (i. 469).

STORM, to take by assault. The extract refers this use of the word to the time of the Great Rebellion; the earliest instance in the Dicts. is from Dryden.

We have brought those exotic words *plundring* and *storming*, and that once abominable word *excise*, to be now familiar among them.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 37.

STORMLESS, calm; without a storm.

Our waking thoughts
Suffer a *stormless* shipwreck in the pools
Of sullen slumber, and arise again
Disjointed.—*Tennyson, Harold*, v. 1.

STOT, to stump or tramp.

They *stotted* along side by side.—*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, ii. 367.

STOTER, to stumble; here perhaps = to have foot-rot.

He'd tell what bullock's fate was tragick
So right, some thought he dealt in magick;
And as well knew, by wisdom outward,
What ox must fall, or sheep be *stotered*.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, canto 1.

STOTHE STONES. H. gives "*stothe*, a post or upright of a wall."

ii alter stones for *stothe stones*.—*Leverton Churchwarden's Accounts*, 1566 (*Archæol.*, xli. 364).

STOUNDING, crushing; stunning.

Your wrath, weak boy? Tremble at mine, unless
Retraction follow close upon the heels
Of that late *stounding* insult.
Keats, Otho the Great, iv. 2.

STOUPH, hot bath (Ital. *stufa*). Cf. STUPLE.

It was nothing else but a *Stouph* or hote house begunne by the Romanes, who . . . used Bathes exceeding much.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 681.

STOUT, strong beer. R. illustrates from Somerville, and L. from a poem of Swift's written in 1720. In an edition of Swift 1744 the editor appends a note, "cant word for strong beer." It was in use, however, towards the end of the previous century.

The genius of the land throughout
Being much like a large bowl of *stout*.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, canto 1.

STOUTISH, rather fat or stout.

At the bottom of the room sat a *stoutish* man of about forty.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Parlour Orator*).

STOVEING, a term in sailmaking, to signify the heating of the bolt-ropes, so as to make them pliable.

Light upon some Dutchmen, with whom we had good discourse touching *stoveing*, and making of cables.—*Pepys*, Feb. 13, 1664-65.

STOWAWAY, one who hides or stows himself away in a vessel, and does not appear until she is on her voyage, so as to obtain a free passage.

The large number of *stowaways* who arrive at Liverpool in Atlantic steamers give some notion of the bad times prevalent in New York. Two of these *stowaways* were taken before the local magistrates last week, and fined £5 and costs each, with the alternative of two months' hard labour.—*Leeds Mercury*, Oct. 23, 1877.

STRAIGHT-HEARTED, narrow-hearted: should be spelt *strait-hearted*.

Another is sordid, unmerciful (here Trim waved his right hand), a *straight-hearted*, selfish wretch, incapable either of private friendship or public spirit.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, ii. 47.

STRAIN, to distrain.

They are so very fierce that they will *strain* every third day, till they have the £800 and the use; and as they order the matter, every *straining* comes to twenty pound with charges and fees.—*Letter*, A.D. 1650, *in Whitaker's Hist. of Craven*, p. 303.

STRAIT-HANDED, niggardly; close-fisted. R. and L. have *strait-handedness*, with quotation from Bp. Hall.

If you are *strait-handed* the lawyer becomes resty, he will not stir.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 528.

STRAKE, bushel: more commonly *strike*.

Come, Ruose, Ruose, I sold fifty *strake* of barley to-day in half this time.—*Farquhar, Recruiting Officer*, Act II.

STRAMASH, a row or disturbance: a Scotch expression, but adopted by English writers.

Then more calling and bawling, and squalling and falling.
Oh, what a fearful *stramash* they 're all in!
Ingoldsby Legends (*House-warming*).

Last year at Oxford, I and three other University men, three Pauls and a Brazenose, had a noble *stramash* on Folly Bridge. That is the last fighting I have seen.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xxxvi.

STRANGULATE, to strangle.

Creepers of literature, who suck their food, like the ivy, from what they *strangulate* and kill.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter vii.

STRANGURIAN, strangury.

Here thou shrinkest to think of the gout, colic, stone, or *strangurian*.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 60.

STRAPPER, a tall, large person.

"You who are light and little can soon recover; but I who am a gross man might suffer severely." . . Poor Lady Ladd, who is quite a *strapper*, made no answer, but she was not offended.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 125.

"She's a rare one, is she not, Jane?" "Yes, sir." "A *strapper*, a real *strapper*, big, brown, and buxom."—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xx.

STRATAGEMATIC, pertaining to stratagem: *stratagemical* is used by Swift.

Of this sorte of phantasie are all good poets, notable captaines *stratagematique*, all cunning artificers and engineers.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. I. ch. viii.

STRAVAGANT, extravagant. See extract *s. v.* SHOWFULLY.

STRAW. A woman in childbed is said to be *in the straw;* no doubt for the reason implied by Fuller, though the extract from Burgoyne suggests another.

Our English plain Proverb *de Puerperis*, "they are *in the straw*," shows Feather-Beds to be of no ancient use among the common sort of our nation.—*Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln.*

Mrs. Blandish. You take care to send to all the lying-in ladies?

Prompt. At their doors, madam, before the first load of *straw*. (Reading his memorandum, as he goes out.) Ladies *in the straw*, ministers, &c.—*Burgoyne, The Heiress*, I. i.

Although, by the vulgar popular saw,
All mothers are said to be *in the straw*,
Some children are born in clover.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

STRAW. A *man of straw* = one of no substance; like an effigy stuffed with straw; so also a *face of straw*.

I will not be your drudge by day, to squire your wife about, and be your *man of straw* or scarecrow only to pies and jays that would be nibbling at your forbidden fruit.—*Wycherley, Country Wife*, iv. 3.

Off drops the vizor, and a *face of straw* appears.—*North, Examen*, p. 508.

All those, however, were *men of straw* with me.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 387.

STRAW. To *lay a straw* = to pause; perhaps the idea is that of marking the place in a book.

But *lay a straw* here, for in a trifling matter others as well as myselfe may thinke these notes sufficient, if not superfluous.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 141.

STRAW. To *break a straw* = to quarrel.

"I prophecie (quoth he) that Plato and Dionysius wil erre many daies to an ende *breake a strawe* betwene them." For he had alredie perceiued the king now a good while to keepe his mynde secrete, and to dissemble his angre and displeasure conceiued against Plato.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 68.

STRAWFORK, pitchfork. Among "husbandlie furniture" Tusser reckons

Flaile, *strawforke*, and rake, with a fan that is strong.—*Husbandrie*, p. 35.

STRAWS. *My eyes draw straws* = I am very sleepy. Children are sometimes told towards bedtime that they have dust in their eyes, or that the dustman is coming.

Lady Ans. I'm sure 'tis time for all honest folks to go to bed.

Miss. Indeed my eyes *draw straws*. (She's almost asleep.)

Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. iii.).

Their eyelids did not once *pick straws*,
And wink and sink away;
No, no, they were as brisk as bees.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 213.

STREAK. H., *s. v. streek*, says "streeked measure is exact measure." Corn was said to be streeked when a flat piece of wood was passed over the top of the measure containing it.

Clench. The squire is a fine gentleman.

Med. He is more,
A gentleman and a half, almost a knight,
Within zix inches; that is his true measure.

Clench. Zure you can gage 'uu?

Med. To a *streak* or less.
Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 2.

STREAMINESS, streaming or trailing.

We have to inquire what form or degree of *streaminess* . . . might be expected among the 1500 stars.—*Proctor, The Universe and coming Transits*, p. 22 (1874).

STREAMLING, a small stream.

In two square creases of vnequall sises
To turn two yron *streamlings* he devises.
Sylvester, Handie Crafts, 515.

A thousand *streamlings* that n'er saw the Sun,
With tribute siluer to his seruice run.
Ibid., The Captaines, 118.

STRENUITY, strenuousness; energy.

And thus, unlike affects
Bred like *strenuity* in both.
Chapman, Iliad, xv. 649.

STRESS, a distress; a levy for rent or taxes, &c.

We must offer it as it were a *gift*, voluntarily, willingly, cheerfully, . . . though Hophni had no flesh-hook, though Cæsar had no Publican to take a *stress*.—*Andrewes*, v. 135.

STRIKE, to give the last ploughing before the seed is sown.

To harrow the rydgis er euer ye *strike*,
Is one peece of husbandrie Suffolk doth like.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 39.

STRIKE, to creak.

The closet door *striked* as it uses to do, both at her coming in and going out. — *Aubrey, Misc.*, p. 83.

STRIP, to outstrip.

Alate we ran the deer, and through the lawnds
Stripp'd with our nags the lofty frolic bucks.
Greene, Friar Bacon, I. i.

STRIP, to milk very closely.

Kester's first opportunity of favouring Kinraid's suit consisted in being as long as possible over his milking; so never were cows that required such *stripping*, or were expected to yield such afterings, as Black Nell and Daisy that night.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xv.

STROAKINGS, the last milk drawn from a cow.

The cook entertained me with choice bits, the dairy-maid with *stroakings*. — *Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xl.

STROAM, to stride.

He, ejaculating blessings upon his parents, and calling for just vengeance upon himself, *stroamed* up and down the room. — *Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. III. ch. x.

STRODLE, to straddle.

Then Apollyon *strodled* quite over the whole breadth of the way. — *Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. i. p. 98.

STROKE, appetite.

Lady Ans. God bless you, Colonel, you have a good *stroak* with you.
Col. O, Madam, formerly I could eat all, but now I leave nothing.
Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. ii.).

STROYAL, waste-all; spendthrift.

A giddie braine maister, and *stroyal* his knaue,
Brings ruling to ruine, and thrift to his graue.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 21.

STRUMMEL, cant term for straw, *q. v.*

The bantling's born; the doxy's in the *strummel*, laid by an Autumn mort of their own crew that served for midwife.—*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act II.

STRUMPETOCRACY, the rule of strumpets; and so the strumpets exercising that rule.

The *strumpetocracy* sits at its ease, in high-cushioned lordliness.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 80.

STUB is defined in Peacock's *Manley and Corringham Glossary* "a horse-shoe nail."

Every blacksmith's shop rung with the rhythmical clang of busy hammers, beating out old iron such as horseshoes, nails, or *stubs*, into the great harpoons.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xvi.

STUCK-UP, conceited. In the first extract the word is used in two senses.

"He's a nasty *stuck-up* monkey, that's what I consider him," said Mrs. Squeers, reverting to Nicholas. "Supposing he is," said Squeers, "he's as well *stuck up* in our schoolroom as anywhere else."—*Dickens, N. Nickleby*, ch. ix.

Them *stuck-up* ways may do with the Church folks as can't help themselves, but they'll never do with us Dissenters.—*Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel*, ch. i.

STUD AND MUD. "*Stud and mud walling*, building without bricks or stones, with posts and wattles, or laths daubed over with road-muck" (Peacock, *Manley and Corringham Glossary*).

The buildings erected then were either of whole logs, or of timber uprights wattled, such as at this very day in the North is called *stud and mud*.—*Archæol.*, ix. 111 (1789).

STUDDING, unsteady.

Elder, asp, and salowe, eyther for theyr wekenes or lyghtenesse, make holow, starting, *studding*, gaddynge shaftes. — *Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 125.

STUDDLE.

I'll tell you what, G., said I, some rascal's been *studdling* the water; look at the tail of that weed there, all turned up and tangled.—*C. Kingsley*, 1852 (*Life*, i. 273).

STUDENTRY, body of students.

"If I take in gold, I pay in iron," answered Wulf, drawing half out of its sheath the huge broad blade, at the ominous brown stains of which the *studentry* recoiled. — *Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. xvi.

STUDIED, instructed.

Can it stand with any Christian sense, or reason of State and true Religion, to exclude those men, beyond any, from all publick Councils of Church and State, who are most in God's and Christ's stead, best *studied* and acquainted with the Divine Will?—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 643.

The State of Avignion, . . . lying as it did within the limits of Provence, and being visited with such of the French Preachers as *had been studied* at Geneva, the people generally became inclined unto Calvin's doctrines. —*Heylin's Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 54.

STUFF, money.

Has she got the *stuff*, Mr. Fag? Is she rich, hey?—*Sheridan, Rivals*, I. i.

STUFFING, *padding* is the term now more generally used.

If these topics be insufficient habitually to supply what compositors call the requisite

stuffing, . . . recourse is to be had to reviews, magazines, and journals of celebrity for amusive anecdotes.—*W. Taylor*, 1802 (*Robberds's Mem.*, i. 425).

STUGGY, thick-set: a Devonshire word.

Like enough we could meet them man for man (if we chose all around the crown and the skirts of Exmoor), and show them what a cross-buttock means, because we are so *stuggy*; but in regard of stature, comeliness, and bearing, no woman would look twice at us.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. v.

STUMP, to pay—usually with "up" annexed; to pay on the stump or nail (?): money is called *stumpy*.

Why don't you ask your old governor to *stump* up?—*Sketches by Boz* (*Watkins Tottle*).

Only a pound! it's only the price
Of hearing a concert once or twice;
It's only the fee
You might give Mr. C.,
And after all not hear his advice;
But common prudence would bid you *stump* it,
For not to enlarge,
It's the regular charge
At a Fancy Fair for a penny trumpet.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

STUMPLING, little stump.

No poet's rage shall root our stumps and *stumplings*.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 146.

STUMPY, money; that which is paid down on the nail or stump (slang). See extract *s. v.* SPANISH.

Reduced to despair, they ransomed themselves by the payment of sixpence a head, or, to adopt his own figurative expression in all its native beauty, "till they was reg'larly done over, and *forked out the stumpy*."—*Sketches by Boz* (*The First Cabdriver*).

Down with the *stumpy*; a tizzy for a pot of half-and-half.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. ii.

STUMPY, short and stout; in the second quotation it means, worn to the stump.

His knock at the door was answered by a *stumpy* boy.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Mr. Minns*).

Nothing else indicated that this ground-floor chamber was an office, except a huge black inkstand, in which stood a *stumpy* pen, richly crusted with ink at the nib.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. i.

STUPENT, stupefied.

The human mind stands *stupent*; ejaculates the wish that such gulf of falsehood would close itself, before general delirium supervene.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. ii., note.

STUPLE, a hot bath. Cf. STOUPH.

Vitruvius . . . saith, *Volvebant hypocausta vaporem*, that is, the *stuples* did send away a waulming hote vapour.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 681.

STUPRE, rape.

What *is* adultery? The unlawful company of man and woman. . . . To that pertaineth *stupre*, incest, fornication, and like abominations.—*Becon*, iii. 611.

STY, to pig together, *q. v.* Shakespeare (*Temp.* i. 2) has *sty* = to shut up as in a sty.

What miry wallowers the generality of men of our class are in themselves, and constantly trough and *sty* with.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 168.

STYAN, a pimple in the eye-lid, usually called a *sty*, q. v. in N.

I know that a *styan*, as it is called, upon the eyelid could be easily reduced, though not instantaneously, by the slight application of any golden trinket.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 72.

STYLET, a pointed iron instrument or weapon; a stiletto.

Himself has past
His *stylet* through my back.
Browning, In a Gondola.

At first the strong hieroglyphics graven as with iron *stylet* on his brow, round his eyes, beside his mouth, puzzled, and baffled instinct.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xx.

STYLISH, fashionable, having a good air or style.

Did you ever see her? a smart, *stylish* girl, they say, but not handsome.—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxx.

The hue of her dress was black too, but its fashion was so different from her sister's,—so much more flowing and becoming—it looked as *stylish* as the other looked puritanical.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

STYLISHNESS, fashionableness.

Her air, though it had not all the decided pretension, the resolute *stylishness* of Miss Thorpe's, had more real elegance.—*Miss Austen, Northanger Abbey*, ch. viii.

STYLIST, the owner of a style in writing.

The latter [Addison] while notably distinguished as a *stylist* for ease, a quality not to be imitated, combines with it the extreme of inexactness, and, more particularly, is altogether anti-archaic.—*Hall, Modern English*, p. 10.

SUBANTICHRIST, a lesser antichrist.

These two main reasons of the prelates . . . are the very womb for a new *subantichrist* to breed in.—*Milton, Reason of Ch. Gov.*, Bk. I. ch. vi.

SUB-BLUSH, to blush slightly.

Raising up her eyes, *sub-blushing* as she did it, she took up the gauntlet.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, vi. 174.

SUBCONCEALED, hidden underneath.

To lye grossly and without art is a proletarian vice, but to do it with address and *subconcealed* artifice shews an academic education.—*North, Examen*, p. 430.

SUBDIMINISH, to lessen still more something which had been already reduced.

He caused new Coines (unknown before) to be made. . . . But the worst was . . . "the weight was somewhat abated." . . . Yea, succeeding Princes, following this pattern, have *sub-diminished* their Coin ever since.—*Fuller, Worthies, Wilts* (ii. 443).

SUBDIVISIONATE, to subdivide. See extract *s. v.* DIVISIONATE.

SUBDUE, subjugation.

Remilia's love is far more either priz'd
Than Jeroboam's or the world's *subdue*.
Greene, Looking Glass, p. 119.

SUBDUEMENT, conquest. The only example in the Dicts. is from *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5; and Johnson pronounces it to be "a word not used, nor worthy to be used." It is not, however, quite peculiar to Shakespeare.

He sent a solemn embassage to Pope Adrian the fourth to craue leaue for the *subdument* of that countrey.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 81.

SUBINDIVIDUAL, a division of that which is individual.

An individual cannot branch itself into *subindividuals;* but this word angel doth in the tenth verse, "Fear none of those things which thou shalt suffer; behold, the devil shall cast some of you into prison."—*Milton Animadv. on Remonst.*, sect. 13.

SUBJECTURE, submission: in the extract the sign of the genitive is, as often in old writers, omitted.

What eye can look through cleere Loue's spectacle,
On Vertue's maiestie that shines in beauty,
But (as to nature's diuin'st miracle),
Performes not to it all *subjecture* dutie?
Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, st. 32.

SUBORDAIN, to ordain to an inferior position. Davies is speaking of the subordination of Nature to God.

For she is finite in her acts and powre,
But so is not that Powre omnipotent
That Nature *subordain'd* chiefe Governor
Of fading creatures while they do endure.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 24.

SUBPENAL, subject to legal authority and penalties.

These meetings of Ministers must be authoritative, not arbitrary, not precarious, but *subpenall;* otherwise the restiveness, laziness, wantonness, and factiousness of some will mar all; either forbearing all meetings, or perturbing them, if they be not kept in some awe as well as order by their betters and superiours.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 483.

SUBSCRIPTIVE, belonging to the subscription or signature.

I made the messenger wait while I transcribed it. I have endeavoured to imitate the *subscriptive* part.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 78.

SUBSTANCELESS, unsubstantial; empty.

If rootless thus, thus *substanceless* thy state,
Go, weigh thy dreams, and be thy hopes thy fears
The counterweights.
Coleridge, Human Life.

You have made that life *substanceless* as a ghost, that future barren as the grave.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. IX. ch. i.

SUBSYCOPHANT, inferior parasite.

His lordship was . . . ill-used at court by the Earl of Sunderland, Jeffries, and their *subsycophants*.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 222.

SUBTECTACLE, tabernacle; covering.

This is true Faith's intire *subtectacle;*
Propitiatorie Sacrifice for sinne.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 20.

What shall I say? A mass of miserie,
Confusion's Chaos, Frailtie's Spectacle,
The World's Disease, Time's vgliest Prodigie,
Th' abuse of Men, and Shame's *subtectacle.*
Ibid., Muse's Sacrifice, p. 10.

SUBTERRENE, subterranean.

The earth is full of *subterrene* fires.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 202.

Not what stands above ground, but what lies unseen under it, as the root and *subterrene* element it sprang from and emblemed forth, determines the value.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 138.

SUBTERRESTRIAL, below the earth.

The most reputable way of entring into this *subterrestrial* country is to come in at the fore-door.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 209.

SUBTER-SUBTERLATIVE, a lower degree of comparison than the (ordinarily) lowest.

I much admire that none have since begun an order of Minor-minimos, the rather because of the Apostle's words of himself, "who am lesse than the least of all saints."

. . . as I may say, a *subter-subterlative* in his humility.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VI. i. 17.

SUBTILIZER, a splitter of hairs; one who would draw fine distinctions. North says of Chief Justice Hales that he was often

A slave to prejudice, a *subtilizer*, and inventor of unheard of distinctions.—*Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 118.

SUBTLETIES, dainties.

At the end of the dinner they have *bellaria*, certain *subtleties*, custards, sweet and delicate things.—*Latimer*, i. 467.

SUBURBICAN, neighbouring; belonging to the suburbs.

It . . . extended not only to the walls of that city, but to the *suburbican* distributions. —*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 27.

SUBURBS, used as a singular for *suburb*. Cf. LEADS.

From which Northward, is the Market-place and St. Nicolas's Church, from whence for a good way shoots out a *Suburbs* to the North-east, . . . and each *Suburbs* has its particular Church.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 213.

SUBVENTITIOUS, supporting.

He should never help, aid, supply, succour, nor grant them any *subventitious* furtherance. —*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xxxiii.

SUBVIRILE, timid; deficient in manliness.

This put abundance of people of *subvirile* tempers into a twitter.—*North, Examen*, p. 549.

SUCCEDENT, the success or result.

Such is the mutability of the inconstant Vulgar, desirous of new things but never contented; despising the time being, extolling that of their forefathers, and ready to act any mischief to try by alteration the *succedent*.—*Hist. of Edw. II.*, p. 143.

SUCCOURESS, female helper.

Of trauayl of Trojans O Queene, thee *succeres* only.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 581.

SUCCUB, a *succuba*; a female fiend.

Our *Succub* Satanick now found
She touch'd his soul in place unsound.
D'Urfey, Athenian Jilt.

SUCCUBINE, pertaining to a *succuba*, or demon in female shape.

Oh happy the slip from his *Succubine* grip
That saved the Lord Abbot.
Ingoldsby Legends (*S. Nicholas*).

SUCCUMBENT, submissive.

Queen Morphandra . . useth to make nature herself not only *succumbent* and passive to her desires, but actually subservient and pliable to her transmutations and changes.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 2.

SUCKING, young; just entering on a profession.

My enemies are but *sucking* criticks, who would fain be nibbling ere their teeth are come.—*Dryden, All for Love* (Preface).

I suppose you're a young barrister, *sucking* lawyer, or that sort of thing, because you was put at the end of the table, and nobody took notice of you.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. v.

SUCKLING, sucker.

The wanton *Suckling* and the Vine
Will strive for th' honour, who first may
With their green Arms incircle thine
To keep the burning Sun away.
Lawes, Ayres and Dialogues, p. 16.

SUFFICIENT, sufficiency.

One man's *sufficient* is more available than ten thousands multitude.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 452.

SUFFLATE, to inspire.

An inflam'd zeal-burning mind
Sufflated by the Holy Wind.
Ward, England's Reformation, c. iii. p. 266.

SUFFRAGE, to elect or vote for.

Why should not the piety and conscience of Englishmen, as members of the church, be trusted in the election of pastors to functions that nothing concern a monarch, as well as their worldly wisdoms are privileged as members of the state in *suffraging* their knights and burgesses to matters that concern him nearly.—*Milton, Reformation in England*, Bk. II.

SUFFRAGIST. *Universal suffragist* = one who goes in for universal suffrage.

It is curious that one born and bred such an ultra exclusive as Louisa Castlefort, should be obliged after her marriage immediately to open her doors, and turn ultra liberale, or an universal *suffragist*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xxxv.

SUFFRONT, frontal for the altar.

Religion might have a dialect proper to itself, as paten, chalice, corporal, albe, paraphront, *suffront* for the hangings above and beneath the table.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 107.

SUGAR, to sweeten with sugar: the examples in the Dicts. are only of the past participle, and that in a figurative sense, "*sugared* speeches," &c.

He *sugared*, and creamed, and drank, and spoke not.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xxxvi.

When I *sugar* my liquor, I like to feel that I am benefiting the country by main-

taining tradesmen of the right colour.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. li.

SUGARCHEST.

To flesh and blood this Tree but wormewood seemes,
How ere the same may be of *Suger-chest*.
Davies, Holy Roode (Dedic.).

SUGAR-PLATE, sweet-meats.

There be also other like epigrammes that were sent vsually for new yeares giftes, or to be printed or put vpon their banketting dishes of *sugar-plate* or of marchpanes, and such other dainty meates.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. I. ch. xxx.

SUITOR, to woo.

Counts a many, and Dukes a few,
A *suitoring* came to my father's Hall.
Ingoldsby Legends (*S. Nicholas*).

SUITORCIDE, suitor-killing. Sydney Smith speaks of "the *suitorcide* delays of the Court of Chancery;" see the passage *s. v.* PLOUSIOCRACY.

SUITY, fitting; suitable.

In loue, in care, in diligence and dutie,
Be thou her sonne, sith this to sonnes is *sutie*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 18.

SULCK, to plough, or furrow. See another extract from Stanyhurst *s. v.* PLOWSWAIN.

Soom synck too bottoms, *sulcking* the surges asunder.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, i. 117.

SULK, a furrow. The speaker is a pedantic schoolmaster.

The surging *sulks* of the Sandiferous Seas. —*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

SULKS, a fit of sulkiness.

She is uncommonly well read, and says confounded clever things too when she wakes up out of the *sulks*.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xvi.

'Tis an honest lad, and a' shall have her, gien she will but leave her *sulks*, and consent. —*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lii.

She thought that *sulks* would be her game; so *sulks* it was; to be carried on until the Vicar relented.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. ix.

SULLEN, sullenness; the plural, "the *sullens*," is not uncommon.

If his Majesty were moody, and not inclin'd to his propositions, he would fetch him out of that *sullen* with a pleasant jest.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 84.

SULLEN-SICK, sick with ill-humour. Halliwell says "*sick of the sullens*" occurs in Lilly.

If the state . . . lie *sullen-sick* of Naboth's vineyard, the lawyer is perchance not sent for, but gone to.—*Adams*, i. 330.

On the denyall, Ahab falls *sullen-sick*.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, II. vii. 7.

SUMMER BIRD, a cuckold; the reference being to the cuckoo.

Some other knave
Shall dub her husband a *summer bird*.
Scholehouse of Women, 1560.

So the poore man was cruelly beaten, and made a *Summer's Bird*.—*Sackful of News*, 1673.

SUMMERLY, belonging to summer; summerlike.

As *summerly* as June and Strawberry-hill may sound, I assure you I am writing to you by the fire-side.—*Walpole to Mann*, ii. 305 (1749).

The weather is but lukewarm, and I should choose to have all the windows shut, if my smelling was not much more *summerly* than my feeling; but the frowziness of obsolete tapestry and needlework is insupportable.—*Ibid., Letters*, iii. 370 (1771).

SUMMER-RIPE, quite ripe.

It is an injury, or in his word, a curse upon corn, when it is *summer-ripe* not to be cut down with the sickle.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 228.

SUMMER-ROOM, summer-house; which is the more usual word. N. has *summer-parlour*.

On the summit of this Hill his Lordship is building a *Summer-room*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 335.

SUMMON, a summons.

Upon these so hasty *summons* we addressed ourselves towards him.—*Munday, English Romayne Life*, 1590 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 189).

Esther durst not come into the presence till the sceptre had given her admission; a *summon* of that emboldens her.—*Adams*, iii. 250.

SUMPH, a simpleton.

"And you, ye silly *sumph*," she said to poor Yellowley, "what do ye stand glowering there for?"—*Scott, Pirate*, i. 104.

Put your conjuring cap on, consider and see,
If you can't beat that stupid old *sumph* with his tea.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Lord of Thoulouse*).

A very *sumph* art thou, I wis.—*Nayler, Reynard the Fox*, p. 37.

SUMPT, expense; sumptuousness.

They spake dryly, more to taunt the *sumpt* of our show than to seem to know the cause of our coming.—*Patten, Exped. to Scotl.*, 1548 (*Eng. Garner.*, iii. 74).

SUNBURNT. Ascham applies the

word curiously to superficial scholars, whose mind receives as transient an impression from what they read as the face does from exposure to the summer sun.

But to dwell in epitomes and books of common places, and not to bind himself daily by orderly study to read with all diligence principally the holiest Scripture, and withal the best doctors, and so to learn to make true difference betwixt the authority of the one and the counsel of the other, maketh so many seeming and *sunburnt* ministers as we have; whose learning is gotten in a summer heat, and washed away with a Christmas snow again.—*Schoolmaster*, p. 137.

SUNDAYS. *Month of Sundays*, a common expression for an indefinite long time.

I haven't heard more fluent or passionate English this *month of Sundays*.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxvii.

SUNDERMENT, separation.

I saw him ill, oh how ill! I felt myself well; it was therefore apparent who must be the survivor in case of *sunderment*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vii. 318.

SUNSHINE. To *be in the sunshine* = to have taken too much to drink.

As each snap had been followed by a few glasses of "mixture," containing a less liberal proportion of water than the articles he himself labelled with that broad generic name, he was in that condition which his groom indicated with poetic ambiguity by saying that "master *had been in the sunshine*."—*G. Eliot, Janet's Repentance*, ch. i.

SUPELLECTILE, pertaining to furniture (Lat. *supellex*). In the extract it seems = ornamental; pertaining, that is, to the adornments not the fabric.

The heart of the Jews is empty of faith . . . garnished with a few broken traditions and ceremonies; *supellectile* complements instead of substantial graces.—*Adams*, ii. 37.

SUPER-CEREMONIOUS, too much addicted to ceremonies.

Most (if not all) of them were . . . condemned before they were tryed for superstitious and *Super-ceremonious* Prelates.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 625.

SUPERCONFORMITY, over conformity. Gauden refers to those who were over precise in ceremonies, &c., as to which the Church had laid down no precise rules.

I never had either heart or hand, tongue or pen, to assert anything that was by private or particular men's fancies brought in; either to a peevish non-conformity, or to a pragmatick *super-conformity*.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 113.

SUPERCRITICAL, too nice; *hypercritical* is the more common and more correct word.

There are some supercilious censors and *supercriticall* criticks who cavill at, disown, disgrace, and deny this glorious Name of the Church of England.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 15.

SUPEREROGATORIAN, the word is coined by Mr. Selby in regard to Miss Byron's relations because they believed her perfect, or even more perfect than she need be.

With all your relations indeed, their Harriet can not be in fault . . . *Supererogatorians* all of them (I will make words whenever I please) with their attributions to you.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 35.

SUPER-FIDEL, believing too much; superstitious. See extract *s. v.* SEMI-FIDEL.

SUPERFUSE, to pour on the top of something else.

Dr. Slayer shewed us an experiment of a wonderful nature, pouring first a very cold liquor into a glass, and *superfusing* on it another.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Dec. 13, 1685.

SUPERHUMERAL, a burden; that which is placed on the shoulders.

Two differences I find between Him and others: the faults and errors of their government, others do bear and suffer—indeed suffer them, but suffer not for them. He did both; endured them, and endured for them heavy things; a strange *superhumeral*, the print whereof was to be seen on his shoulders.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, i. 25.

SUPERIORNESS, superiority.

I don't see the great *superiorness* of learning, if it can't keep a man's temper out of a passion.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. III. ch. vi.

SUPERNODITIE, a burlesque title = supreme foolishness.

There is one great foole of their owne chusing . . . who . . . to the subjects of his *Supernoditie*, set downe certaine articles to be obserued and carefooly lookt unto.—*Breton, Strange Newes*, p. 6.

SUPERNUMERARY, a theatrical term for a person employed to go on as one of a crowd in a play, or as a mute figure.

They have been purchased of some wretched *supernumeraries* or sixth-rate actors.—*Sketches from Boz* (*Brokers' Shops*).

SUPERNUMEROUS, over-many; superabundant.

The Earl of Oxford was heavily fined for *supernumerous* attendance.—*Fuller, Worthies, Northampton* (ii. 182).

SUPEROMNIVALENT, supremely powerful over all.

God by powre *super-omnivalent*.—*Davies, Mirum in Modum*, p. 22.

SUPERPLUS, excess; superfluity. R. and L. have *superplusage: overplus* and *surplusage* are more common than either.

You will have riches more than enough for every natural want, for every rational wish, and it will sweeten your enjoyment of them, and draw down the blessings of Heaven on your head, to employ the *superplus* in acts of private benevolence and public spirit.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, i. 18.

SUPERPOLITIC, specially politic (used disparagingly): in Milton perhaps the meaning is that the axiom is at the head of all politics an infallible principle.

Of late years that *superpolitic* and irrefragable society of the Loyolists have propt up the Ivy.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 60.

[The Jesuits] have invented this *superpolitic* aphorism, as one terms it, One Pope and one King.—*Milton, Reformation in Eng.*, Bk. II.

God hath satisfied either the *superpolitick* or the simple sort of ministers with their own delusions.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 251.

SUPERSEMINATION, a sowing on the top of something previously sown. The Vulgate (*S. Matt.* xiii. 25) has, "*Venit inimicus ejus et superseminavit zizania in medio tritici.*"

No good Christian can dislike the Husbandman's sowing of wheat, but every good Christian doth dislike the envious man's *supersemination*, or sowing of tares above the wheat.—*Bramhall*, ii. 132.

They were no more than tares .... and being of another sowing (a *supersemination*, as the Vulgar reads it) and sown on purpose by a cunning and industrious enemy to raise an harvest to himself, they neither can pretend to the same antiquity, and much less to the purity of that sacred seed with which the field was sown at first by the heavenly Husbandman.—*Heylin, Reformation* (*Dedication*).

SUPERSENSUAL, above the senses; immaterial—*supra-sensual* occurs in quotation *s. v.* BOTTLE-BOY.

In spiritual *supersensual* matters no belief is possible.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. ii.

In our inmost hearts there is a sentiment which links the ideal of beauty with the *Supersensual*.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. VII. ch. xxiii.

For such a *supersensual* sensual bond
As that gray cricket chirpt of at our hearth—
Touch flax with flame—a glance will serve—the liars!—*Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.*

SUPERSTRUCTOR, one who builds up on anything.

Was Oates's narrative a foundation or a superstructure, or was he one of the *superstructors* or not?—*North, Examen*, p. 193.

SUPER-SUPEREROGATE, to do infinitely more than was required.

These *super-supererogating* workes
Proceeding from Thy superinducing loue
Might make us (though farre worse than Jewes or Turkes)
To entertaine them as Thou dost approue.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 17.

SUPERTERRANEAN, above the earth. The "superterranean quarry" in the extract is an old castle on the Rhine.

It was one of those *superterranean* quarries which are sometimes seen to spread themselves to such a miraculous extent in that region.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. xxxiii.

SUPERVISAL, supervision; superintendence.

Gilders, carvers, upholsterers, and picture cleaners are labouring at their several forges, and I do not love to trust a hammer or brush without my own *supervisal*.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 445 (1763).

SUPERVISIT, to supervise; to watch over.

Lock up this vessel with the key of faith, bar it with resolution against sin, guard it with *supervisiting* diligence, and repose it in the bosom of thy Saviour.—*Adams*, i. 261.

SUPPER, to take or to give supper.

This night we cut down all our corn, and many persons *suppered* here.—*Meeke, Diary, Aug.* 27, 1691.

Kester was *suppering* the horses.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. vi.

SUPPERING, supper.

The breakfasting-time, the preparations for dinner, ... and the *supperings* will fill up a great part of the day in a very necessary manner.—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 62.

SUPPLE-JACK, a strong, pliant cane.

Take, take my *supple-jack*,
Play St. Bartholomew with many a back,
Flay half the Academic imps alive.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 133.

He was in form and spirit like a *supple-jack*—yielding, but tough; though he bent,

he never broke.—*Irving, Sketch Book (Sleepy Hollow)*.

SUPREMITY, supremacy.

Henry the Eighth . . . without leave or liberty from the Pope (whose *Supremity* he had suppressed in his dominions . . . wrote himself King [of Ireland].—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. vi.

SURBRAVE, to bedizen; make fine; or if 'their' refers to the bands of the other nations, *surbrave* would = to excel in finery.

The Persians proud (th' Empyre was in their hands)
With plates of gold *surbraued* all their bands.
Hudson's Judith, III. 22.

SURCEASSE, cessation.

Yee priests also hight Druidæ, your sacrifices leaw'd
And barb'rous rites, which were forlet, in wars *Surceasse*, renew'd.
Holland's Camden, p. 13.

SURCHARGEMENT, surplus.

The apt mixture of their phlegmatique and sanguine complexions, with their promiscuous ingendring without any tye of marriage, yeelded that continuall *surchargement* of people, as they were forced to vnburthen themselves on other countries.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 23.

SURCLOY, to surfeit.

Last night with surfet and with sleep *surcloyd*,
This careles step-dame her own child o'rlayd.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 490.

Who readeth much and never meditates,
Is like a greedy eater of much food,
Who so *surcloyes* his stomach with his cates
That commonly they doo him little good.
Ibid., Quadrains of Pibrac, st. 62.

SURED, assured.

For ever blinded of our clearest light;
For ever lamed of our *sured* might.
Sidney, Arcadia, p. 443.

SURGENT, swelling.

But yet, my sisters, when the *surgent* seas
Have ebb'd their fill, their waves do rise again.
Greene, Alphonsus, King of Arragon, Act I.

SURLYBOOTS, a surly fellow. Cf. LAZYBOOTS.

A sudden jolt their slumbers broke,
They started all, and all awoke;
When *Surly-boots* yawn'd wide and spoke.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. 22.

SURMISANT, one who surmises.

He meant no reflection upon her ladyship's informants, or rather *surmisants* (as he might call them), be they who they would.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 179.

SURPRISEABLE, surprising. The speaker in the extract is an uneducated person.

It's rather *surpriseable* to me he should never have thought of it.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. x. ch. vi.

SURPRISEMENT, surprisal.

Many skirmishes interpassed with *surprisements* of castles.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 47.

SURREBOUND, to echo repeatedly.

Both sides ran together with a sound,
That earth resounded, and great heav'n about did *surrebound*.
Chapman, Iliad, xxi. 361.

SURROUND, to go round.

I finde that my name-sake, Thomas Fuller, was pilot in the ship called the Desire, wherein Captain Cavendish *surrounded* the world.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. xi. (Dedication).

SURROUNDINGS, things around.

The ceiling and walls were smoky, and all the *surroundings* were dark enough to throw into relief the human figures.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxiv.

SURSTYLE, to surname.

Gildas, sirnamed the Wise, . . . was also otherwise *sur-stiled Querulus*, because the little we have of his writings is only "A Complaint."—*Fuller, Worthies, Somerset* (ii. 286).

SUSPECTIBLE, liable to suspicion. It will be seen that this word which Poe craved was already in existence; *suspectful* will be found in more than one passage in Milton's Prose Works.

As poverty is generally *suspectible*, the widow must be got handsomely aforehand, and no doubt but she is.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 358.

When we speak of "a suspicious man," we may mean either one who suspects, or one to be suspected. Our language needs either the adjective "suspectful" or the adjective "*suspectable*."—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia* (iii. 606).

SUSPENDERS, braces.

Correspondences are like small-clothes before the invention of *suspenders;* it is impossible to keep them up.—*Sidney Smith, Letters*, 1841.

SUSPERCOLLATED, hung; *sus per coll.*, a ludicrous coined word.

None of us Duvals have been *suspercollated* to my knowledge.—*Thackeray, Denis Duval*, ch. i.

SUSPIRIOUS, sighing. Sydney Smith (i. 166) speaks of Methodist preachers

as "the lacrymal and *suspirious* clergy."

SUSSAPINE, a kind of silk (?).

I'll deck my Alvida
In sendal and in costly *sussapine*.
Greene, Looking Glass for London, p. 128.

SUSTENTATE, to sustain.

He was only the first of a long list of holy and hard-hitting ones who have, by this divine restorative, been *sustentated*, fortified, corroborated, and consoled.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. ii.

SUSTINENT, support.

Yea make vs make the Orphane's home our brest,
And our right arme the Weedowe's *sustinent*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 70.

SUSURRANT, whispering.

The soft *susurrant* sigh, and gently murmuring kiss.—*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 146.

SUTHERY.

All the devils of hel togethe
Stood in aray, in suche apparel
As for that day there meetly fel;
Their hornes wel gilt, their clawes ful clene,
Their tayles wel kempt, and, as I ween,
With *suthery* butter their bodies anointed;
I never saw devils so wel appointed.
Heywood, Four Ps. (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, i. 112).

SUYCENERS, Swiss: the extract is a note of Udal's own.

The *Suyceners* are the whole nacion of *Suycerlande* which is called in Latine Heluetia, and the people of Heluetii, menne of soche sorte that for money they will fight, they care not under whose banner. And subjectes they ar vnto no prince, ne do any thing passe on life or death, heauen or helle. —*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 307.

SUYCERLANDE, Switzerland. See *s. v.* SUYCENERS.

SWAB, an awkward fellow. Cf. SWAPPES.

He swore accordingly at the lieutenant, and called him . . . *swab* and lubbard.—*Smollett, Rod. Random*, ch. xxiv.

SWABBERS. "Certain cards at whist by which the holder was entitled to a part of the stakes were termed *swabbers*" (Halliwell). A particular form of whist seems to have been called *whisk and swabbers*.

As whisk and *swabbers* was the game then in the chief vogue, they were oblig'd to look for a fourth person, in order to make up their parties.—*Fielding, Jonathan Wild*, Bk. I. ch. iv.

The society of half a dozen of clowns to play at whisk and *swabbers* would give her more pleasure than if Ariosto himself were to awake from the dead.—*Scott, Rob Roy*, i. 225.

SWAG, plunder; booty; that which swings heavily. See quotation *s. v.* CRACK.

"It's all arranged about bringing off the *swag*, is it?" asked the Jew. Sikes nodded. —*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xix.

'Twas awful to hear, as she went along, . . .
The dark allusion, or bolder brag
Of the dexterous dodge, and the lots of *swag*.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

He will shake all that nonsense to blazes when he finds himself out under the moon with the *swag* on one side and the gallow son the other.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xlvi.

SWAINING, love-making, or (to explain one slang word by another) spooning.

His general manner had a good deal of what in female slang is called *swaining*.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. i.

SWALLOWABLE, credible.

The reader, who for the first time meets with an anecdote in its hundredth edition, and its most mitigated and *swallowable* form, may very naturally receive it in simple good faith.—*Maitland, Essays on the Reformation*, p. 315.

SWALLOW-PIPE, gullet; wind-pipe.

Each paunch with guttling was so swelled,
Not one bit more could pass your *swallow-pipe*.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 147.

SWALLOW'S TAIL, a tongue always wagging. There may be a sort of pun on *swallow-tail* = an arrow, *q. v.*

He'd tire your ear with pentagons,
With bastions, ravellings, and half-moons,
With counterscarp and parapet,
Rampires and horn-works make you sweat;
And all your outworks would assail
With his eternal *swallow's tail*.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, canto i.

SWALLOW-TAIL, an arrow.

The English then strode forward, and drew their bowstrings—not to the breast, as your Highland kerne do, but to the ear—and sent off their volleys of *swallow-tails* before we could call on St. Andrew.—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, ii. 223.

SWANKING, big; strapping.

There goes a tall ensign, there's a *swanking* fellow for you!—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 192.

SWANNY, swan-like.

Once more bent to my ardent lips the *swanny* glossiness of a neck late so stately.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 22.

SWAPPES, a term of reproach, like SWAB, *q. v.*

And yet this *swappes* that neuer bloodied sword,
Is but a coward, braue it as he list.
Breton, Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 6.

SWARDED, turfed.

This *swarded* circle into which the lime-walk brings us.
Mrs. Browning, Lady Geraldine's Courtship.

SWARF, to swoon. H. gives it as a Northern word, but Master Erasmus Holiday, the speaker in the subjoined extract, lived in the Vale of Whitehorse. Scott, however, did not.

The poor vermin was likely at first to *swarf* for very hunger.—*Scott, Kenilworth*, i. 173.

SWARTH, sward; usually, however, it means a swathe; *at full swarth* = in full swing; the idea may be that of the sweep of a scythe making swarths.

Though his design miscarried, his malice was *at full swarth.—Gentleman Instructed*, p. 529.

The mountains instead of heath are covered with a fine green *swarth*, affording pasture to innumerable flocks of sheep.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 101.

For I have loved the rural walk through lanes
Of grassy *swarth* close cropp'd by nibbling sheep.—*Cowper, The Sofa*, 110.

SWARTHINESS, pallor.

Rich gormandisers have not been acquainted indeed with this misery,... but the poor, the poor have grieved, groaned under this burden, whiles cleanness of teeth and *swarthiness* of look were perceived in the common face.—*Adams*, i. 420.

SWART-RUTTING, fierce; swaggering; like a German horseman or *swart-rutter*, q. v. in H.

I sildome fall into your hands, as being quiet, and making no brawls to have wounds, as *swartrutting* Velvet-Breeches dooth.—*Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 406).

SWASHLY, in a swashing manner; lashing about.

Their tayls with croompled knot twisting *swashlye* they wrigled. — *Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 220.

SWASHRUTER, a dashing rider, applied in extract to a strong wind. Cf.. *swart-rutter* in H.

Then Sootherne *swashruter* huffling
Flundge us on high shelueflats.
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 522.

SWATCH, a pattern; a shred or piece cut off.

Consider but those little *swatches*
Used by the fair sex, called patches.
Ward, England's Reformation, canto i. p. 14.

There was likewise the allurement of some compendious show of wild beasts: in short, a *swatch* of everything that the heart of man has devised for such occasions, to wile away the bawbee. — *Galt, The Provost*, ch. xviii.

SWATHEL-BINDING, the linen bandages in which infants were once swaddled or swathed. N. has *swathbond:* and *swathing-band* is in Hall's *Satires*, IV. iv. 103.

"I swaddled him in a scurvy *swathel-binding.—Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xiv.

SWATHLE, to swaddle.

Betweene euery arch the corses lie ranckt one by another, shrouded in a number of folds of linnen, *swathled* with bands of the same.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 133.

SWEAR BY, to place great confidence in some person or thing.

I have no very good opinion of Mrs. Charles's nursery-maid. . . . Mrs. Charles quite *swears by* her, I know.—*Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. vi.

"I simply meant to ask if you are one of those who *swear by* Lord Verulam." "I *swear by* no man. I do not swear at all; not on philosophical subjects especially."—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xiv.

SWEAT, the sweating-sickness. The first extract is from the Parish Register of Loughborough, Leicester. The rubric was first inserted in the Prayer-Book of 1552.

June, 1551. The *Swatt* called new acquyntance, alles Stoupe Knave, and know thy master began the xxiiiith of this monethe 1551.—*Archæol.*, xxxviii. 107.

In the time of the Plague, *Sweat*, or such other like contagious times of sickness or diseases, ... upon special request of the diseased, the Minister may only communicate with him. — *Communion of Sick;* last rubric.

SWEAT. To *sweat* a golden coin = to knock or pare off as much as is possible from it, without making it no longer current.

His each vile sixpence that the world hath cheated,
And his the art that every guinea *sweated.*
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 109.

SWEATER, a middleman between the tailors and their workmen.

At the honourable shops the master deals directly with his workmen; while at the dishonourable ones, the greater part of the work, if not the whole, is let out to contractors or middle-men—"*sweaters*," as their victims significantly call them — who, in their turn, let it out again, sometimes to the workmen, sometimes to fresh middle-men, so that out of the price paid for labour on each article, not only the workmen, but the *sweater*, and perhaps the *sweater's sweater*, and a third, and a fourth, and a fifth, have to draw their profit. — *C. Kingsley, Cheap Clothes and Nasty.*

SWEATLESS, without toil.

Thou that from Heav'n thy daily white-bread hast,
Thou for whom haruest all the year doth last;
That in poor deserts rich abundance heap'st,
That *sweatles* eat'st, and without sowing reap'st.—*Sylvester, The Lawe*, 839.

SWEDELAND, Sweden. Cf. SWETHLAND.

Let us think no more about it, but travel on as fast as we can southwards into Norway, crossing over *Swedeland*, if you please. —*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, ii. 190.

SWEEPSTAKE, sweeping away. "To *make sweepstake*" seems to mean "to make a clean sweep." See L. *s. v.*

Why will they not pray without pence? If the pope and his prelates were charitable, they would, I trow, *make sweepstake* at once of purgatory.—*Bradford*, ii. 271.

I cannot conceive from what ground this general *sweepstake* of archbishops, bishops, parsons, vicars, and all others in holy orders should proceed.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 172.

SWEETBREAD, a bribe or douceur.

I obtain'd that of the fellow, ... with a few *sweetbreads* that I gave him out of my purse.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 163.

SWEPESTRETES, sweeping along the streets, as in procession (?).

They are but pilde peltinge prestes, knightes of the dongehill, though they be sir *swepestretes*, maistre doctours, and lord bishoppes. — *Vocacyon of Johan Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 461).

SWEET, to sweeten.

[Hunger] bothe *sweeteth* all thynges, and also is a thyng of no cost ne charge.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 2.

Beeing clensed from my sinne by the onely merite of Thy mercy, and *sweeted* in my soule by the oile of Thy grace in the fruicts of thanksgiueing, I may glorifye Thy holly name.—*Breton, Marie's Exercise*, p. 11.

SWEET-CECILY, a plant, the *myrrha odorata.*

The abbess of Andoüillets . . . being in danger of an anchylosis or stiff joint (the *sinovia* of her knee becoming hard by long matins), and having tried every remedy, . . . treating it with emollient and resolving fomentations, then with poultices of marsh-mallows, mallows, bonus Henricus, white lilies, and fenugreek, . . . then decoctions of wild chicory, water-cresses, chervil, *sweet cecily*, and cochlearia, and nothing all this while answering, was prevailed on at last to try the hot baths of Bourbon.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, v. 112.

SWEETEN AND PINCH, a cant term among bailiffs for squeezing money out of their prisoners by holding out hopes of some indulgence.

A main part of his [bum-bailiff's] office is to swear and bluster at their trembling prisoners, and cry, "Confound us, why do we wait? let us shop him;" whilst the other meekly replies, "Jack, be patient, it is a civil gentleman, and I know will consider us;" which species of wheedling, in terms of their art, is called *sweeten and pinch.* —*Four for a Penny*, 1678 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 147).

SWEETIES, sweetmeats.

Instead of finding bonbons or *sweeties* in the packets which we pluck off the boughs, we find enclosed Mr. Carnifex's review of the quarter's meat.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, x.

SWEETKIN, delicate; lovely.

Flocking to bansell him and strike him good luck, as the *sweetkin* madams did about valiant Sir Walter Manny.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 163).

SWEET-MOUTHED, dainty; fond of good living. Cf. DAINTY-CHAPPED. We speak now of a person's having a sweet tooth, if he is fond of confectionery, &c.

Plato checked and rebuked Aristippus for that he was so *swete mouthed* and drouned in the voluptuousness of high fare. — *Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 49.

SWELLDOM, the world of rank and fashion.

This isn't the moment, when all *Swelldom* is at her feet, for me to come forward. — *Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xliii.

SWENKT, tired with work. Milton (*Comus*, 291) speaks of the "*swink'd* hedger."

The *swenkt* grinders in this treadmill of an earth have ground out another day.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. vi.

SWERVE, to turn aside. R. has one

instance of this as an active verb from Gower.

Those Scotish motions and pretentions . . *swerved* them . . from the former good constitution of the Church of England.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 460.

SWETHLAND, Sweden. Cf. SWEDELAND.

Touching them who have renounc'd all obedience to Rome, there are the three kings of Great-Britain, Denmark, and *Swethland*. —*Howell, Letters*, ii. 11.

Every one knows what Olaus Magnus writes of Erich's (King of *Sweethland's*) corner'd cap, who could make the wind shift to any point of the compass, according as he turn'd it about.—*Ibid.*, iii. 23.

SWIBBER-SWILL, draff.

In every matter concerning our Christian belief is the scripture reckoned unsufficient of this wicked generation. God was not wise enough in setting the order thereof, but they must add thereunto their *swibber-swill*, that he may abhor it in us, as he did in the Jews' ceremonies.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 177.

SWIFT, a fast-running dog.

The buck broke gallantly; my great *swift*, being disadvantaged in his slip, was at the first behind; many, presently coted and outstrip'd them.—*Return from Parnassus*, ii. 5 (1606).

SWIFTY, swift.

With charged staffe on fomyng horse
His spurres with heeles he strykes,
And foreward ronnes with *swiftye* race
Among the mortall pykes.
Googe, Epitaphe of M. Shelley.

SWILL-BOWL, drunkard. See quotation *s. v.* SOSBELLY.

Lucius Cotta . . . was taken for the greatest *swielbolle* of wine in the woorlde.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 367.

Their oiled *swill-bowls* and blind Balaamites.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 193.

Is not he a brockish bore of Babylon, a *swilbol*, a blockhed, a belly-god?—*Ibid., Declaration of Bonner's Articles* (Art. II.).

SWILLINGS, hog's wash.

Thy people, dearly bought even with Thy blood, are not fed with the bread of Thy word, but with *swillings*.—*Bradford*, i. 160.

SWILL-POT, drunkard.

What doth that part of our army in the meantime which overthrows that unworthy *swill-pot* Grangousier?—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxxiii.

SWILL-TUB, a sot.

The husband, instead of my dear soul, has been called blockhead, toss-pot, *swill-tub*; and the wife, sow, fool, dirty drab.—*Bailey's Erasm. Colloq.*, p. 198.

SWIMMABLE, capable of being swum.

I . . . swam everything *swimmable*.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

SWIMMER, bladder; "the *swimmer* of a fish." See extract *s. v.* SHIP OF GUINEA.

SWIMMINGNESS (as applied to the eye), a tender and melting look.

Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of dyingness; you see that picture has a sort of a—ha, Foible!—a *smimmingness* in the eye—yes, I'll look so. — *Congreve, Way of the World*, iii. 5.

SWINDLERY, roguery.

Swindlery and blackguardism have stretched hands across the Channel and saluted mutually.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Bk. II. ch. vi.

SWINE-PENNY. See extract.

Here [Littleborough] . . . great numbers of coins have been taken up in ploughing and digging, which they call *Swine-penies*, because those creatures sometimes rout them up.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 9.

SWINE-POX, as applied to human beings, a species of chicken-pox. L. has the word with a quotation from a modern medical work.

The *swine's-pox* overtake you! there's a curse
For a Turk that eats no hog's flesh.
Massinger, Renegado, i. 3.

It did not prove the small-pox, but the *swine-pox*.—*Pepys*, Jan. 13, 1659-60.

SWINERY, piggery; place where pigs are kept.

Thus are parterres of Richmond and of Kew
Dug up for bull, and cow, and ram, and ewe,
And Windsor-Park so glorious made a *swinery*.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 216.

SWINES-BREAD, a plant of the genus cyclamen. Cf. SOWBREAD.

Blew succorie hangd on the naked neck,
Dispels the dimness that our sight doth check;
Swines-bread so vsed doth not onely speed
A tardy labour, but (without great heed)
If over it a child-great woman stride,
Instant abortion often doth betide.
Sylvester, Third day, first weeke, 704.

The Vine the Cole, the Cole-wort *Swines-bread* dreads,
The Fearn abhors the hollow waving reeds.
Ibid., The Furies, 98.

SWING, to be hung.

If I'm caught, I shall *swing*; that's certain.
—*Sketches by Boz* (*Drunkard's Death*).

For this act
Did Brownrigg *swing*. Harsh laws! But time shall come
When France shall reign, and laws be all repeal'd.—*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 7.

SWINGEBREECH, a man who flaunts about in fine clothes? In Antony Gilby's *Pleasaunte Dialogue*, 1581 (one of the Mar-prelate Tracts), among other things objected to the Bishops is "Their pompous trayne of proud, idle *swingebreeches*, in the steede of Preachers and Schollers."

SWINGING. The packing of herrings in casks or barrels was, according to Nashe, called *swinging* them. See extract *s. v.* CADE.

SWINGLE-BAR, the cross-bar by which the horse is yoked to the carriage, and to which the traces are fastened.

Either with the *swingle-bar*, or with the haunch of our near leader, we had struck the off-wheel of the little gig.—*De Quincey, Eng. Mail-Coach.*

SWIPEY, tipsy.

"He ain't ill; he's only a little *swipey* you know." Mr. Bailey reeled in his boots to express intoxication.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

SWIRL, a whirling wavy motion; also as a verb. This word, though now common, is not in the Dicts., except H., who has it as a noun, without example.

And the far ships, lifting their sails of white
Like joyful hands, come up with scatter'd light;
Come gleaming up—true to the wish'd for day—
And chase the whistling brine, and *swirl* into the bay.—*Leigh Hunt, Rimini*, c. i.

Headlong I darted, at one eager *swirl*
Gain'd its bright portal.
Keats, Endymion, Bk iii.

There was a rush and a *swirl* along the surface of the stream, and "Caiman, Caiman," shouted twenty voices . . . the moonlight shone on a great *swirling* eddy, while all held their breaths.—*C. Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxv.

Fierce *swirls* of foam . . . were dashing in and through the rocky channels . . and he knew that he was going down into the *swirling* waters beneath.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. xxiii.

SWISH, to flog.

I pity that young nobleman's or gentleman's case: Dr. Wordsworth and assistants would *swish* that error out of him in a way that need not here be mentioned.—*Thackeray, Misc.*, ii. 470.

SWITCHY, whisking.

And now perhaps her *switchy* tail
Hangs on a barn-door from a nail.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. 20.

SWORD, to slash with the sword.

Nor heard the King for their own cries but sprang
Thro' open door, and *swording* right and left
Men, women, on their sodden faces, hurl'd
The tables over and the wines.
Tennyson, The Last Tournament.

SWORD-GRASS, sedgy plants with sword-like leaves.

The summer airs blow cool
On the oat-grass and the *sword-grass*, and the bulrush in the pool.
Tennyson, New-Year's Eve.

SYCOPHANTISHLY, after the manner of a sycophant. De Quincey also uses the adjective. See extract *s. v.* UNSEXUAL.

Neither proud was Kate, nor *sycophantishly* and falsely humble.—*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. xxv.

SYLLABIZE, to articulate or divide into syllables.

'Tis Mankind alone
Can language frame, and *syllabize* the tone.
Howell, Verses prefixed to Parly of the Beasts.

SYLPHISH, sylphlike.

Fair *Sylphish* forms, who tall, erect, and slim,
Dart the keen glance, and stretch the length of limb.
Poetry of the Antijacobin, p. 126.

Amidst the blaze of lustres; in *sylphish* movements, espiegleries, coquetteries, and minuet-mazes.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. ii.

SYLVESTER, belonging to the wood, and so, wild.

One time a mighty plague did pester
All beasts domestick and *sylvester*.
T. Brown, Works, iv. 318.

SYMBOLIST, one who holds Zuinglian views on the Eucharist. See extract *s. v.* SIGNIFICATIST.

SYMBOLIZER, one who casts in (his vote, contribution, or opinion) with another.

The Bishops of England . . . were to be sacrificed by I know not what strange fire, as a peace-offering to the discontented Presbyters of Scotland, and their ambitious *Symbolizers* in England.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 591.

SYMPOSIARCH, the president or moderator at a banquet.

He does not condemn sometimes a little larger and more pleasant carouse at set banquets, under the government and direction of some certain prudent and sober *symposiarchs* or masters of the feasts.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 260.

As Alexander and Cæsar were born for conquest, so was Johnson for the office of a *symposiarch*, to preside in all conversations. —*Sir J. Hawkins* (*Boswell*, i. 219).

SYMPOSIAST, banqueter.

Lady —— is tolerably well, with two courses and a French cook. She has fitted up her lower rooms in a very pretty style, and there receives the shattered remains of the *symposiasts* of the house.—*Sidney Smith, Letters*, 1842.

SYNAGOGUISH, fanatical; belonging to conventicles.

How comes (I fain would know) th' abuses,
The jarring late between the houses,
But by your party *synayoguish*,
Not half so politique as roguish?
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, canto i.

SYNAPISE, to sprinkle, properly, with mustard. The word is taken from the original *sinapiser*.

Put the said chronicles betwixt two pieces of linen cloth made somewhat hot, and so apply them to the place that smarteth, *synapising* them with a little powder of projection. — *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. (Author's Prologue).

Then cleansed he his neck very well with pure white wine, and after that took his head, and into it *synapised* some powder.—*Ibid.*, Bk. II. ch. xxx.

SYNCOP, a swoon: usually written *syncope*.

Some affirm passion had almost stopp'd respiration, and that she had certainly expir'd of a *syncop*, had she not taken coach, and thrown off the stifling humour in the bosoms of a female Juncto. — *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 105.

SYNECDOCH. This Anglicised form of *synecdoche* is unusual.

The seven angels, you say, . . . are not to be taken literally, but synecdochically; perhaps so; but then the *synecdoch* lies in the seven, but not in the angels.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, x. 332.

SYNEDRION, assembly or sanhedrin. The extract, though printed in 1677, belongs to the time of the Great Rebellion.

Alas! how unworthy, how uncapable am I to censure the proceedings of that great senate, that high *synedrion*, wherein the wisdom of the whole state is epitomised.—*Howell's Vindication of himself*, 1677 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 128).

SYNGRAPH, written document or covenant.

I went to court this evening, and had much discourse with Dr. Basiers, one of his Majesty's chaplains, the greate traveller, who shew'd me the *syngraphs* and original subscriptions of divers Eastern Patriarchs and Asian Churches to our Confession.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Oct. 29, 1662.

SYNODIAN, a synodsman; the reference in the extract is to those who attended the Synod of Dort.

Of such as dislike the synod, none falls heavier upon it than a London Divine, charging the *synodians* to have taken a previous oath to condemn the opposite party on what termes soever.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. v. 5.

SYNONYMA, synonyms. This plural, as L. observes, was common in the time of the Elizabethan dramatists, but the subjoined is a late instance of it.

"Was he unfortunate then, Trim?" said my uncle Toby, pathetically. The corporal, wishing first the word and all its *synonimas* at the devil, forthwith began to run back in his mind the principal events in the King of Bohemia's story.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, vi. 31.

SYNONYMOUS, similar: an incorrect use.

'Tis needless to expose
His stockins, or describe his shooes,
Or legs or feet, since 't may be guess'd
They were *synonymous* to th' rest.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, canto i.

SYNUSIAST, one who holds consubstantiation. A believer in transubstantiation is called a METUSIAST, *q. v.*

The *Synusiasts* or Ubiquitaries . . . think the Body of Christ is so present in the Supper, as His said Body with bread and wine, by one and the same mouth, at one and the same time, of all and every communicant, is eaten corporally.—*Rogers on 39 Articles*, p 289.

T

T. To suit to a T = to suit exactly, as by a Tee square.

Having cajoled my inquirer, and fitted his humour *to a T.—Labour in Vain*, 1700 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 387).

We could manage this matter *to a T.—Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, i. 193.

TABE, wasting disease.

They put a pleurisy into their bloods, a *tabe*, and consumption into their states.—*Adams*, i. 191.

TABLE, to lay down, as on a table.

Forty thousand francs; to such length will the father-in-law, moved by these tears, by this fire-eloquence, *table* ready-money.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 97.

Which sure trump-card Royalty, as we see, keeps ever and anon clutching at, . . . yet never *tables* it, still puts it back again.—*Ibid., Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. vi.

TABLE-D'HÔTE, a meal at an hotel where any who choose are admitted to eat together at a fixed price. The word and thing are now common in England.

All this is but *table d'hoste;* it is crowded with people for whom he cares not.—*Cowley, Essays, Of Liberty.*

TABLE-PEER, fellow-commoner, *convive.* The allusion is to Ps. lxxviii. 26.

God's pensioner, and angels' *table-peer*,
O Israel.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 843.

TABOO, a word of the South Sea Islanders = sacred, forbidden as sacred; see L., who, however, has no example; it is also a verb.

Often things that were undesignedly said touched upon the *taboo'd* matter.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xl.

Women up till this
Cramp'd under worse than South-Sea-isle *taboo.*
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

Art and poetry were *tabooed* both by my rank and my mother's sectarianism.—*Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. i.

TACE IS LATIN FOR A CANDLE. This phrase contains a hint to be silent, or an intention of being so. See extract *s. v.* BRANDY.

"*Tace*, Madam," answered Murphy, *is Latin for a candle;* I commend your prudence.—*Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. I. ch. x.

TACTILITY, see extract.

You have a little infirmity—*tactility* or touchiness.—*Sydney Smith, Letters*, 1831.

TADPOLEDOM, the tadpole state.

The instinct (as I have often proved) of the little beggars an inch long, fresh from water and *tadpoledom* is to creep foolishly into the dirtiest hole they can find in old walls, &c.—*C. Kingsley*, 1863 (*Life*, ii. 157).

TAGG. See quot. from Brande.

They all played *tagg* till they were well warmed.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 87.

A writer in the Gentlemau's Magazine for 1738 tells us that "in Queen Mary's reign *tag* was all the play; where the lad saves himself by touching of cold iron—by this it was intended to show the severity of the Church of Rome. In later times this play has been altered amongst children of quality, by touching gold instead of iron."—*Brand, Popular Antiquities*, ii. 443.

TAGLIONI, an overcoat which took its name from the great dancer: it is now obsolete, at least by that name.

I've brought to protect myself well, a
Good stout *Taglioni* and gingham umbrella.
Ingoldsby Legends (S. Romwold).

TAIL, a following; attendants upon another.

Why should her worship lack
Her *tail* of maids more than you do of men?
Jonson, Tale of Tub, ii. 1.

"Ah!" said he, "if you Saxon Duinhé-wassel (English gentleman) saw but the chief with his *tail* on." "With his *tail* on?" echoed Edward in some surprise. "Yes; that is, with all his usual followers, when he visits those of the same rank."—*Scott, Waverley*, i. 167.

Ay, now's the nick for her friend Old Harry
To come with his *tail* like the bold Glengarry.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

TAIL-END, latter part.

The *tail-end* of a shower caught us.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxii.

TAIL-ENDS. Inferior samples of corn, such as being hardly marketable are usually consumed at home.

If everybody tried to do without house and home, and with poor eating and drinking, and was allays talking as we must despise the things o' the world, as you say, I should like to know where the pick o' the stock and the corn and the best new-milk

cheeses 'ud have to go. Everybody 'ud be wanting bread made o' *tail-ends*.—*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. vi.

TAILL.

If he be the King's true subject, well and *taill*.—*Latimer*, ii. 388.

TAILORISE, to connect with or bring under tailors.

Our clothes-thatch . . . *tailorises* and demoralises.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. viii.

TAIL-PIPE, to tie a tin-can or the like to a dog's tail.

Even the boys . . . *tail-piped* not his dog.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. ii.

TAKE, a witch's charm; Shakespeare has the verb (*Hamlet*, I. i.) "no fairy *takes*."

He hath a *take* upon him, or is planet-struck.—*The Quack's Academy*, 1678 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 34).

TAKE DOWN, a peg is commoner than a button-hole in this phrase.

I'll *take you down a button-hole*.—*Peele, Edw. I.*, p. 395.

TAKE IN, to cheat.

As if his nephew were *taken in*, as he calls it, rather by the eyes than by the understanding.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 39.

But I would not have him *taken in*: I would not have him duped.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. v.

Hostess. I took you in last night, I say.
Syntax. Tis true; and if this bill I pay
You'll *take me in* again to-day.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. iv.

TAKE IN, a trick or cheat.

I know so many who have married in the full expectation and confidence of some one particular advantage in the connection, or accomplishment or good quality in the person, who have found themselves entirely deceived, and been obliged to put up with exactly the reverse. What is this but a *take in*?—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. v.

TAKE OFF, to imitate; to mimic.

He so perfectly counterfeited or *took off*, as they call it, the real Christian, that many looked to see him, like Enoch or Elijah, taken alive into heaven.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 370.

TALISMANIST, one who uses talismans or charms.

Such was even the great Paracelsus, . . . and such were all his followers, scholars, statesmen, divines, and princes, that are *talismanists*.—*Defoe, Duncan Campbell* (Preface).

TALKEE TALKEE, a common expression to signify verbosity; it is taken from the broken English of negroes or savages.

The *talkee talkee* of the slaves in the Sugar Islands, as it is called, will prevail in Surinam.—*Southey, Letters*, 1810 (ii. 206).

There's a woman now, who thinks of nothing living but herself—all *talkèe talkèe*; I begin to be weary of her.—*Miss Edgeworth, Vivian*, ch. x.

A style of language for which the inflated bulletins of Napoleon, the *talkee-talkee* of a North American Indian, and the song of Deborah might each have stood as a model. —*Phillips. Essays from the Times*, ii. 280.

TALKFUL, talkative.

Phrenzie that makes the vaunter insolent,
The *talkfull* blab, cruel the violent.
Sylvester, The Arke, 611.

TALKINGSTOCK, an object of notice or conversation.

Hee was like much the more for that to be a *talkyng stock* to all the geastes.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 96.

TALLAGE, right of cutting the produce of the soil.

[The elected chief of every Irish county] had a generall *tallage* or cutting high or low, at his pleasure, upon all the inheritance, which hee tooke commonly when he made warre . . . like the villaines of England upon whom their Lords had power *Tallier haut and bas*, as the phrase of our law is.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 141.

TALLAT, a hay-loft.

I was. . . . forced to dress in the hay-*tallat*. —*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xix.

I . . . . determined to sleep in the *tallat* awhile, that place being cool and airy, and refreshing with the smell of sweet hay.—*Ibid.*, ch. xxxi.

TALLISH, rather tall.

Miss Amelia Martin was pale, *tallish*, thin, and two-and-thirty.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Mistaken Milliner*).

TALLY, to deal (Fr. *tailler*): a term at basset and pharaoh.

They are just talking of basset; my lord Foppington has a mind to *tally*, if your Lordship would encourage the table.—*Cibber, Careless Husband*, III. i.

"Oh," said she, "for my part you know I abominate everything but pharaoh." "I am very sorry, madam," replied he very gravely, "but I don't know whom your Highness will get to *tally* to you; you know I am ruined by dealing."—*Walpole to Mann*, ii 276 (1748).

TALLYMAN. See quotation.

The unconscionable *tallyman* . . lets them have ten-shillings-worth of sorry commodities, or scarce so much, on security given to pay him twenty shillings by twelve pence a

week.—*Four for a Penny*, 1678 (*Harl. Misc.*, iv. 148).

TALMUDIGE, a Talmudist. Bp. Hall (*Works*, viii. 540) speaks of the "Jewish or Mahometan Paradise" dreamed of by "sensual Turks and *Talmudiges*."

TALUS, a sloping heap of rough stones.

Taking the profile of the place with its work to determine the depths and slopes of the ditches, the *talus* of the glacis, and the precise height of the several banquets, parapets, &c., he set the corporal to work.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iv. 217.

He reached it at last, and rushed up the *talus* of boulders, springing from stone to stone.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xxi.

TAMBOUR, to work on a tambour-frame; to embroider with sprigs. In the first extract tambour = tamboured.

With . . . a *tambour* waistcoat, white linen breeches, and a taper switch in your hand, your figure, Frankly, must be irresistible.—*Colman, Man and Wife*, Act I.

She lay awake ten minutes on Wednesday night, debating between her spotted and her *tambour'd* muslin.—*Miss Austen, Northanger Abbey*, ch. x.

She sat herring-boning, *tambouring*, or stitching.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Knight and Lady*).

TAMBOUR FRAME, a frame on which the silk, canvas, or other material to be embroidered was stretched tight, like the skin of a drum.

Mrs. Grant and her *tambour frame* were not without their use.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. vii.

TAMEABILITY, capability of being tamed.

The kingdom is in the hands of an oligarchy, who see what a good thing they have got of it, and are too cunning and too well aware of the *tameability* of mankind to give it up.—*Sydney Smith, Letters*, 1821.

TAMMY, a highly glazed woollen or worsted stuff.

It [Coventry] drives a very great trade; the manufacture of *Tammies* is their chief employ.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 409.

TANGED, studded (?) or made stinging (?).

But I will have your carrion shoulders goar'd
With scourges *tangd* with rowels.
Sylvester, The Schisme, 122.

TANGING. See extract.

He . . seizing the key and shovel, hurried out into the garden, beating the two together with all his might. The process in question, known in country phrase as "*tanging*," is founded upon the belief that bees will not settle unless under the influence of this peculiar music. . . . David the constable was a most sensible and open-minded man of his time and class, but Kemble or Akerman, or other learned Anglo-Saxon scholar, would have vainly explained to him that "*tang*" is but the old word for "to hold," and that the object of "*tanging*" is not to lure the bees with sweet music of key and shovel, but to give notice to the neighbours that they have swarmed, and that the owner of the maternal hive means to hold on to his right to the emigrants.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxiii.

TANNAGE, tanning; bronzing.

They should have got his cheek fresh *tannage*
Such a day as to-day in the merry sunshine.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

TANNER, sixpence (slang).

Two people came to see the monument: they were a gentleman and a lady; and the gentleman said, "How much a-piece?" The man in the monument replied, "a *Tanner*." It seemed a low expression, compared with the monument. The gentleman put a shilling into his hand.—*Dickens, M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvii.

TANSY, a dish described in N. and H.; there were many ingredients in it, hence perhaps *like a tansy* came to signify "perfect," something wherein all was fitting.

Miss. Look, Lady Answerall, is it not well mended?

Lady Ans. Ay, this is something *like a tanzy*.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

I would work under your honour's directions like a horse, and make fortifications for you something *like a tansy* with all their batteries, saps, ditches, and palisadoes.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 199.

TANTALIAN, tantalising; unprofitable for enjoyment.

Men overtoil'd in Commonwealth affaires
Get much *Tantalian* wealth by wealthie paines.—*Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage*, p. 24.

TANTAMOUNTINGLY, equivalently; in effect.

Did it not deserve the stab of excommunication, for any dissenting from her practice, *tantamountingly* to give her the lie?—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 28.

TANTIVY. L. quotes from Macaulay a passage in which he mentions this as a nickname for an extreme Tory; but no example is supplied from any writer in whose time the word was current. North implies that the word rose in Charles II.'s reign: in that case there is an anachronism in the first quotation.

In the time of King James I., soon after his coming into England, one of his own country thus accosted him: Sir (says he), I am sorry to see your majesty so dealt with by your prelatical *tantivies*.—*Scotland Characterized*, 1701 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 380).

About half-a-dozen of the *Tantivies* were mounted upon the Church of England, booted and spurred, riding it like an old hack *Tantivy* to Rome.—*North, Examen*, p. 101.

This trade, then much opposed, naturally led to a common use of slighting and opprobrious words, such as Yorkist. That served for meer distinction, but did not scandalise or reflect enough. Then they came to *Tantivy*, which implied riding post to Rome.—*Ibid.*, p. 321.

TANTIVY, to hurry off; to make an excursion.

Pray, where are they gone *tantivying?*—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. III. ch. viii.

TANTONY, a servile follower. The word is a corruption of St. Anthony (see ANTHONY).

Some are such Cossets and *Tantanies* that they congratulate their oppressors and flatter their destroyers.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 595.

TANTRUMS, whims, usually with anger connoted.

I am glad here's a husband coming that will take you down in your *tantrums;* you are grown too headstrong and robust for me.—*Foote, The Knights*, Act II.

He was but just got out of one of his *tantarums*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. III. ch. v.

He has been in strange humours and *tantrums* all the morning.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. XI. ch. ii.

TAPEN, of tape.

Then his soul burst its desk, and his heart broke its polysyllables, and its *tapen* bonds, and the man of office came quickly to the man of God.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xxv.

TAPINOPHOBY. See quotation.

The modern *tapino-phoby* or dread of everything that is low, either in writing or in conversation.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. I. ch. vi.

TAPPLE VP TAILE, to die. Cf. TAPPLE UP HEELS, *s. v.* HEELS.

Take heed to thy man in his furie and heate,
With ploughstaff and whipstock for maiming thy neate;
To thresher for hurting of cow with his flaile,
Or making thy hen to plaie *tapple vp taile*.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 57.

TAPSTERLY. *Tapsterly terms* = pot-house language.

They impute singularitie to him that slanders priuelie, and count it a great peece of arte in an inkhorne man, in any *tapsterlie* tearmes whatsoeuer, to oppose his superiours to enuie.—*T. Nashe, Introd. to Greene's Menaphon*, p. 9.

TAPWORT, the refuse of the tap (?). See *Taplash* in L. and N.

A dish of young fryed frogges, sodde houghes of mezled hogges,
A cup of small *tapworte*.
Breton, Toyes of an Idle Head, p. 26.

TARBREECH, contemptuous, for a sailor. See extract *s. v.* QUISTRON, where it is used adjectivally.

TARDIDATION, delay.

Avoid all snares
Of *tardidation* in the Lord's affaires.
Herrick, Noble Numbers, p. 405.

TARDIGRADE, slow stepping.

The soldiers were struggling and fighting their way after them in such *tardigrade* fashion as their hoof-shaped shoes would allow.—*G. Eliot, Romola*, ch. xxii.

TARHOOD, navy.

He has lately had a sea-piece drawn of the victory for which he was lorded, in which his own ship in a cloud of cannon was boarding the French Admiral. This circumstance . . . has been so ridiculed by the whole *tarhood* that the romantic part has been forced to be cancelled.—*Walpole to Mann*, ii. 285 (1749).

TARLEATHER, a term of contempt, applied in the extract to a woman.

Thouse pay for all, thou old *tarlether*.—*Gammer Gurton's Needle (Hawkin's Eng. Dr.*, i. 206).

TARNATION, a minced oath, which comes from America.

And there's my timbers straining every bit,
Ready to split,
And her *tarnation* hull a-growing rounder.
Hood, Sailor's Apology for bow-legs.

Extremely annoyed by the "*tarnation* whop," as it
'S call'd in Kentuck, on his head and its opposite
Blogg showed fight.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Bagman's Dog*).

TARNISH, colouring.

Care is taken to wash over the foulness of the subject with a pleasing *tarnish*.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 308.

TARRYBREEKS, a rough sailor.

No old *tarrybreeks* of a seadog.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xxx.

TASKER, in the first two quotations = a labourer; in the last a thresher.

Many poor country vicars for want of other means . . . at last turn *taskers*, malsters, costermongers, grasiers. — *Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 16.

He is a good days-man, or journeyman, or *tasker*.— *Ward, Sermons*, p. 105.

Oh, be thou a fan
To purge the chaff, and keep the winnow'd grain;
Make clean thy thoughts, and dress thy mix'd desires;
Thou art Heaven's *tasker*, and thy God requires
The purest of thy flour, as well as of thy fires.—*Quarles, Emblems*, II. vii. 4.

TASK-LORD, task-master.

They labour hard, eat little, sleeping less,
No sooner layd, but thus their *task-lords* press.—*Sylvester, The Lawe*, 137.

TASLET. See quotation, and N. *s. v. tasses.*

Thigh-pieces of steel, then called *taslets*. —*Scott, Legend of Montrose*, p. 16.

TASS, a cup.

Big *tasses*, cups, goblets, candlesticks.— *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. li.

The Laird . . . recommended to the veteran to add a *tass* of brandy.—*Scott, Legend of Montrose*, p. 55.

TATTERED, dilapidated. In the examples in the Dicts. and in general usage this word is applied to clothes, flags, &c. The use of it in connection with anything at all substantial as in the extracts is peculiar.

An old ill-look'd wrinkled fellow in a *tattered* boat.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 3.

He lay a great minister of state in a *tatter'd* brass case.—*Ibid.*, iii. 128.

I do not like ruined, *tattered* cottages.— *Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xviii.

TATTING, edging in silk or cotton done with a shuttle.

How our fathers managed without crochet is the wonder; but I believe some small and feeble substitute existed in their time under the name of "*tatting*."—*G. Eliot, Janet's Repentance*, ch. iii.

TATTLE-DE-MOY. See quotation.

A *Tattle-de-moy*, reader, was a new-fashioned thing in the year of our Lord, 1676, "much like a serabaud, only it had in it more of conceit and of humour, and it might supply the place of a seraband at the end of a suit of lessons at any time." That simple-hearted and therefore happy old man, Thomas Mace, invented it himself, because he would be a little modish, he said; and he called it a *tattle-de-moy* "because it tattles and seems to speak those very words or syllables.— *Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xciv.

TATTLEMENT, chatter.

Poor little Lilias Baillie, tottering about there with her foolish glad *tattlement*. — *Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 239.

TAVERN FOX. To *hunt a tavern fox* = to be drunk; to be foxed has the same meaning. See N. s. v. *fox*.

Else he had little leisure time to waste,
Or at the ale-house huff-cap ale to taste;
Nor did he ever hunt a *tavern fox*.
J. Taylor, Life of Old Parr, 1635 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 76).

TAVERN-TOKEN, a token coined by a tavern-keeper; so *to swallow a tavern-token* = to be drunk; an euphemistic expression.

Drunk, sir! you hear not me say so; perhaps he swallowed a *tavern-token*, or some such device, sir, I have nothing to do withal. —*Jonson, Every man in his Humour*, i. 3.

TAWDERED OUT, dressed in a tawdry way.

You see a sort of shabby finery, a number of dirty people of quality *tawdered out*.— *Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters*, Aug. 22, 1716.

TAWDRUMS, fal-lals; finery.

No matter for lace and *tawdrums*.—*Revenge, or, A Match in Newgate*, Act V.

TAWDRY, does not seem in the extract to have its usual depreciatory meaning, but to signify fine, good.

There is nothing in this world I abominate worse than to be interrupted in a story, and I was that moment telling Eugenius a most *tawdry* one.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, v. 59.

TAWDRYNE.

Bynd the fillets, and to be fine, the waste gyrt
Fast with a *tawdryne*.
Webbe, Eng. Poetrie, p. 84.

TAWNY, to tan.

The Sunne so soone the painted face will *tawny*.—*Breton, Mother's Blessing*, p. 9.

TAWNYMOOR, a mulatto.

There's a black, a *tawnymoor*, and a Frenchman.— *Centlivre, Bold Stroke for a Wife*, I. i.

TAXLESS, without paying taxes.

If Tithe-lesse, *Tax-lesse*, Wage-lesse, Right-lesse, I
Have eat the Crop, or caused the Owners dye;
In sted of Barley, and the best of Corn,
Grow nothing there but Thistles, Weeds, and Thorn.
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iii. 555.

TEA, to drink tea: a vulgarism.

Father don't *tea* with us, but you won't mind that I dare say.—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. ix.

I can hit on no novelty—none, on my life,
Unless peradventure you'd "*tea*" with your wife.

Ingoldsby Legends (*Lord of Thoulouse*).

TEA-BOARD, tea-tray.

Shall we be christened *tea-boards*, varnished waiters?—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 145.

TEACH. To *teach our dame to spin* = to teach one's grandmother to suck eggs.

A swine to teach Minerva was a prouerbe against soche as . . . being themselfes of no knowledge ne wisdome at all, will take upon theim to teache persones that are excellently skilled and passing expert, for whiche we saie in Englishe to *teache our dame to spinne*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 380.

TEAGUELAND, Ireland.

Dear courtier, excuse me from *Teagueland* and slaughter.—*T. Brown, Works*, iv. 275.

TEAGUELANDER, Irishman. See extract *s. v.* OUTBLUNDER.

TEASE. To *be upon the tease* = to be uneasy, or fidgety.

Mrs. Sago (in an uneasy air). So not a word to me! are these his vows?

L. Lucy (aside). There's one upon the *teize* already.

Centlivre, Basset-Table, Act III.

I left her *upon the teaze*.—*Ibid., Platonick Lady*, Act V.

TEDIFY, to become tedious: a word probably coined by Adams for the sake of the jingle.

Such, whiles they would intend to edify, do in event *tedify*.—*Adams*, i. 348.

TEETH. *To the hard teeth* = very severely. The addition of "hard" to intensify the meaning is unusual, though otherwise the phrase is common enough.

Cicero mocked her *to the hard teeth*.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 355.

TEETOTALLER, a total abstainer from intoxicating liquor: the first syllable is merely the reduplication of the first letter in total. L. gives the word without example. Some have thought, but erroneously, that the term refers to drinking tea instead of wine, beer, &c., and Thackeray by the way in which he spells the word appears to have so taken it; yet in *Lovel the Widower*, ch. iv., he adopts the other orthography.

He had quite a delicate appetite, and was also a *tea-totaller*.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xvii.

TEETOTALLY, completely; out and out; a sort of reduplication or emphasizing of totally.

An ugly little parenthesis between two still uglier clauses of a *teetotally* ugly sentence.—*De Quincey, Roman Meals.*

TEIGNTON-SQUASH, perry. See quotation *s. v.* STIRE.

TELEGRAM, a message by telegraph. This word is discussed in Dr. Hall's *Recent Exemplifications of False Philology*, pp. 41—47. There are many letters on the word in the *Times* for Oct. 1857. *What will he do with it?* was published in 1856.

I sent a *telegram* (oh that I should live to see such a word introduced into the English language).—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. XII. ch. xi.

There is against the exact but surfeiting telegrapheme our lawless *telegram*, to which is strictly applicable the maxim of the civilians as regards a clandestine marriage, *Fieri non debuit, sed factum valet*.—*Hall, Modern English*, p. 158.

TELEITY, end; completion.

When such a number of hot, dry, and moist atoms cling together, up starts a horse; the same may be said of mixts: they differ meerly accidentally, and have no other form, if I may say so, than the *teleity* of the mixture.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 427.

TELESPECTROSCOPE. See extract.

These two observers at once directed their telescope armed with spectroscopic adjuncts —*telespectroscope* is the pleasing name of the compound instrument—to the new comer.—*R. A. Proctor, Myths and Marvels of Astronomy*, p. 170.

TELL, tale.

There, I am at the end of my *tell!* If I write on, it must be to ask questions.—*Walpole to Mann*, i. 265 (1743).

TELL-CLOCK, an idler; one who dawdles away hour after hour.

Is there no mean between busy-bodies and *tell-clocks*, between factotums and fainéants?—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 131.

TELLING-HOUSE. See quotation.

The *telling-houses* on the moor [Exmoor] are rude cots where the shepherds meet to tell their sheep at the end of the pasturing season.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. ii. note.

TELL-TRUTH, a veracious or candid person.

A great many bold *tell-truthe* are gone before you.—*Tom Brown, Works*, iii. 20.

TELLURIAN, belonging to the earth; also as a substantive, an inhabitant of the earth.

They absolutely hear the *tellurian* lungs wheezing, panting, crying, "Bellows to mend," periodically as the Earth approaches her aphelion.—*De Quincey, System of the Heavens.*

If any distant worlds (which *may* be the case) are so far ahead of us *Tellurians* in optical resources as to see distinctly through their telescopes all that we do on earth, what is the grandest sight to which we ever treat them?—*Ibid., Joan of Arc.*

TELLURIC, belonging to the earth.

How the Coleridge moonshine comported itself amid these hot *telluric* flames . . . must be left to conjecture.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. x.

TEMPERLESS, without temper or moderation.

So swelling-proud, so surly-browd the while,
So *temperlesse*, tempted with Fortune's smile
Ignoble Natures are too lightly pufft.
Sylvester, Panaretus, 1374.

TEMPLELESS, without a church or temple. See extract *s. v.* CROMMELL.

TEMPLIFY, to make a temple.

That shall we come to, if we can take order that while we be here, before we go hence, our bodies, we get them *templified*, as I may say, procure they be framed after the similitude of a Temple, this Temple in the text [S. John ii. 19].—*Andrewes*, ii. 361.

TENANT, to fasten as with tenons. Cf. TENON.

They be fastened or *tenanted* the one to the other.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, ii. 81.

TEND, tender.

Then Cassivelaunus . . . sent Embassadour to Cæsar by Conius and Arras, *tending* unto him a surrendry.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 37.

TENDER, tenderness; regard.

'Tis natural to have a kind of a *tender* for our own productions.—*Centlivre, The Man's bewitched* (Preface).

I had a kind of a *tender* for Dolly.—*Ibid.* Act V.

TENDERHEARTEDNESS, compassion.

She little thought
This *tender-heartedness* would cause her death.
Southey, Grandmother's Tale.

TENDRILED, furnished with tendrils.

Round their trunks the thousand-*tendril'd* vine wound up.—*Southey, Thalaba*, Bk. VI.

TENDRON, a stalk.

Buds and *tendrons* appear above ground from the root.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 8.

TENNER, a ten pound note. Cf. FIVER (slang).

"No money?" "Not much; perhaps a *tenner*."—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xix.

TENON, to fasten as by a tenon; which is the end of a piece of timber cut so as to fit into another piece. Cf. TENANT.

We *tenon* both these together as antecedent and consequent.—*Andrewes, Sermons*, ii. 86.

TENTICLE, a little tent.

They were the *tenticles* or rather cabins and couches of their soldiers.—*Patten, Exped. to Scotl.*, 1548 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 127).

TENTIVE, attentive. H. has *tentyply* as used by Maundeville.

To question mine give *tentive* eare.—*Preston, King Cambises* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, i. 278).

Wyth *tentive* lystning eeche wight was setled in harckning.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 1.

TEREDO, a molluscous animal that burrows in wood or stone; damaging piers, &c. L. gives the word, but no example. Adams, it will be seen, inflects it as a Latin word.

A better piece of timber hath the more *teredines* breeding in it.—*Adams*, i. 505.

TERETISM, rough and unmelodious verse; τερέτισμα signifies the chirping of swallows, &c.; hence any empty sound.

Rough-hewn *teretismes* writ in th' antique vein.—*Hall, Sat.*, IV. i. 3.

TERLERY-GINCK, apparently to speak nonsense. See N. s. v. *terlerie-whiskin.*

All these have *terlery-gynckt* it . . frivolously of they reckt not what.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 159).

TERMAGANTLY, outrageously.

Margaret Cheatly . . by immoderate drinking of strong waters, had got a nose so *termagantly* rubicund that she outblaz'd the comet.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 148.

TERMINANT, termination; ending.

If one should rime to this word, restore, he may not match him with doore or poore, for neither of both are of like *terminant*, either by good orthography, or in naturall sound.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. II. ch. ix.

TERRESITY, earthliness.

Rhenish wine . . . hath fewer dregs and less *terresity* or gross earthliness than the Clared wine hath.—*Dean Turner on Wines*, 1568 (*Eng. Garner*, ii. 114).

TERRIBLIZE, to make terrible.

Both Camps approach, their bloudy rage doth rise,
And even the face of cowards *terriblize.*
Sylvester, The Vocation, 271.

TERRICULAMENT. See extract from Fuller, who, however, uses the Latin; but the Eng. form had been employed as early as 1548. See extract *s. v.* RATTLE-BLADDER. Gauden uses it again pp. 476, 570.

With these and such-like, either torments of opinions or *terriculaments* of expressions do these new sort of preachers seek . . . to scare and terrifie their silly sectators.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 198.

The Proverb is appliable to those who are not *Terriculamenta*, but Terrores, no fancy-formed Bug-bears, but such as carry fear and fright to others about them.—*Fuller, Worthies, Warwick* (ii. 404).

TERRORLESS, unalarming.

Some human memories and tearful lore
Render him *terrorless*.
E. A. Poe, Silence (ii. 39).

TERRY, a terrier. See extract *s. v.* INTERGERN.

TEST. See quotation from Southey; but the word is not an Americanism.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold.—*Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*, ii. 2.

She cannot break through a well-*tested* modesty.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 187.

You have been sufficiently *tested*.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 138.

But I will *test*, (as an American would say, though let it be observed in passing that I do not advocate the use of Americanisms.) I will *test* Mr. Campbell's assertion.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxlv.

TESTAMENTIZE, to make a will.

He asked leave of King Edward the First to make a will . . . because Welsh Bishops in that age might not *Testamentize* without Royal assent.—*Fuller, Worthies, Denbigh* (ii. 388).

TESTAMUR, the certificate that a man has passed an examination at the University; so called from the words "*Ita testamur*," which precede the examiners' signatures.

Outside in the quadrangle collect by twos and threes the friends of the victims, waiting for the reopening of the door, and the distribution of the *testamurs*. The *testamurs*, lady readers will be pleased to understand, are certificates under the hands of the examiners that your sons, brothers, husbands, perhaps, have successfully undergone the torture.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, ch. xxiv.

Martin of Trinity had got his *testamur*.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xiv.

TESTIMONIALISE, to present with a testimonial.

People were *testimonialising* his wife.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lxiii.

TETCH. *To take tetch* = to take offence.

This frantic fellow *took tetch* at somewhat, and run away into Ireland.—*North, Life of Ld. Guilford*, ii. 286.

TETRASTYLE, a structure with four pillars.

An organ of very good workmanship, and supported by a *Tetrastyle* of very beautiful Gothic columbs.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 373.

TEWKESBURY MUSTARD BALLS. Tewkesbury was long famous for its mustard. Falstaff says of Poins, "His wit is as thick as *Tewkesbury Mustard*" (2 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 4). Hence I suppose Tewkesbury Mustard Balls was a name given to some explosives from their burning qualities.

Why have the gentry never yet flung *Tewkesbury mustard balls* into their own homes?—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 383.

The town [Tewkesbury] was long famous for its *mustard balls*, as also for a great manufacture of stockeus.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 328.

TEW-TAW, to beat or dress hemp or flax: see extract from Holland *s. v.* BRAKE.

TEXTLET, little text.

One little *textlet* from the Gospel of Freedom.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. xi.

THANKFUL, pleasant: grateful is still used in this sense.

They of late years have taken this pastime vp among them, many times gratifying their ladies, and often times the princes of the realme with some such *thankfull* noveltie.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poese*, Bk. II. (cancelled pages).

THANKLY, thankfully.

He giueth frankly what we *thankly* spend.—*Sylvester, Third day, first week*, 809.

THANKS, was sometimes used as a singular.

I hope your service merits more respect
Than thus without *a thanks* to be sent hence.
Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 5.

What *a thanks* I owe
The hourly courtesies your goodness gives me.
Massinger, Very Woman, iii. 5.

Would I beg *a thanks*, I could tell you that I have often moved her for you.
Ibid., Bashful Lover, v. 3.

THAT, such.

This was carried with *that* little noise that

for a good space the vigilant Bishop was not awak'd with it.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 67.

She pressed the invitation with *that* earnestness, Theomachus foresaw she would not return with a denial.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 241.

THAUMATURGIST, wonder-worker.

Cagliostro, *thaumaturgist*, prophet, and arch-quack.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

THEATERIAN, an actor.

Players, I mean, *theaterians*, pouch mouth stage-walkers.—*Dekker, Satiromastix* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 172).

THEATRICALISE, to cast in a dramatic form.

I shall occasionally *theatricalise* my dialogues.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 93.

THEATRICALITY, histrionism; artificiality.

By act and word he strives to do it; with sincerity, if possible; failing that, with *theatricality*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. ix.

Its exaggeration, its *theatricality*, were especially calculated to catch the eye of a boy.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. vi.

THEMA, theme; thesis: the Anglicised form '*theme*' is as old as Gascoigne and Shakespeare.

His *thema* to be maintained is that the King could not break with the King of France because he had sold himself to him for money.—*North, Examen*, p. 478.

THEOPHILE, one beloved of God.

Afflictions are the proportion of the best *theophiles*.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 41.

THEOSOPHER, mystic. The Dicts. give examples of *theosophist*. L. has *theosopher*, but without illustration.

The great Teutonic *theosopher*, Jacob Behmen.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 236.

THERM, a hot bath; but here = bath generally. Sylvester (*Trophies*, 1112) makes David speak of the "cleer *therms*" in which Bathsheba was bathing when he first saw her.

Brittaine . . . having beene so long a province of great honour and benefit to the Roman Empire, could not but partake of the magnificence of their goodly structures, *thermes*, aquaducts, high-waies, and all other their ornaments of delight, ease, and greatnesse.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 8.

THERSITICAL, grossly abusive.

There is a pelting kind of *thersitical* satire, as black as the very ink 'tis wrote with (and by the bye whoever says so is indebted to the muster-master general of the Grecian army for suffering the name of so ugly and foul-mouth'd a man as *Thersites* to continue upon his roll, for it has furnished him with an epithet).—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, vi. 140.

THIBLE, a round stick used for stirring broth, &c.

The *thible* ran round, and the . . . handfuls of meal fell into the water.—*E. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. xiii.

THICK, eventful.

His reign was not onely long for continuance, fifty-six years, but also *thick* for remarkable mutations happening therein.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. iv. 24.

THICK, intimate.

Newcome and I are not very *thick* together.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxiv.

THICK, a stupid fellow (slang).

What a *thick* I was to come!—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. I. ch. vii.

THICKY, thick.

It was a very *thicky* shade
That broad leaves of beech had made.
Greene, p. 304 (*from The Mourning Garment*).

THIEFTEOUSLY, thievishly.

One little villainous Turkey knob-breasted rogue came *thiefteously* to snatch away some of my lardons.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xiv.

THIEVES' LATIN, cant terms used by thieves. See extract *s. v.* QUEER CUFFIN.

THIMBLE-RIGGER, a swindler who bets that no one will find out under which of three thimbles a pea is placed. He appears to the dupe to put it under one of them, but he has really hidden it in his sleeve or elsewhere by sleight of hand. See quotation *s. v.* CANNIBALIC.

THING. *The thing* = what is right or fashionable.

A bishop's calling company together in this week is, to use the vulgar phrase, not *the thing*.—*Johnson*, 1781 (*Boswell's Life*, viii. 64).

It is quite delightful, ma'am, to see young people so properly happy, so well suited, and so much *the thing*.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xii.

THING. H. says this term is constantly applied to a lady in early metrical romances, but it was also used of the male sex. One or two examples may be seen in L., but none quite like the subjoined.

Augustus beyng yet a young *thing* vnder mannes state.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 270.

THINNIFY, to make thin.

The heart doth in its left side ventricle so *thinnify* the blood.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. iv.

THIRDSMAN, a third party; a mediator or arbitrator.

There should be somebody to come in *thirdsman* between Death and my principal. —*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 219.

THORN, to prick or pierce.

I am the only rose of all the stock
That never *thorn'd* him.
Tennyson, Harold, I. i.

THORNLESS, free from thorns.

Through Youth's gay prime and *thornless* paths I went.
Coleridge, Sonnet to Bowles.

One such, I know, who upward from one cradle
Beside me like a sister—no, thank God! no sister!—
Has grown and grown, and with her mellow shade
Has blanched my *thornless* thoughts to her own hue.—*Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy*, i. 2.

THOROUGH, a channel.

If any man would alter the natural course of any water to run a contrary way, he shall never be able to do it with dams; for a time he may well stop it, but when the dam is full it will either burst down the dam or overflow it, and so with more rage run than ever it did before. I will not speak of the often weesing out, mauger all the diligence that can be. Therefore the alteration must be from the head, by making other *thoroughs* and devices.—*Bradford*, i. 303.

THOROUGH-STITCHED, complete. To *go through-stitch* is not uncommon, and is illustrated in N.

His book may properly be considered, not only as a model, but as a *thorough-stitched* Digest and regular institute of noses.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, iii. 30.

THOUGHT-SWIFT-FLYING, flying quick as thought.

In that same myd-daies hower came sayling in
A *thought-swift-flying* pynnase.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grenuile, p. 47.

THOWELS, the wooden pins that keep the oar from slipping.

They took us for French; our boats being fitted with *thoels* and grummets for the oars in the French fashion.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. v.

With what an unusual amount of noise the oars worked in the *thowels*.—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. liv.

THRALL, a shelf or stand.

The dairy *thralls* I might ha' wrote my name on 'em, when I come downstairs after my illness.—*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. vi.

THRALL-FULL, enslaved.

Also the Lord accepted Job, and staid
His *thrall-full* state.
Sylvester, Job Triumphant, iv. 686.

THRASKITE, a follower of John Thraske, who in the early part of the 17th century affirmed the Jewish ceremonial law to be binding on Christians. See Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, X. iv. 64.

There is a fourth leaven, . . . the mixing of law with gospel; I mean ceremonial and legal rites with the truth of Jesus Christ. This leaven might well die in forgetfulness, and have moulded away, if there had not been a late generation of *Thraskites* to devour it as bread. They must abstain from swine's flesh, and from blood, and that upon conscience to the ceremonial law.—*Adams*, ii. 343.

THREATLESS, not threatening.

Threatless their brows, and without braves their voyce.—*Sylvester, The Captaines*, 201.

THREE-DECKER, a ship with three decks.

Before the gentlemen, as they stood at the door, could . . . settle the number of *three-deckers* now in commission, their companions were ready to proceed.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xl.

Cataract seas that snap
The *threedecker's* oaken spine.
Tennyson, Maud, Pt. II. ii. 4.

THREE-HOLES, a game.

I put these here stocks under your care, and you'll keep off the other boys from sitting on 'em, and picking off the paint, and playing *three-holes* and chuck-farthing.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. I. ch. xii.

THREE-THREADS. Half common ale mixed with stale and double beer.

Ezekiel Driver, of Puddle-dock, carman, having disorder'd his *pia mater* with too plentiful a morning's draught of *three-threads* and old Pharaoh, had the misfortune to have his cart run over him.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 286.

THREE TREES, the gallows, formed by a transverse beam on two uprights. Cf. TRIPLE TREE.

For commonly such knaues as these
Doe end their lyves vpon *three trees*.
Breton, Toyes of an Idle Head, p. 28.

THRENODIAL, elegiac.

This was pretty well for a *threnodial* flight, but Dr. Watts went further. When Mr. How should die (and How was then seventy years of age) he thought it time that the world should be at an end.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxxxiii.

THRIVELESS, unsuccessful.

These treach'rous hands, that were so lately bold
To try a *thriveless* combat.
Quarles, Emblems, III. vi. 10.

THROBLESS, not throbbing or beating.

Every tongue silent, every eye awed, every heart quaking; mine, in a particular manner, sunk throbless.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 67.

THRONELESS, without a throne; deposed.

Thou *throneless* homicide.
Byron, Ode to Napoleon.

Traditions of its having been the landing-place of a *throneless* queen were current in the town.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. i.

THROUG-HANDLING = management.

The king . . . . . (but skiming anything that came before him) was disciplined to leave the *throug-handling* of all to his gentle wife.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 177.

THRUNCKE. H. has *thrunk* as an adjective = busy; thronged; crowded; but in the extract it is a verb: misprint for shruncke (?).

Their cariage was but an unwildy trunke,
Wherein to neare their trash was laied their treasure,
With weight whereof their shoulders often *thruncke*,
Before they came vnto their place of pleasure.
Breton, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 7.

THRUSH-A-THRUSH, a game, apparently of an active kind.

"What say you, Harry? have you any play to shew them?" "Yes, sir," said Harry; "I have a many of them; there's first leap-frog and *thrush-a-thrush*."—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 25.

THRUSTER, one who thrusts at another.

I was sore thrust at, that I so might fall,
But Thou o'er-threw'st my *thrusters*.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 34.

THUMB. To be *under the thumb* of another is to be under his orders or influence.

She remembers her late act of delinquency, so she is obliged to be silent: I have her *under my thumb*.—*Richardson, Grandison*, v. 56.

He is *under the thumb* of that doctor.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. ix.

THUMB. *Rule of thumb* = rough or make-shift. The thumb is used sometimes in order to attain a rough or approximate measurement.

We never learnt anything in the navy when I was a youngster, except a little *rule-of-thumb* mathematics.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxi.

THUMB. Of a clumsy person it is said that "all his fingers are thumbs," though to be without thumbs has a similar meaning. See THUMBLESS.

Ah, *eche finger is a thombe* to-day me thinke.—*Udal, Roister Doister*, i. 3.

THUMB-BOTTLE, a short thick bottle (?). The same author speaks of illuminations on royal anniversaries "by loyal *thumb-bottles* displayed" (p. 212).

Whose soul, moreover, of such sort is—
With so much acrimony overflows
As makes him, wheresoe'er he goes,
A walking *thumb-bottle* of aqua-fortis.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 121.

THUMBLE, to thumb or paw about: at least this I suppose to be the meaning if it has any. The speaker is a country girl.

Well, I'll not stay with her: stay, quotha? To be yauld and jaul'd at, and tumbled and *thumbled*, and tost and turn'd as I am by an old hag.—*Wily Beguiled* (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 317).

THUMBLESS, clumsy.

When to a house I come and see
The genius wastefull more than free;
The servants *thumblesse*, yet to eat
With lawlesse tooth the floure of wheat.
Herrick Hesperides, p. 333.

THUNDERBEAT, to beat with thundering strokes.

So he them *thunderbet* whereso he went,
That neuer a stroke in vaine his right hand spent.—*Hudson, Judith*, v. 397.

THUNDERBOLT, a celt or fossil belemnite. See extract *s. v.* DUNDERBOLT.

THUNDERBOLT, to strike with thunder.

He must ere long be triple beneficed,
Else with his tongue he'll *thunderbolt* the world.
Return from Parnassus, iii. 2 (1606).

THUNDERING, used as an intensative = very fast, large, &c.

He goes a *thundering* pace that you would not think it possible to overtake him.—*Adams*, ii. 420.

I was drawing a *thundering* fish out of the water, so very large that it made my rod crack again.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 219.

THUNDERLESS, unattended by thunder or loud noise. In the second extract the "Silent Isle" is spoken of.

Witness too the silent cry,
The prayer of many a race, and creed, and clime,
Thunderless lightnings striking under sea
From sunset and sunrise of all the realm.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

The long waterfalls
Pour'd in a *thunderless* plunge to the base of the mountain walls.
Ibid., Voyage of Maeldune.

THUNDER-SHOT, struck by lightning.

His death commonly is most miserable either burnt as Diagoras, or eaten up with lice as Pherecydes, or devoured by dogs as Lucian, or *thunder-shot* and turn'd to ashes as Olimpius.—*Fuller, Holy and Profane State*, V. vi. 9.

THUNDER-THUMP, thunderbolt.

O thou yat throwest the *thunder-thumps*
From Heauens hye to Hell.
Googe, Eglogs, iv.

THURIFY, to cense.

This herring or this cropshin was sensed and *thurified* in the smoake.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 176).

The smoak of censing, smoak of *thurifying*.
Sylvester, Tobacco Battered, 183.

THWART, opposition. The word is not generally used as a substantive: in *thwart* = in spite.

A certain disastrous person, who calleth himself the devil, even now, and in *thwart* of your fair inclinations, keepeth and detaineth your irradiant frame in hostile thraldom.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

THWARTED, crossed.

All Knights-Templers make such saltire cross with their *thwarted* leggs upon their monuments.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. iii. 11.

THWARTLY, perversely.

Sith man then in judgeinge so *thwartly* is bente
To satisfie fansie, and not true intente.
W. Kethe, 1554 (*Maitland on Reformation*, p. 113).

THYRSE, the staff twined with ivy and vine-leaves borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes. This Latin word (*thyrsus*), in an Anglicised form, is used more than once by Herrick. See, besides extract, pp. 3, 41. It occurs also in *Stapylton's Juvenal*, vi. 73, and is defined in the notes "a speare wreathed about with vine-leaves and grapes proper to Bacchus."

Wild I am now with heat;
O Bacchus! coole thy raies!
Or frantick I shall eate
Thy *thyrse*, and bite the bayes.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 84.

TIB OF THE BUTTERY, gipsy cant for a goose. See extract *s. v.* MARGERY.

TICK, touch; mark: also, a verb. See quotation *s. v.* FOOTE SAUNT.

The least *tick* befalls thee not without the overruling eye and hand, not only of a wise God, but of a tender Father.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 34.

Lord, if the peevish infant fights, and flies
With unpared weapons at his mother's eyes,
Her frowns (half-mixed with smiles) may chance to show
An angry, love-*tick* on his arm or so.
Quarles, Emblems, III. vi. 42.

TICKER, a watch (slang). See extract *s. v.* FOGLE.

TICKET, the correct thing.

"She's very handsome and she's very finely dressed, only somehow she's not—she's not the *ticket*, you see." "Oh, she's not the *ticket*," says the Colonel, much amused.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. vii.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE. In 1854 a system was introduced under which convicts may be liberated, though a portion of their sentence be unexpired, on a *ticket-of-leave;* they are obliged to report themselves from time to time to the police, until the period for which they were sentenced is over, and they are liable to have the ticket recalled on the commission of any fresh offence. The word is often used adjectivally.

They found themselves outlaws, *ticket-of-leave* men, or what you will in that line.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's School Days*, Pt. I. ch. ix.

TICKING-SHOES, carpet-slippers (?).

The dirtiest trollup in the town must have her top-knot and *tickin-shoes*.—*Centlivre, The Artifice*, Act III.

TICKLE, we should now say "itch."

The fingers of the Atheniens *ticcleed* to aide and succour Harpalus.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 381.

TICKLETOBY'S MARE. See Rabelais, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. for an account of Tickletoby's (Urquhart's translation of *Tappe-cou*) mare.

Let me beg of you, like an unbacked filly, to frisk it, to squirt it, to jump it, to rear it, to bound it, and to kick it with long kicks and short kicks, till, like *Tickletoby's mare*, you break a strap or a crupper, and throw his

worship into the dirt.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iii. 20.

TIDDLE, to potter or fidget.

To leave the family pictures from his sons to you, because you could *tiddle* about them, and though you now neglect their examples, could wipe and clean them with your dainty hands.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 322.

TIDE-COACH, a coach that timed its journeys to or from a seaport so as to catch the right tide; we now use the adjective in this way, and speak of a tidal train.

He took a place in the *tide-coach* from Rochester.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxiv.

TIDEGATE, tideway or stream.

Some visible apparent tokens remaine of a haven . . . though now it be graveld up, and the streame or *tydegate* turned another way. —*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 150).

TIEGO, corruption of vertigo (?); the speaker is fuddled.

I am shrewdly troubled with a *tiego*
Here in my head, madam, often with this *tiego*,
It takes me very often.
Massinger, Very Woman, iv. 3.

TIFF. The Dicts. give this as meaning some small thin drink, like swipes, but in the subjoined it seems to be applied to the measure holding the liquor or it may = draught.

What say you to a glass of white wine, or a *tiff* of punch by way of whet?—*Fielding, Amelia*, Bk. VIII. ch. x.

Dr. Slash . . . was smoaking his pipe over a *tiff* of punch.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. XI. ch. xiv.

Sipping his *tiff* of brandy punch with great solemnity.—*Scott, Guy Mannering*, i. 111.

TIFF, to drink.

He *tiff'd* his punch, and went to rest.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. v.

TIFF, a pet; a slight quarrel.

My lord and I have had another little—*tiff*, shall I call it? it came not up to a quarrel.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 291.

There had been numerous *tiffs* and quarrels between mother and daughter.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. i.

In comparison with such words or gestures, George IV.'s quarrel with Brummel was an ordinary *tiff*.—*Nat. Review* (1858), vii. 395.

TIFFANY, a thin silk; hence *tiffany natures* = slender-witted natures: *taffetas* has the same adjectival and figurative use, but is often complimentary. Cf. CALICO.

Tiffany natures are so easily imposed upon.
Centlivre, Beau's Duel, Act II.

TIGER. See quotation.

"A man may have a very good coat of arms, and be a *tiger*, my boy," the Major said, chipping his egg: "that man is a *tiger*, mark my word — a low man." — *Thackeray, Pendennis*, ch. xix.

TIGERANTIC, ravenous as a tiger.

In what sheep's-head ordinary have you chew'd away the meridian of your *tygeranuic* stomach?—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 179.

TIGERKIN. "That tiger's miniature —the cat" (Colman, *Poetical Vagaries*, p. 102).

It is only from the attic that you can appreciate the picturesque which belong to our domesticated *tigerkin*. The goat should be seen on the Alps, and the cat on the house-top.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XIV. ch. ii.

TIGHTER, caulker.

Julius Cæsar and Pompey were boat-wrights and *tighters* of ships. — *Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxx.

TIGRISH, having the qualities of a tiger in the sense given above.

Nothing could be more vagrant, devil-me-carish, and, to use the slang word, *tigrish*, than his whole air.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. VI. ch. xx.

TILE, a hat (slang). See extract *s. v.* SHOVEL.

John, Lord Kinsale,
A stalwart old Baron, who acting as henchman
To one of our early Kings, killed a big Frenchman:
A feat which his Majesty deigning to smile on,
Allowed him thenceforward to stand with his *tile* on.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Auto-da-Fé*).

TILER, pimple or mole (?). The speaker is an ass.

Our very urine is found to be good against *tilers* or morphews in ladies' faces.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 25.

TILL, to. R. has no later example than from Chaucer of the use of the word in this sense: L. quotes from Bp. Fisher, but the subjoined is nearly 150 years later.

He was afterwards restored *till* his liberty and archbishoprick.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, N. iii. 40.

TILLET TREE, the linden.

They use their cordage of date tree leaves and the thin barks of the Linden or *Tillet tree*.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 2.

TILTURE, husbandry.

Good tilth brings seedes,
Euill *tilture* weedes.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 92.

TIMBER, forty skins of fur were called *a timber*.

Having . . . presented them with two *timber* of sables, which with much diligence had been recovered out of the wreck, he was by them remitted to his lodging.—*Heylin, Reformation*, ii. 202.

TIMBER-WORM, a worm that eats through wood.

What, o what is it
That makes yee, like vile *timber-wormes*, to weare
The poasts sustaining you?
Davies, Sir T. Overbury, p. 16.

TIME, in good time = just so; well and good: *à la bonne heure*. It occurs in *Measure for Measure*, III. i. and V. i.: often used ironically.

The magistrate shall have his tribute . . if so be he carry himself worthily, and as he ought to do in his place, and so as to deserve it. *In good time!* But I pray you then first to argue the cause a little with thee, whoever thou art that thus—glossest! who mayst judge of his carriage, and whether he deserve such honour?—*Sanderson*, i. 67.

"There, saith he, even at this day are shewed the ruines of those three tabernacles built according to Peter's desire." *In very good time*, no doubt!—*Fuller, Pisyah Sight*, II. vi. 27.

TIME, to pass the time; to procrastinate.

They *timed* it out all that spring, and a great part of the next sommer.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 81.

TIMEIST, one who keeps accurate time in music.

Those whose musical creed is Time before Sentiment might have put up with this nightbird; for, to do her justice, she was a perfect *timeist*; one crake in a bar the livelong night; but her tune—ugh!—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. lxiv.

TIMELING, a time-server.

They also cruelly compel divers of the ministers which are faint-hearted, and were, as it seemeth, but *timelings*, serving rather the time (as the manner of the worldings is) than marrying in Thy fear, to do open penance before the people.—*Becon*, III. 235.

TIMESERVINGNESS, a truckling line of conduct, a compliance with the varying temper of the times. North (*Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 2) accuses some people of "*timeservingness* and malice."

TIMMEN, a sort of woollen cloth. See N. s. v. *tamine*.

The inward man struggled and plunged amidst the toils of broadcloth and *timmen*.—*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, iii. 12.

TIMIDOUS, timid. I have only met with this word in North. See another instance from his *Examen*, s. v. HESITATORY.

His lordship knew him to be a mere lawyer, and a *timidous* man.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 31.

His *timidous* manner of creating and judging abundance of points, some on one side and some on another, and, if possible, contriving that each should have a competent share, made work for registers, solicitors, and counsel.—*Ibid.*, ii. 74.

TIMISH, fashionable; one up with the times?

A *timish* gentleman accoutered with sword and peruke, hearing the noise this man caused in the town, had a great desire to discourse with him.—*Life of Lodowick Muggleton*, 1676 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 612).

TIMONIST, a misanthrope.

I did it to retire me from the world,
And turn my muse into a *Timonist*.
Dekker, Satiromastix (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 189).

TIMONIZE, to play the misanthrope.

I should be tempted to *Timonize*, and clap a satyr upon our whole species.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 306.

TIM-WHISKEY, a light one-horse chaise.

Not that I believe he is a jot better than the apprentices that flirt to Epsom in a *Tim-whiskey*.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 256 (1768).

It was a two-wheeled vehicle which claimed none of the modern appellations of tilbury, tandem, dennet, or the like, but aspired only to the humble name of that almost forgotten accommodation, a *whiskey*; or, according to some authorities, a *tim-whiskey*.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 233.

It is not like the difference between a Baptist and an Anabaptist, which Sir John Danvers said is much the same as that between a *whiskey* and a *Tim-whiskey*, that is to say, no difference at all.—*Southey, The Doctor*, Interchapter xiv.

TINDERY, inflammable, like tinder. Sir C. Grandison (iv. 158) speaks of love at first sight as "a *tindery* fit."

I love nobody for nothing; I am not so *tindery*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 44.

TINE, "a wild vetch or tare; a plant that *tines* or encloses and imprisons

other plants" (Payne and Herrtage). See *titters*.

> The titters or *tine*
> Makes hop to pine.
> Some raketh their wheat
> With rake that is great,
> So titters and *tine*
> Be gotten out fine.
> *Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 109.

TINGLISH, sensitive.

> They pass; for them the panels may thrill,
> The tempera grow alive and *tinglish*;
> Their pictures are left to the mercies still
> Of dealers and stealers, Jews and the English.
> *Browning, Old Pictures in Florence.*

TINING GLOVES, hedging-gloves: *tine* = to repair a hedge.

They put on *tining* gloves, that the thorns may not prick them.—*Adams*, ii. 486.

TINK, to tinkle.

> Sir after drinking, while the shot is *tincking*,
> Some heds be swinking, but mine will be sinking.
> *Heywood, The Four Ps.* (*Dodsley, O Pl.*, i. 96).

If the verses do but chime and *tinck* in the close it is enough for the purpose.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. p. 167.

TINKER UP, to botch: mend in a clumsy or imperfect way.

Chronology and Astronomy are forced to *tinker up* and reconcile, as well as they can, these uncertainties.—*Walpole, Historic Doubts on Richard III.*, Preface.

I am criticised for the expression *tinker up* in the preface. Is this one of those that you object to? I own I think such a low expression, placed to ridicule an absurd instance of wise folly, very forcible. Replace it with an elevated word or phrase, and to my conception it becomes as flat as possible.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 227 (1768).

TINKERLY, after the manner of a tinker (see L.); and Webbe might mean a tinkered up verse, but more probably where he speaks (p. 31) of "this tynkerly verse which we call ryme," he means 'tinkling.'

TINKLER, a tinker, and so, a vagabond.

"Is there a fire in the library?" "Yes, ma'am, but she looks such a *tinkler*."—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xviii.

TINTINABULATION, sound of bells.

> Keeping time, time, time,
> In a sort of Runic rhyme,
> To the *tintinabulation* that so musically swells
> From the bells.
> *E. A. Poe, The Bells* (ii. 23).

TINTINNABULOUS, pertaining to bell-ringing. De Quincey (*Confessions of an Opium-Eater*, p. 104) speaks of "the *tintinnabulous* propensities" of the College porter, who rang the bell for early chapel.

TINTLESS, colourless.

I made myself gardener of some *tintless* flowers.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xii.

TIP, a draught of liquor.

Miss (with a glass in her hand).—Hold your tongue, Mr. Neverout, don't speak in my *tip*.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

TIP-CHEESE, a boy's game, in which a small stick is struck and hit forward by another.

He forgets the long familiar cry of "knuckle down;" and at *tip-cheese* or odd and even his hand is out.—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiv.

TIP FOR TAP, tit for tat. The original has only *non responsare*. *Tap for tap* occurs in 2 *Hen. IV.*, II. i., but refers there to exchange of taps between fencers.

Let every young man be persuaded and keep in memory that his duty is . . . not to answer *tip for tap*, but to suffer much and wink thereat.—*Bullinger*, I. 283.

TIPPLER. Latimer and Grindal use the word of publicans: it usually means drunkards.

They were but *tipplers*, such as keep alehouses.—*Latimer*, i. 133.

No inn keeper, ale-house keeper, victualler, or *tipler* shall admit or suffer any person or persons in his house or backside to eat, drink, or play at cards, tables, bowls, or other games, in time of Common Prayer.—*Grindal, Remains*, p. 138.

TIPSIFY, to make tipsy: tipsy is a milder word than drunk.

The man was but *tipsified* when he went; happily when he returned, which was very late, he was drunk.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 95.

She was in such a passion of tears, that they were obliged to send for Dr. Floss, and half *tipsify* her with salvolatile.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. i.

TIPT, intoxicated.

Why, they are as jovial as twenty beggars, drink their whole cups six glasses at a health your master's almost *tipt* already.—*Marmion, Antiquary*, Act IV.

TIP-TILTED, turned up at the end.

For people who are innocent indeed,
Never look down so black, and scratch the head;
But, *tipped* with confidence, their noses *tilt*.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p, 74.

Lightly was her slender nose
Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

TIPTOE, to go on tiptoe.

Mabel *tiptoed* to her door.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 104.

He *tiptoed*, eager, through the hail,
And seized his torment by the tail.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 109.

TIRELESS, indefatigable.

The *tireless* pen of St. Jerome was called into requisition.—*Lea, Sacerdotal Celibacy*, p. 70.

TIROLOGY, instruction for beginners: the editor suggests that it may be a misprint for *pyrology*, but the alliteration is in favour of the text.

Some of the papists . . . wheresoever they find *ignis* take it for purgatory straightways. O noble doctors of *tyrology* rather than of theology.—*Becon*, ii. 563.

TITANESS, giantess.

Truth, . . . *Titaness* among deities!—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxxix.

TITHELESS, without paying tithe. See extract *s. v.* TAXLESS.

TITTERATION, fit of giggling.

The holding up of a straw will throw me into a *titteration*.—*Richardson, Grandison*, v. 303.

TITTERS, a kind of weed. See quotation *s. v.* TINE. L. has the following, but suggests *tiller* as the meaning, which apparently makes no sense.

From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine,
If eare be not forth, it will rise again fine.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 113.

TITTER TOTTER, unsteadily.

Don't stand *titter totter*, first standing upon one foot and then upon another.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 43.

TITTIVATE, to spruce up; to make smart.

Regular as clockwork—breakfast at nine—dress and *tittivate* a little.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Mr. John Dounce*).

Call in your black man, and *titivate* a bit.—*Thackeray, The Virginians*, ch. xlviii.

TITTLE-TATTLE, used adjectively, chattering; gossiping.

Syntax, who fear'd all might be known
Throughout the *tittle-tattle* town,
Thought 'twould be wise for him to go.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. 5.

TITUPPING, lively.

It would be endless to notice . . . the "Dear mes" and "Oh laas" of the *tituppiny* misses, and the oaths of the pantalooned or buckskinn'd beaux.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xiii.

TITUPPY, shaky.

Did you ever see such a little *tituppy* thing in your life? There is not a sound piece of iron about it.—*Miss Austen, Northanger Abbey*, ch. ix.

TIZZY, a sixpence; perhaps a corruption of *tester*.

There's an old 'oman at the lodge who will show you all that's worth seeing—the walks and the big cascade—for a *tizzy*.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. V. ch. i.

TOAD-IN-THE-HOLE, meat cooked in batter. The speaker in the extract is the Princess Augusta.

Mrs. Siddons and Sadler's Wells, said she, seems to me as illfitted as the dish they call a *toad in a hole*, which I never saw, but always think of with anger—putting a noble sirloin of beef into a poor paltry batter-pudding.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vi. 153.

TOADLING, little toad. The extract is a speech of Dr. Johnson's to Miss Burney.

Your shyness, and slyness, and pretending to know nothing, never took me in, whatever you may do with others. I always knew you for a *toadling*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 189.

TO AND FRO, used substantivally for discussion; bandying a question to and fro.

There was muche *to and fro*, for some wolde nedes to London, thinkinge that waye to winne more than to bringe me into Flaunders. And of them which wolde into Flaunders some wold to lande for a barrell of drinke, . . . some feared the comminge of the mayre and captaine of the castell.—*Vocacyon of Johan Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 459).

TOASTING FORK or IRON, a jocular name for a sword. Cf. CHEESE-TOASTER.

I served in Spain with the king's troops, until the death of my dear friend Zumalcarreguy, when I saw the game was over, and hung up my *toasting-iron*.—*Thackeray, Pendennis*, ch. xxii.

If I had given him time to get at his other pistol, or his *toasting-fork*, it was all up.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xli.

TOBACCANALIAN, a smoker.

We get very good cigars for a bajoccho and a half—that is, very good for us cheap *tobaccanalians.*—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxxv.

TOCO, chastisement (slang).

The school leaders come up furious, and administer *toco* to the wretched fags.—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. I. ch. v.

TOED, supplied with toes: the feet referred to in the extract had scorpions for toes.

They all bowed their snaky heads down to their very feet which were *toed* with scorpions.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 39.

TOER. Nashe applies this word apparently to herring-fishers or herring-curers. See extract *s. v.* REMBLERE.

TOES. To *turn the toes up* = to die. Cf. HEELS.

"Several arbalestriers *turned their toes up*, and I among them." "Killed, Denys? come now!" "Dead as mutton."—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

TOGGED, dressed; equipped. See TOGS.

He was *tog'd* gnostically enough.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 68.

TOGGERY, clothing.

But in Edward the First's days I very much fear
Had a gay cavalier thought fit to appear
In any such *toggery*—then 'twas termed gear—
He'd have met with a highly significant sneer.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*St. Romwold*).

TOGGLE. "A pin placed through the bight of a rope, block-strap, or bolt, to keep it in its place, or to put the bight or eye of another rope upon, and thus secure them both together" (*Imp. Dict.*).

The yard-ropes were fixed to the halter by a *toggle* in the running noose of the latter.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. viii.

TOGS, clothes, from *toga*. Shakespeare has *tôge* (*Cor.* ii. 2), and *toged* (*Oth.* i. 1), but see N.

Look at his *togs*; superfine cloth, and the heavy swell cut.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xvi.

TOIL, to weary.

The army was *toiled out* with cruell tempests.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 55.

TOIL. One who overdoes something which in moderation might be agreeable, or who is fussy and anxious in pursuit of amusement, is said to *make a toil of pleasure*. The phrase is at least as old as 1603. In the extract reference is made to hunting and hawking.

Tyring of legges and tearing of throates with luring and hollowing are nothing pleasing to my humor; I doo not loue so to *make a toyle of a pleasure.*—*Breton, Dialogue, full of pithe and pleasure*, p. 7.

TOLERABLENESS, allowability.

Men flatter themselves, and cozen their consciences, with a *tolerableness* of usury, when moneys be put out for their children's stocks.—*Adams*, ii. 137.

TOLIBANT, turban.

The country custome maketh things decent in vse, as . . . the Turke and Persian to weare great *tolibants* of ten, fifteene, and twentie elles of linnen a peece vpon their heads.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv.

TOLLBOOTH. The prison was so called in Cambridge, as it still is in Scotland. Corbet uses the word as a verb, and explains it in a note, "*Idem quod Bocardo apud Oxon.*" The Eng. Dicts. give it as meaning custom-house; Wiclif so uses the word in Matt. ix. 9.

They might *Tolebooth* Oxford men.
Bp. Corbet on James I.'s visit to Cambridge.

The Maior refused to give them the keys of the *Toll-booth* or town-prison.—*Fuller, Hist. of Cambridge*, vii. 25.

TOLSEY. See extracts. The place spoken of is Bristol.

The mayor and justices, or some of them, usually met at their *tolsey* (a court house by their exchequer) about noon, which was the meeting of the merchants, as at the Exchange at London; and there they sat and did justice business that was brought before them.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 116.

The place under it is their *Tolsey* or Exchange, for the meeting of their merchants.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 239.

TOMAN, a Persian gold coin.

The band-roll strung with *tomans*,
Which proves the veil a Persian woman's.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

TOM-DOUBLE, a shuffler.

He is for a single ministry, that he may play the *Tom-double* under it.—*Character of a Sneaker*, 1705 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 355).

TOM-FOOLISH, given to joking or tom-foolery.

A man he is by nature merry,
Somewhat *Tom-foolish*, and comical, very.
Southey, Nondescripts, viii.

TOMLING, a little Tom (cat).

We are promised, to succeed him, a black *Tomling*.—*Southey, Letters*, 1821 (iii. 244).

TOMMY. See extract.

It is placed in antithesis to soft and new bread, what English sailors call soft *tommy*.—*De Quincey, Roman Meals*.

TO-MORROW COME NEVER, a date that will never arrive. See quotation from swift *s. v.* DEVIL.

Ra. He shall have it in a very little time.

Sy. When? *To-morrow come never? (ad Calendas Græcas).—Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 42.

Sally. You married to my sister! When will that be?

Marc. Very soon, my dear! To-day or to-morrow perhaps.

Sally. To-morrow come never, I believe.

Colman, Man and Wife, Act III.

TOMRING, making a noise. The extract is from a protestation of the Lower House of Convocation in 1536.

Item, That the singing or saying of masse, mattens, or evensong is but a roreing, howling, whisteling, mumming, *tomring*, and jugling.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, V. iv. 28.

TOM TOWLY apparently = Tom Fool.

What *Tom Towly* is so simple that wyl not attempt to be a rithmoure?—*Stanyhurst, Æneid*, Dedic.

TOM TRUTH, a downright fellow. See extract *s. v.* SARISBURY. H. has "*Tom-Tell-Truth*, a true guesser."

TO-NAME, a nick-name; something added to the proper name.

"They call my kinsman Ludovic with the scar," said Quentin. "Our family names are so common in a Scottish house, that where there is no land in the case we always give a *to-name*." "A *nom de guerre*, I suppose you to mean," answered his companion.—*Scott, Quentin Durward*, i. 37.

TONE. *In a tone* = alike; unanimous.

I complained to one and to another, but all were *in a tone*; and so I thought I would be contented.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iii. 381.

TONELESS, without tone; unaccentuated.

His voice, heard now for the first time, was to Grandcourt's *toneless* drawl, which had been in her ears every day, as the deep notes of a violoncello to the broken discourse of poultry and other lazy gentry in the afternoon sunshine.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxix.

TONGS, used as a singular.

He sat by the fireside, . . writing the name of his mistress in the ashes with an old *tongs* that had lost one of its legs.—*Irving, Salmagundi*, No. II.

TONGUE. To have a remark on *the tip* or *end of one's tongue* = to be on the point of speaking.

God forgive me! but I had a sad lie at my *tongue's end*.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 205.

Mrs. Norris thought it an excellent plan, and had it at her *tongue's end*, and was on the point of proposing it when Mrs. Grant spoke.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. viii.

It was on *the tip of the boy's tongue* to relate what had followed, but he . . checked himself.—*Dickens, M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxix.

TONGUE-BANGER, a scold.

Then Sally she turn'd a *tongue-banger*, an' raated me.—*Tennyson, Northern Cobbler*.

TONGUE-FENCE, argument.

In all manner of brilliant utterance and *tongue-fence*. I have hardly known his fellow.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. v.

TONGUE-MAN, speaker.

I am no *tongue-man*, nor can move with language; but if we come to act I'll not be idle.—*Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 55.

Then come, sweet Prince, Wales wooeth thee by me,
By me hir sorrie *Tongs-man*.

Davies, Microcosmos, p. 22.

TONGUE-SHOT, reach of the tongue; *out of tongue-shot* = out of earshot.

She would stand timidly aloof out of *tongue-shot*.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. iii.

TONGUESORE, evil tongue; ill-speaking.

To one bringyng hym woorde that a certaine feloe did speake euill of hym, and gaue him a verie euil report; Marie (quoth Socrates) he hath not learned to speake well. Imputing his *tonguesore*, not vnto maliciousness, but vnto the default of right knowledge.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 24.

TONGUESTER, chatterer. See quotation from same author *s.* v. SELFLESS.

Perhaps in lone Tintagel, far from all
The *tonguesters* of the court, she had not heard.—*Tennyson, The Last Tournament*.

TONISH, fashionable. See quotation *s. vv.* FLESHER, HOYDENISH.

We found Lord Mordaunt son to the Earl of Peterborough—a pretty, languid, *tonnish* young man.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 200.

And thus to *tonish* folks present
The Picturesque of Sentiment.

Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour I. c. 8.

TONISHNESS, fashion.

Mrs. North, who is so famed for *tonishness*, exhibited herself in a more perfect undress than I ever before saw any lady, great or small, appear in upon a visit.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 350.

TONITROUS, thundering.

Billingsgate was much outdone in stupendous obscurity, *tonitrous* verbosity, and malicious scurrility.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 142.

TO NOR FRO, here nor there; no matter.

As it is called a fire, so it is called a worm; and it is thought of some not to be a material worm, that is, a living beast, but it is a metaphor; but that is neither *to nor fro*: for a fire it is, a worm it is, pain it is, a torment it is.—*Latimer*, ii. 361.

TONSOR, barber; a Latin word, sometimes used as an English one.

I want my wig and not your talk:
Go with the *tonsor*, Pat, and try
To aid his hand and guide his eye.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour II. c. 2.

TOOL, to work or drive horses on a coach.

He could *tool* a coach.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XIII. ch. iv.

TOOTH, THEY THAT LOVE THE, gourmands.

Very delicate dainties . . . greatly sought by *them that love the tooth so well*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 543.

TOOTHACHE, was once supposed to be caused by a worm in the tooth.

I am troubled
With the *toothache* or with love, I know not whether;
There is a *worm* in both.
Massinger, Parl. of Love, i. 5.

TOOTHFULL, full of teeth; the Dicts. have the word = toothsome or palatable, with quotation from Massinger. Sylvester (*Third day, first weeke*, 834) speaks of the seed "beeing covered by the *toothfull* harrow."

TOOTHY-PEG, nurses' English for a tooth.

Turn we to little Miss Kilmansegg,
Cutting her first little *toothy-peg*.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

TOP, extreme, used adjectivally; we usually say "top of his speed."

Setting out at *top* speed, he soon overtook him.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 364.

TOP. To *top over tail* = to turn head over heels.

To tumble ouer and ouer, to *toppe ouer tayle* . . . may be also holesom for the body. —*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 47.

TOP AND TOP-GALLANT, in full force.

Captains, he cometh hitherward amain,
Top and top-gallant, all in brave array.
Peele, Battle of Alcazar, iii. 3.

He'll be here *top and top-gallant* presently. —*Merry Devil of Edmonton* (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, xi. 131).

TOP-FILLED, filled to the top; the adjective *top-full* is not uncommon. Chapman (*Iliad*, xvi. 219) speaks of a coffer "*top-filled* with vests."

TOPFUL, very high; the word usually = full to the top.

Soon they won
The top of all the *topful* heav'ns.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 761.

TOP-HONOURS, top sails.

As our high vessels pass their watery way,
Let all the naval world due homage pay;
With hasty reverence their *top-honours* lower.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, 478.

TOPPINGEST, best.

The *toppingest* shop-keepers in the city us'd now and then to visit me.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 258.

It is the *toppingest* thing I ever heard.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. xi.

TOPPINGLY, highly; very well.

I mean to marry her *toppingly* when she least thinks of it.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. xviii.

TOP-SAWYER, a first-rate hand, or a great person.

Wasn't he always *top-sawyer* among you all? Is there one of you that could touch him or come near him on any scent?—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xliii.

He had paid the postboys, and travelled with a servant like a *top-sawyer*.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. xv.

"See-saw is the fashion of England always, and the Whigs will soon be the *topsawyers*." "But," said I, still more confused, "the King is the *top-sawyer* according to our proverb; how then can the Whigs be?"—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxvi.

TOPSIDE TURVY, topsy turvy.

With all my precautions how was my system turned *topside turvy*!—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iii. 169.

TOPSITURN, to upset.

He breaketh in through thickest of his foes,
And by his travail *topsi-turneth* them.
Sylvester, The Vocation, 744.

Now Nereus foams, and now the furious waues
All *topsie-turned* by the Æolian slaues
Do mount and roule.
Ibid., The Schisme, 993.

TOPSY-TURVEY, to upset.

My poor mind is all *topsy-turvied.*—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 40.

In the *topsy-turveying* course of time Hexthorp has become part of the soke of Doncaster.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xxxix.

Then is it verily, as in Herr Tieck's drama, a *verkeherte welt*, or world *topsyturvied.*—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. x.

TOPSYTURVYFICATION, upsetting.

"Valentine" was followed by "Lelia," .. a regular *topsyturvyfication* of morality, a thieves' and prostitutes' apotheosis.—*Thackeray, Paris Sketch Book* (*Madame Sand*).

TOP UP WITH, to finish with; usually spoken of food or drink.

Four engage to go half-price to the play at night, and *top up with* oysters.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xi.

What'll you drink, Mr. Gargery; at my expense, to *top up with?*—*Ibid., Great Expectations*, ch. x.

TOQUE, a species of head-dress.

If Mrs. Taunton appeared in a cap of all the hues of the rainbow, Mrs. Briggs forthwith mounted a *toque*, with all the patterns of the kaleidoscope.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Steam Excursion*).

Out came a lady in a large *toque.*—*Ibid.* (*Bloomsbury Christening*).

TOR, a hill.

Seeing a great *tor* close by, I could not resist the temptation, and went up.—*C. Kingsley*, 1849 (*Life*, i. 174).

TORIFY, to make a Tory.

He is Liberalizing them instead of their *Torifying* him.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters*, p. 262.

TORPID, a second-class race-boat at Oxford.

The *torpids* being filled with the refuse of the rowing men—generally awkward or very young oarsmen—find some difficulty in the act of tossing.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxvii.

TORPIFY, to render torpid.

[Sermons] are not harmless if they *torpify* the understanding.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. xxvi.

TORT, stretched. Southey uses the word again in *Curse of Kehama*, v. 15.

To-morrow, and the sun shall brace anew
The slacken'd cord, that now sounds loose and damp;
To-morrow, and its livelier tone will sing
In *tort* vibration to the arrow's flight.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. VIII.

TOSH, a projecting tooth. Becon (iii. 237) says that Gardiner's "teeth are like to the venomous *toshes* of the ramping lion."

TOSS, state of anxiety.

This put us at the Board into a *tosse.*—*Pepys*, June 2, 1666.

Lord what a *tosse* I was for some time in, that they could not justly tell where it [gold that he had buried] was.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 10, 1667.

TOSS, expense; object for which money is tossed away (?).

For other *tosses* take
A hundred thousand crowns.
Massinger, The Picture, ii. 2.

TOSS-UP, an even hazard, as when a coin is tossed up in the air the chances of heads or tails are equal.

"I haven't the least idea," said Richard musing, "what I had better be. Except that I am quite sure I don't want to go into the Church, it's a *toss-up.*—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xiii.

TOSSY, offhand; careless.

Argemone answered by some *tossy* commonplace.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. vii.

She answered *tossily* enough.—*Ibid.*

TOSTICATION, disturbance. H. has *tosticated*, tossed about.

After all, methinks, I want those *tostications* (thou seest how women and women's words fill my mind) to be over, happily over, that I may sit down quietly, and reflect.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 183.

TOT, to sum up; to bring out the total.

These *totted* together will make a pretty beginning of my little project.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, ii. 211.

"One thousand eight hundred," said Hyacinth, *totting* his entries.—*Savage, R. Medlicott*, Bk. III. ch. ii.

The last two *tot* up the bill.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xix.

TOTAL, abrupt; curt; putting everything into a small compass.

.. Do you mean my tender ears to spare:
That to my questions you so *total* are,
When I demand of Phœnix Stella's state,
You say (forsooth) you left her well of late,
O God, think you that satisfies my care?
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, st. 92.

TOTNESS IS TURNED FRENCH. See

quotation. Fuller quotes and explains this proverb of *Tottenham*, q. v.

Such prouerbiall speeches as *Totness is turned French*, for a strange alteration; Skarborow warning for a sodaine commandment, allowing no respect or delay to bethinke a man of his business.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xviii.

TOTTENHAM IS TURNED FRENCH. See extract. Puttenham quotes this proverb of Totness. Fuller says he found the saying in the *Description of Tottenham* by Mr. Bedwell, one of the translators of the Bible, but quoted by him "out of Mr. Heywood."

About the beginning of the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, French Mechanicks swarmed in England to the great prejudice of English Artizans, . . . nor was the City onely, but Country villages for four miles about, filled with French fashions and infections. The Proverb is applied to such who, contemning the custom of their own Country, make themselves more ridiculous by affecting forraign humours and habits.—*Fuller, Worthies, Middlesex* (ii. 36).

TOTTER (vb. act.), to shake.

Our God laughed them to scorn, sunk them, drunk them up with His waves; *tottered*, scattered them on the waters.—*Adams*, i. 419.

Every little disease, like a storm, *totters* us.—*Ibid.*, ii. 29.

TOTTERY, shaky.

When I looked up and saw what a *tottery* performance it was, I concluded to give them a wide berth.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. vi.

TOUCH-AND-GO. L., who gives no example, calls this "A colloquial combination signifying hastiness of temper, used either substantivally, as, 'It is all *touch-and-go* with some people,' or adjectivally, as, 'A *touch-and-go* kind of person.'" It seems in the quotation, which refers to an ill-assorted couple, to have this meaning; it is, however, often applied also to something, such as an accident for instance, which had almost happened.

So it was with Glenroy and his lady. It had been *touch-and-go* with them for many a day, and now, from less to more, from bad to worse, it ended in a threatened separation. —*Miss Ferrier, Destiny*, ch. iii. (1831).

TOUCH ME NOT. L. (who gives no example) says, "Plant of the genus *Impatiens* (species, *noli-me-tangere*), so called from the construction of the seed-vessel, which being irritated when touched, and ripe, projects the seeds to some distance."

Presbytery seeming like the plant called *Touch me not*, which flies in the face, and breaks in the fingers of those that presse it. —*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 19.

TOUCH POT, TOUCH PENNY, no credit given. Swift alludes to this proverb when describing an usurer, who had his office at a Dublin tavern.

He *touched the pence* when others *touched the pot.—Swift, Elegy on Mr. Demar.*

We know the custom of such houses, continues he; 'tis *touch pot, touch penny;* we only want money's worth for our money.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. III. ch. ii.

TOUGHISH, pretty tough.

So I whips out a *toughish* end of yarn.
Hood, Sailor's Apology for bow-legs.

TOUR, to travel.

He was *touring* about as usual, for he was as restless as a hyena.—*De Quincey, Murder as a Fine Art.*

TOUR, the ring in Hyde Park.

Mr. Povy and I in his coach to Hyde Parke, being the first day of the *tour* there; where many brave ladies.—*Pepys*, March 19, 1665.

Took up my wife and Deb., and to the Park, where being in a hackney, and they undressed, was ashamed to go into the *tour*. —*Ibid.*, March 31, 1668.

The sweetness of the Park is at eleven, when the Beau-Monde make their *tour* there. —*Centlivre, The Basset Table*, i. 2.

TOURISM, travelling for pleasure.

There never have been such things as tours in Crete, which are mere *tourism* and nothing else.—*Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers*, p. 98.

TOURISTIC, pertaining to a tour or tourists.

Curiously enough, there is no such thing as a record of *touristic* journeying in Crete. —*Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers*, p. 98.

TOURNERIES, articles made by the turning-lathe.

In another roome are such rare *tourneries* in ivory as are not to be described for their curiosity.—*Evelyn, Diary*, Oct. 22, 1644.

TOUTH, to tooth or taste, so *toothsome* = dainty.

The Syracusans vsed such varietie of dishes in their banquets that when they were sette, and their boordes furnished, they were many times in doubt which they should *touth* first or taste last. — *Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 19.

TOVARDILLIOS.

Though the air of Artonia be not so hot as that of her next neighbour Tumontia, yet she is more subject to distempers, calentures, and *tovardillios*. — *Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 21.

TOWARD, *toward him* = on his side, or of his company.

Herod and they that were *toward* him, being all that they were by Cæsar, to make the tribute sure work, they held, that not only tribute, but whatsoever else, was Cæsar's.—*Andrewes*, v. 128.

TOWEL. *Oaken towel* = a cudgel; *lead towel* = a bullet.

Frankly, shaking his cane, bid him hold his tongue, otherwise he would dust his cassock for him. "I have no pretensions to such a valet," said Tom; "but if you should do me that office, and over-heat yourself, I have here a good *oaken towel* at your service." —*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, i. 83.

Make Nunky surrender his dibs,
Rub his pate with a pair of *lead towels*.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 182.

TOWELLING, towel.

Let the dame of the castle prick forth on her jennet,
And, with water to wash the hands of her liege
In a clean ewer with a fair *towelling*.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

TOWN, is often used for London. The subjoined is an early instance. Bp. Jenkinson of St. David's (1825—40) offered a curate in his diocese a living, and desired him to come to town to be instituted. The curate expressed every willingness to obey the command, but added that his Lordship had omitted to mention the name of the town where his presence was required.

That a letter be directed to the Vice Admiral to desire him to suffer Prince Philip, brother to the Prince Elector, to come to *town*.—*Commons' Journals*, v. 245 (1648).

TOWN-BOX, city chest, or common fund.

Upon the confiscation of them to their *Town-box* or Exchequer, they might well have allowed Mr. Calvin . . . a salary beyond an hundred pounds.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 11.

TOWN-LAND, an Irish term explained in the extract.

Two or three cabins gathered together were sufficient to constitute a *town*, and the land adjoining thereto is called a *town-land*. —*Miss Edgeworth, Ennui*, ch. viii.

TOWNLET, a small town.

Ægilsfild and Bradfeld ii *townlettes* or villages.—*Leland, Itin.*, v. 94.

With no other friend than the poor schoolmaster of a provincial *townlet*.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxviii.

TOY, cap, in which sense it is still used in Scotland.

On my head no *toy*
But was her pattern.
Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

The flaps of the loose *toy* depended on each side of her eager face.—*Scott, Pirate*, i. 70.

TOY. To *take toy* = to start.

The hot horse, hot as fire,
Took toy at this, and fell to what disorder
His power could give his will.
Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

Shee is indeed one that has *taken a toy* at the fashion of religion, and is enamour'd of the new-fangle.—*Earle, Microcosmographie* (*Shee precise Hypocrite*).

TOYSOME, playful, or, as it seems to mean in the extract, playfully affectionate.

Two or three *toysome* things were said by my lord (no ape was ever so fond!) and I could hardly forbear him.—*Richardson, Grandison*, v. 299.

TOYT-HEADED, feather-headed.

They will not admit the novel question of these *toyt-headed* times, what shall we think? —*Adams*, i. 221.

TRACELESS, that cannot be traced: in extract the reference is to a copper coin worn quite smooth.

On *traceless* copper sees imperial heads.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 242.

TRACKS. To *make tracks* = to depart.

You will be pleased to *make tracks*, and vanish out of these parts for ever.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv.

TRACTATOR, Tractarian.

Talking of the *Tractators*—so you still like their tone! and so do I.—*C. Kingsley*, 1842 (*Life*, i. 58).

TRAGELAPHI, goat-stags: the name given by the Greeks to a fantastic animal represented on Eastern carpets and the like. See *Liddell and Scott*, s.v.

In all that follows are *Tragelaphi*, Satyrs and Griffins, Cocks and Bulls.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 49.

TRAICTISE, treatise.

A booke conteinyng a *traictise* of justice. —*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 248.

TRAIL. See extract; we more commonly say, to draw out, though this is sometimes used in a good sense, *i. e.* of leading a person to speak on matters with which he is conversant.

I presently perceived she was (what is vernacularly termed) *trailing* Mrs. Dent; that is, playing on her ignorance; her *trail* might be clever, but it was decidedly not good-natured.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

TRAITORISM, betrayal.

The loyal clergy . . . are charged with *traitorism* of their principles.—*North, Examen*, p. 323.

He . . . represents the doctrine as well as law of nonresistance like a dreg of *traitorism* and slavery.—*Ibid.*, p. 341.

TRALUCE, to shine through.

As the bright Sun shines thorough smoothest glass,
The turning planets' influence doth pass
Without impeachment through the glist'ring tent
Of the *tralucing* fiery element.
Sylvester, Second day, first weeke, 380.

TRAMAYLED, swathed in grave-clothes (?); trammelled (?).

The corps must be sered, *tramayled*, leded and chested.—*Council Minute on funeral of Q. Katherine of Arragon*, 1536 (*Arch.* xvi. 23).

TRANCEDLY, in an absorbed or trance-like manner.

Then stole I up, and *trancedly*
Gazed on the Persian girl alone.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

TRANGAME. In the extract the widow Blackacre uses this word as a term of reproach to her son, and applies it also to trinkets, cat-calls, &c., which he had in his hand. R. has *trangram* with a quotation from Swift, where it seems to mean much the same as gimcracks.

But go, thou *trangame*, and carry back those *trangames* which thou has stolen or purloined.—*Wycherley, Plain Dealer*, iii. 1.

TRANGDILLO, apparently a coined word signifying some musical performance.

Even d'Urfey himself and such merry fellows,
That put their whole trust in tunes and *trangdilloes*,
May hang up their harps and themselves on the willows.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 62.

TRANKUMS, fallals; ornaments of dress.

That shawl must be had for Clara, with the other *trankums* of muslin and lace.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xviii.

TRANLACE, to transpose.

The same letters being by me tossed and *tranlaced* fiue hundred times.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. II. (*end of cancelled pages*).

Then haue ye a figure which the Latines call *traductio*, and I the *tranlacer*; which is when ye turn and *tranlace* a word into many sundry shapes.—*Ibid.*, Bk. III. ch. xix.

TRANQUILLIZE, to grow tranquil: usually = to make tranquil.

This unmanageable heart . . . will go on with its boundings. I'll try, as I ride in my chariot, to *tranquillize*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 79.

TRANSAKE, to ransack.

Suche as have theyr purse full of golde gyve to the pore not one pece thereof, but yf they gyve ought, they *transake* the botome amonge all the golde, to seke out here an halfe peny.—*Sir T. More, Dialoge*, p. 12.

TRANSCURSIVE, rambling. See extract *s. v.* REPORTORY.

TRANSFRETE, to cross the sea.

Have we not hurried up and down, travelled and toiled enough, in being *transfreted* and past over the Hircanian sea.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxxiii.

TRANSFUGE, a deserter or fugitive.

The protection of deserters and *transfuges* is the invariable rule of every service in the world.—*Lord Stanhope, Misc., Second Series*, p. 18.

TRANSINCORPORATION, change made by the soul into different bodies; metempsychosis.

Its contents are full of curious information, more particularly those on the *transincorporation* of souls.—*W. Taylor of Norwich* (*Memoir*, ii. 305).

TRANSLATIVE, tropical; transferring from one sense or language to another. The pedantic Mr. Brand in the second extract need have made no apology, if he had known of the passage in Puttenham, who has been saying that a foot must be able on occasion "to go, to runne, and to stand still."

And if our feete poeticall want these qualities, it can not be sayd a foote in sence *translatiue* as here.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

Which [words of Juvenal] suiting the case so well, you'll forgive me, Sir, for popping down in English metre, as the *translative* impulse (pardon a new word, and yet we scholars are not fond of authenticating new words) came upon me uncalled for.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 62.

TRANSLATOR, a cobbler; a translator of soles. The word is given without example in H. and in L.

The cobbler is affronted, if you don't call him Mr. *Translator*.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 73.

TRANSLUCE, to shine through.

Serene thy woe-adumb'red front, sweet Saint;
Let joy *transluce* thy Beauties' blandishment.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 26.

TRANSMOGRIFY, to change.

The *transmogrified* Pagan performed his vow.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*S. Aloys*).

TRANSPORTIVE, excessive; carrying beyond bounds.

It is the voice of *transportive* fury, "I cannot moderate my anger."—*Adams*, ii. 315.

TRANSPORTMENT, passion. The word is in R. and L. with the same quotation from *Beaumont and Fletcher*, but there it means freight, that which is transported.

There he attack'd me
With such *transportment* the whole town had rung on't,
Had I not run away.
Lord Digby, Elvira, Act IV.

TRANSPOSE, transposition.

This man was very perfit and fortunate in these *transposes*.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. II. (cancelled pages).

TRANSVIEW, look through.

Let vs with eagles eyes without offence
Transview the obscure things that do remaine.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 9.

TRANSVOLVE, to transfer.

'Tis he who *transvolves* empires, tumbles down monarchies, and cantonizeth them into petty commonwealths.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 110.

TRAP, contrivance: so, to be *up to trap* or *understand trap* = to be wide-awake.

It is almost impossible that all these circumstances . . . should be collected without some contrivance for purposes that do not obviously appear; and nothing but *trap* can resolve them.—*North, Examen*, p. 203.

Some cunning persons that had found out his foible and ignorance of *trap*, first put him in great fright.—*Ibid.*, p. 549.

Our Minor was a little too hasty; he did not understand *trap*, knows nothing of the game, my dear.—*Foote, The Minor*, Act II.

His good lady . . understood *trap* as well as any woman in the Mearns.—*Scott, Pirate*, i. 51.

TRAPES, a slatternly woman (*Hudibras*, III. ii. 467). To trapes is to go about like a trapes, and so *trapes* = a going about.

It's such a toil and a *trapes* up them two pair of stairs.—*Mrs. H. Wood, The Channings*, p. 471.

TRAPESING, lounging; slatternly.

The daughter a tall, *trapesing*, trolloping, talkative maypole.—*Goldsmith, She stoops to conquer*, Act I.

TRAPS, goods; baggage.

A couple of horses carry us and our *traps*.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xxx.

On the first hint of disease, pack up your *traps* and your good lady, and go and live in the watch-house across the river.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv.

TRAPS, police. Cf. BUMTRAP; see quot. *s. v.* LUCKY.

Dick's always in trouble . . . . there's a couple of *traps* in Belston after him now.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. vi.

TRASH, money: see H. *s. v.*

Therefore must I bid him prôvide *trash*, for my master is no friend without money.—*Greene, James the Fourth*, III. i.

Nor would Belinus for King Crœsus' *trash*
Wish Amurack to displease the gods.
Ibid., Alphonsus, III. i.

TRASY, a spaniel.

A *trasy* I do keep, whereby
I please
The more my rurall privacie.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 264.

TRAVELLER. *To tip the traveller* = to humbug. This slang refers of course to the wonderful tales of travellers.

"I'd rather see you dead than brought to such a dilemma." "Mayhap thou wouldst," answered the uncle; "for then, my lad, there would be some picking; aha! dost thou *tip me the traveller*, my boy?"—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. vi.

TREAD-BEHIND, a doubling; an endeavour to escape in that way.

His tricks and traps and *tread-behinds*.
Naylor, Reynard the Fox, p. 20.

TREATING-HOUSE, a restaurant.

The taverns and *treating-houses* have eas'd you of a round income.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 287.

His first jaunt is to a *treating-house*; here he trespasses upon all the rules of temperance and sobriety.—*Ibid.*, p. 479.

TREBLE, a musical instrument.

Hearing of Frank their son, the miller, play upon his *treble* as he calls it, with which he earnes part of his living, and singing of a country song, we sat down to supper.—*Pepys*, Sept. 17, 1663.

TREDRILLE, a game at cards for three players.

I was playing at eighteen-penny *tredrille* with the duchess of Newcastle and Lady Browne.—*Walpole, Letters*, III. 464 (1774).

TREE. *Lame as a tree* = very lame.

"What a pull," said he, "that it's lie-in-bed, for I shall be as *lame as a tree*, I think."—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. I. ch. vii.

TREE. *To be at the top of the tree* = to be pre-eminent.

Master Moses is an absolute Proteus; in every elegance at the *top of the tree*.—*Foote, The Cozeners*, Act I.

You must needs think what a hardship it is to me to have him turn out so unlucky, after all I have done for him, when I thought to have seen him at the *top of the tree*, as one may say.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. IV., ch. vi.

TREED, at the end of one's resources; in a fix: one in this predicament is said to be *up a tree*. The reference is to a hunted bear or racoon who has at last gone up a tree, while the dogs and huntsmen are at the foot.

You are *treed* and you can't help yourself.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. v.

TREELESS, without trees.

I arrived in the midst of a dreary *treeless* country.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxviii.

TREE-NAIL. "In *Naval Architecture*, wooden bolt by which the planks of a ship's bottom are secured to the timbers" (L. who has no example).

My Keel is framed of Crabbed care,
My ribs are all of Ruth,
My planks are nothing else but Plaints,
With *tree-nails* joined with Truth.
Sir W. Herbert, Boat of Bale (*Eng. Garner*, i. 644).

The planks rivetted together with iron, and fastened to the timbers with oak *tree-nails*.—*Archæol.*, xx. 554 (1824).

TREMBLEMENT, tremor; quivering.

Small the wood is, green with hazels,
And completing the ascent,
Where the wind blows and sun dazzles
Thrills in leafy *tremblement*,
Like a heart that after climbing beateth quickly through content.
Mrs. Browning, The lost bower.

TREMULATION, trembling.

I was struck with such a terrible *tremulation* that it was as much as three gulps of my brandy bottle could do to put my chill'd blood into its regular motion.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 236.

TRENCHER, a comparison for neatness and exactness.

Filling vp as *trimme as a trencher* the space that stood voide.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 276.

TRENCHER, is prefixed to several words. The following are not noted in the Dicts.: *trencher-law* = regulation of diet; he who lays down this law is a *trencher-critic*; a *trencher-chaplain* is the domestic chaplain of a private gentleman. Heylin (*Life of Laud*, p. 254) uses the same term. Davies (*Muse's Sacrifice*, Ep. Ded.) speaks of *trencher-buffons*, i. e. the wags or butts at a dinner-table.

O lawless paunch, the cause of much despite,
Through ranging of a currish appetite
When spleenish morsels cram the gaping maw,
Withouten diet's care or *trencher-law*;
Tho' never have I Salerne rhymes profess'd
To be some lady's *trencher-critic* guest.
Hall, Sat. IV., iv. xxi.

A gentle squire would gladly entertain
Into his house some *trencher-chapperlain*.
Ibid., II. vi. 2.

TRENT, trend; bend course.

The valley of Gehinnon and Jehosaphat, like two conjoining streames, do *trent* to the South.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 188.

TREPAN, some engine or instrument used in a siege.

And there th' Ingiuers haue the *Trepan* drest,
And reared vp the Ramme for battrie best.
Hudson's Judith, iii. 107.

TREPANE, usually, a surgical instrument for perforating the scull; here applied to an instrument used in piercing or making holes in the walls of a town.

The boisterous *trepane* and steel pick-ax play
Their parts apace, not idle night nor day.
Sylvester, The Decay, 994.

TREPID, trembling.

Look at the poor little *trepid* creature, panting and helpless under the great eyes.—*Thackeray, The Virginians*, ch. lxx.

TRESSFULL, having luxuriant hair.

Pharo's faire daughter, wonder of her time,
Then in the blooming of her beautie's prime,
Was queintly dressing of her *tressfull* head.
Sylvester, The Maynificence, 734.

TRESSY, with tresses; hanging as tresses.

The rock half sheltered from my view
By pendent boughs of *tressy* yew.
Coleridge, Lewti.

TRIALITY, union of three. Dr. Doran thought he was the inventor of this word, but R. supplies an instance from Holinshed, and L. two more from Skelton and Wharton. In a work published 1581, "dualities, *trialities*," i. e. holding two or three benefices, are reckoned Church abuses (*Arber, Marprelate Controversy*, p. 29).

Dr. Wigan, the kinsman of the actor so named, not only wrote on the duality of mind, but on the *triality* (if we may coin a word), the three-fold excellence of the Brighton atmosphere.—*Doran, Memories of our great towns*, p. 294.

TRIARCHY, rule by three governors. Cf. DUARCHY.

She [the rational soul] issueth forth her commands, and dividing her empire into a *triarchy*, she governs by three viceroys, the three faculties.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 143.

TRIBUAL, pertaining to a tribe. L. has the word without example.

Surely this proceedeth not from any natural imperfection in the Parents, whence probably the *Tribual* lisping of the Ephraimites did arise.—*Fuller, Worthies, Leicester* (i. 562).

TRIBUNITIAN, pertaining to tribunes, or after the manner of tribunes.

Whose *tribunitian* not imperatorian power is immediately founded, as they say, in the very plebs or herd of people.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 450.

TRICK. To *know a trick worth two of that*, is to know of some better expedient, or sometimes merely to decline to do what was proposed.

"Ah!" says she, "it is as I feared; the key is gone!" I was thunder-struck at this news; but she said, *she knew a trick worth two of that*, and bidding me follow her, . . . she opened a door into the area.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. III. ch. xv.

Hear what he says of you, sir? Clive, best be off to bed, my boy—ho! ho! No, no. We *know a trick worth two of that*. We won't go home till morning, till daylight does appear.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. i.

TRICKLENESS, transitoriness.

O Time that thus endeerest me to thy loue,
I constantly adore thy ficklenesse,
That neuer mou'st but dost my sences moue
To mind thy flight, and this life's *trickelnesse*.—*Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage*, p. 45.

TRICKSINESS, playfulness.

There was none of the latent fun and *tricksiness*.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. vii.

TRICKSOME, full of tricks.

I have been a *tricksome* shifty vagrant.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. X. ch. v.

TRIDENTAL, an epithet of Neptune as represented with a trident.

The white-mouth'd water now usurps the shore,
And scorns the pow'r of her *tridental* guide.—*Quarles, Emblems*, I. ii. 4.

TRIG, neat. Jonson (*Alch.*, iv. 1) has the substantive = coxcomb. See N.

The younger snooded up her hair, and now went about the house a damsel so *trig* and neat, that some said she was too handsome for the service of a bachelor divine.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 137.

TRIG, a support.

Nor is his suite in danger to be stopt,
Or with the *trigges* of long demurrers propt.
Stapylton's Juvenal, xvi. 62.

TRIGONY, threefold birth or product.

Man is that great Amphybium in whom be
Three distinct souls by way of *trigony*.
Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 140.

TRILLIL, to drink; an onomatopœous word expressive of the gurgling of liquor.

In nothing but golden cups he would drinke or quaffe it; whereas in wodden mazers and Agathocles' earthen stuffe they *trillild* it off before.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 166).

TRILLO, a quaver; shake in music.

Myself humming to myself (which now-a-days is my constant practice since I begun to learn to sing) the *trillo*, and found by use that it do come upon me.—*Pepys*, June 30, 1661.

I shake just like him; lend your ear,
And *Trillo* shall with art appear.
D'Urfey, Plague of Impertinence.

Her graces, shakes, slurs, and *trillos* ravishing beyond expression!—*Colman, Musical Lady*, Act I.

TRIM, to scold.

Fag. So! Sir Anthony *trims* my master; he is afraid to reply to his father; then vents his spleen on poor Fag.—*Sheridan, Rivals*, II. i.

TRIMESTRAL, quarterly; three monthly. See extract *s. v.* LOMBARD-STREET.

TRIM-TRAM. H. explains this "a trifle or absurdity," and this is its sense in extract from Stanyhurst, *s. v.* JANGLERY, and from Patton, *s. v.* RATTLE-

BLADDER; but Grose gives its meaning, "like master, like man."

They thought you as great a nincompoop as your 'squire—*trim-tram*, like master, like man.—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. xiii.

TRINDILL. See extract.

That they take away and destroy all shrines, covering of shrines, tables, candlesticks, *trindills*, or rolls of wax.—*King's Injunctions*, 1547 (*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VII. i. 3).

TRINDLES, dung of goats, &c. It is goats' dung that is referred to in the extract.

The very *trindles* drunck in wine are good against the jaundise.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 123.

TRINKERY, pertaining to trinkets; fine: a word, I suppose, coined by Stanyhurst for the sake of the jingle. Cf. MUFFE MAFFE.

Long for thee Princesse thee Moors gentilitye wayted,
As yet in her pincking not pranckt with *trinckerye* trinckets.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 137.

TRINKET, to traffic; to intrigue.

Had the Popish Lords stood to the interest of the Crown, as they ought to have done, and not *trinketed* with the enemies of that and themselves, it is probable they had kept their seats in the House of Lords for many years longer.—*North, Examen*, p. 63.

His odious *trinketting* with foreign interests.—*Ibid.*, p. 178.

TRINKETRY, jewellery; nick-nacks.

Ear-drop, nor chain, nor arm, nor ankle-ring,
Nor *trinketry* on front, or neck, or breast.
Southey, Curse of Kehama, xiii.

All kinds of mercery, cloth, furs, and silks,
With *trinketry*.
Taylor, Ph. van Art., Pt. II. i. 1.

TRIN-UNION, the Trinity, or Three in One.

But that same onely wise *Trin-vnion*
Workes miracles, wherein all wonder lies.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 79.

TRIN-UNIONHOOD, Trinity.

Thou art too great for Greatnes ne'er so Great,
And far too good for Goodness ere so Good,
Who (were it possible) art more compleate
In Goodnesse than Thine owne *Trin-vnionhood*.—*Davies, Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 32.

TRIP, a short journey: the extract marks it as a sailor's word, and implies that it was not in familiar use by others, though a little further on (vii. 10) it is employed without qualification. Pope quoted by Johnson speaks of "a *trip* to London."

It will be but what mariners call a *trip* to England.—*Richardson, Grandison*, v. 255.

TRIPLE TREE, the gallows. Cf. THREE TREES.

That very hour from an exalted *triple tree* two of the honestest gentlemen in Catchpoleland had been made to cut a caper on nothing.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. IV. ch. xvi.

What they may do hereafter under a *triple tree* is much expected.—*Broome, A Jovial Crew*, Act I.

A wry mouth on the *triple tree* puts an end to all discourse about us.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 63.

TRIPOD, used adjectivally, and meaning three feet long. Cf. the *sesquipedalia verba* of Horace.

'The Rambler' . . . I liked not at all; its *tripod* sentences tired my ear.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. vii.

TRIPOINTED, having three points.

For how, alas! how will you make defence
'Gainst the *tripointed* wrathfull violence
Of the dead dart?—*Sylvester, The Lawe*, 487.

TRISECT, to divide into three parts.

Could not I have reduced it a drop a day, or, by adding water, have bisected or *trisected* a drop?—*De Quincey, Conf. of an Opium Eater*, p. 129.

TRISULC, three-forked. The Dicts. give the word as a substantive. In Urquhart's *Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xiii., we read of "*trisulk* excommunication."

Jupiter confound me with his *trisulk* lightning if I lie!—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxxii.

TRIUMPH, when used as an active verb, which is rare, usually means to triumph over; in the extract it signifies "cause to triumph."

He hath *triumphed* the name of *His* Christ; He will bless the things He hath begun.—*Jewel*, ii. 933.

TRIUMPH. To *ride triumph* = to be in full career.

"'Tis some misfortune," quoth my uncle Toby. "That it is," cried my father, "to have so many jarring elements breaking loose, and *riding triumph* in every corner of a gentleman's house.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, iii. 157.

TRIUMVERIE, triumvirate.

Take for thine ayde afflicting Miserie,
Woe, mine attendant, and Dispayre, my freend,
All three my greatest great *Triumuerie*.
G. Markham, Tragedie of Sir R. Grinuile, p. 55.

TRIVE, to contrive.

The thriftie that teacheth the thriuing to thriue,
Teach timelie to traverse the thing that thou *triue.—Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 137.

TRIVET, is a proverbial comparison indicating stability, inasmuch as it has three legs to stand on.

He's all right now; you ain't got nothing to cry for, bless you! he's righter than a *trivet.—Dickens, M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

Go home! you'll find there all as right as a *trivet.—Ingoldsby Legends (S. Romwold)*.

TROCHINGS, small branches on the stag's horn. See extract *s. v.* SPILTER.

TROLL, repetition; routine.

The *troll* of their categorical table might have informed them that there was something else in the intellectual world besides substance and quantity.—*Burke on Fr. Rev.*, p. 151.

TROLLOLL, to troll, or sing in a rollicking way.

They got drunk and *trolloll'd* it bravely.—*North, Examen*, p. 101.

TROLLOPY, slatternly.

A *trollopy*-looking maid-servant, seemingly in waiting for them at the door, stepped forward.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xxxvii.

TROOP-MEAL, troop by troop; *meal* radically = measure: so we have *drop-meal, inch-meal, piece-meal.*

So *troop-meal* Troy pursu'd awhile, laying on with swords and darts.
Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 634.

TROT, usually a contemptuous name for an old woman, in which sense it is illustrated in the Dicts.; but sometimes also used of children, as a term of endearment.

Ethel romped with the little children, the rosy little *trots.—Thackeray, The Newcomes*, ch. x.

TROT-COZY. See quotation.

The upper part of his form . . . was shrouded in a large great-coat belted over his under habiliments, and crested with a huge cowl of the same stuff, which, when drawn over the head and hat, completely overshadowed both, and being buttoned beneath the chin was called a *trot-cozy.—Scott, Waverley*, i. 318.

TROTTER-CASES. See quotation.

He applied himself to a process which Mr. Dawkins designated as "japanning his *trotter-cases*." The phrase rendered into plain English signifieth, cleaning his boots.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xviii.

TROUBLE-HOUSE, a disturber of peace at home.

Ill-bred louts, simple sots, or peevish *trouble-houses.—Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. lii.

TROUBLE-REST, a disturber of rest. Sylvester describes sickness as—

Foul *trouble-rest*, fantastik greedy-gut.—*Sylvester, The Furies*, 328.

TROUGH, to feed out of a trough; to feed grossly.

What miry wallowers the generality of men of our class are in themselves, and constantly *trough* and sty with.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 168.

TROUSERED, wearing trousers: Drayton has *trowzed.*

The inferior or *trousered* half of the creation.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xix.

TROUTFUL, abounding in trout.

Clear and fresh rivulets of *troutful* water.—*Fuller, Worthies, Hants* (i. 399).

TROUTLESS, without trout.

I catch a trout now and then . . . I have had one or two this year of three and two pounds, and a brace to-day, so I am not left *troutless.—C. Kingsley*, 1865 (*Life*, ii. 180).

TROUTLET, a small trout.

There were some that ran, and some that leapt,
Like *troutlets* in a pool.
Hood, Eugene Aram.

TRUANCY, playing truant.

I had many flattering reproaches for my late *truancy* from these parties.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, ii. 312.

TRUCH. *Truchman*, or interpreter; corruption of *dragoman* is in the Dicts.

Latelye toe mee posted from Ioue thee *truch* spirt, or herrald
Of Gods.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 375.

TRUCKLE, to roll, or huddle off.

Tables with two legs and chairs without bottoms were *truckled* from the middle to one end of the room.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. III. ch. xiii.

TRUCKLE, the wheel or ball used in regulating a pulley.

What hinderance, hurt, or harm doth the laudable desire of knowledge bring to any man, if even from a sot, a pot, a fool, a stool, a winter-mitain, a *truckle* for a pulley, the lid of a goldsmith's crucible, an oil bottle, an old slipper, or a cane chair?—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, ii. 200.

TRUELOVE GRASS, a plant growing in

woods with purplish black berries; *Paris quadrifolia.*

The outside of his doublet was
Made of the foure-leaued *truelove grass.*
Herrick, Appendix, p. 481.

TRUE-TABLE, a hazard-table (Fr. *trou*).

There is also a bowling-place, a tavern, and a *true-table.—Evelyn, Diary*, 1646 (p. 193).

TRUFFE, turf.

No holy *truffe* was left to hide the head
Of holiest men.
Davies, Humours, Heaven on Earth, p. 48.

TRUISH, rather true.

They perchance light upon something that seems *truish* and newish.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 198.

TRULY. *By my truly* was a mild oath = on my word: it is used more than once by Mrs. Minever in *Dekker's Satiromastix.*

She accounts nothing vices but superstition and an oath, and thinkes adultery a lesse sinne then to sweare *by my truely.—Earle, Microcosmographie* (*Shee precise Hypocrite*).

TRUMMELETTS, ringlets (?).

Whose head beefrindged with behallowed tresses,
Seemes like Apollo's when the moone hee blesses;
Or like Aurora when with pearle she setts
Her long disheuled rose-crown'd *trummeletts.—Herrick, Appendix*, p. 433.

TRUMPETRY, trumpeting.

Cornhill . . has witnessed every ninth of November, for I don't know how many centuries, a prodigious annual pageant, chariot, progress, and flourish of *trumpetry.—Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, V.

TRUSH. H. gives the word = to run about in the dirt; also, to *trush about* = to litter: *trush trash* is one of Stanyhurst's jingles (cf. MUFFE MAFFE, &c.) = rubbish.

For to ende I purpose, my troubles wholye to finish,
And toe put in fyre brands this Troian pedlerye *trush trash.—Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iv. 688.

TRUSTY. See extract; the speaker is an Irishman.

"There was a sort of a frieze *trusty*." "A *trusty!*" said Mr. Hill, "what is that, pray?" "A big coat, sure, plase your honour."—*Miss Edgeworth, Limerick Gloves*, ch. ii.

TUB, to wash.

In spite of all the *tubbing*, rubbing, scrubbing,
The routing and the grubbing,
The Blacks, confound them! were as black as ever.—*Hood, A black job.*

TUBBISH, like a tub.

You look for men whose heads are rather *tubbish*,
Or drum-like, better formed for sound than sense.—*Wolcot, P. Pindar*, p. 136.

He was a short, round, large-faced, *tubbish* sort of man.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Mr. John Dounce*).

TUBBY, round-bellied; like a tub.

We had seen him coming up to Covent-Garden in his green chaise-cart with the fat *tubby* little horse.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Monmouth Street*).

TUB-DRUBBER, tub-preacher, *q. v.*

Business and poetry agree as ill together as faith and reason; which two latter, as has been judiciously observ'd by the fam'd *tub-drubber* of Covent Garden, can never be brought to set their horses together.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 198.

TUBERON, the West Indian name for shark: in the *Harl. Misc.* the word is misprinted *tuheron.*

There waited on our ship fishes as long as a man, which they call *Tuberones.—T. Stevens*, 1579 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 133).

The *tuberon* attended with his guard.—*Dennys, Secrets of Angling* (*Ibid.*, i. 166).

A shark or *tuberon* that lay gaping for the flying fish hard by . . . snapt her up.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 169).

TUBEROSITY, swelling.

Whether he . . swell out in starched ruffs, buckram stuffings, and monstrous *tuberosities.—Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. v.

TUB-PREACHER, a ranting, dissenting preacher.

Here are your lawful ministers present, to whom of late you do not resort, I hear, but to *tub-preachers* in conventicles.—*Hackit, Life of Williams*, ii. 165.

George Eagles, sirnamed Trudge over the world, who, of a taylor, became a *tub-preacher*, was indicted of treason.—*Semper iidem*, 1661 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 401).

The *tub preachers* are very much dissatisfy'd that you invade their prerogative of hell.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 173.

TUBSTER, a dissenting preacher. Brown describes himself as going into "a Presbyterian Meeting," and hearing "a vociferous holder-forth:"

He (says the *tubster*) that would be rich according to the practice of this wicked age must play the thief or the cheat.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 68.

TUCK, food, especially sweet-stuff, pastry, &c. (slang).

The Slogger looks rather sodden, as if he didn't take much exercise and ate too much

tuck.—Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays, Pt. II. ch. v.

TUCK-SHOP, a pastrycook's shop: see extract *s. v.* TOFFY.

Come along down to Sally Harrowell's; that's our School-house *tuck-shop*—she bakes such stunning murphies.— *Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. i. ch. vi.

TUCK UP, to string up; to hang.

I never saw an execution but once, and then the hangman asked the poor creature's pardon, and wiped his mouth as you do, and pleaded his duty, and then calmly *tucked up* the criminal.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 141.

TUFT, a man of rank; an Oxford term; noblemen there wearing, until within the last few years, a gold tuft or tassel to their cap. L. has a quot. from Thackeray (*Book of Snobs*, ch. xxi.) illustrating this use of the word, but, by an oversight, has not given this sense, so that the extract is among the passages which illustrate tuft = cluster; plump.

The lad ... followed with a kind of proud obsequiousness all the *tufts* of the University. —*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. ii.

He was at no time the least of a tuft-hunter, but rather had a marked natural indifference to *tufts.—Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. II. ch. iii.

TUG. See quotation from Puttenham; but in the *Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 204, the word = the cart itself: "I have seen one tree on a carriage which they call there [Sussex] a Tug drawn by twenty-two oxen." The term is still in use. See Parish's Sussex Glossary. To *hold tug* = to stand work; to *hold him tug* = to give him work.

Which word *tugge* ... tooke his first originall from the cart, because it signifieth the pull or draught of the oxen or horses, and therefore the leathers that beare the chief stresse of the draught, the carters call them *tugges;* and so wee vse to say that shrewd boyes *tugge* each other by the eares, for pull.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii.

There was work enough for a curious and critical antiquary that would *hold him tugg* for a whole yeare.—*Life of A. Wood*, July 18, 1667.

No tankard, flaggon, bottle, nor jugg
Are halfe so good, or so well can *hold tugg.*
Westminster Drollery, Pt. II. p. 94.

TULCHAN. See quotation; also the note appended to ch. xxiii. of *Ivanhoe*, where the origin of the name is rather referred to the time of the Reformation, when some obtained the revenues of ecclesiastical offices, but had to pay over the lion's share to some powerful patron in the back-ground.

[King James I.'s Scotch] Bishops were by the Scotch people derisively called *Tulchan* Bishops. Did the reader ever see or fancy in his mind a *Tulchan?* A *Tulchan* is, or rather was, for the thing is long since obsolete, a calf-skin stuffed in the rude similitude of a calf, similar enough to deceive the imperfect perceptive organs of a cow. At milking-time the *Tulchan*, with head duly bent, was set as if to suck; the fond cow looking round fancied that her calf was busy, and that all was right, and so gave her milk freely, which the cunning maid was straining in white abundance into her pail all the while.—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, i. 33.

TULWAR, scimitar (an Indian word).

I just caught the flash of his *tulwar*, and thought it was all up.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xliv.

TUMBLE-DOWN, dilapidated.

You will be doing injustice to this boy if you hang on here in this useless *tumble-down* old palace.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. iii.

T'oud *tumbledown* place is just a heap o' brick and mortar.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxiv.

TUMMOCK, a mound.

Your ghost may sit there on a grass *tummock.—Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. xiv.

TUMP, clump or low mound.

He stopped his little nag short of the crest, and got off and looked ahead of him from behind a *tump* of whortles.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxi.

TUN-BELLY, a round or pot-belly.

He has swore to her by all that is good and sacred never to forgive the presumptuous wretch that should think irreverently of a double chin and a *tun-belly.* — *T. Brown, Works*, iii. 152.

TURBANTO. The extract from *Nashe's Lenten Stuffe* in which this word occurs is given *s. v.* REMBLERE. Nashe in a note explains it, "the great lawne roulé which the Turkes weare aboute their heads;" in the text, however, it is used adjectivally.

TURBINACEOUS, turfy.

The real *turbinaceous* flavour no sooner reached the nose of the Captain, than the beverage was turned down his throat with symptoms of most unequivocal applause.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, i. 226.

TURKEN, to furbish; which word is substituted in later editions of Rogers.

The Parker Society edition is that of 1607. Cf. TURKIS.

His majesty calleth for subscription unto articles of religion; but they are not either articles of his own lately devised, or the old newly *turkened*.—*Rogers on 39 Articles*, p. 24.

TURKESS, female Turk. See extract *s. v.* BOSS.

TURKEY WHEAT. See quotation *s. v.* PURKEY WHEAT, from the note on which place by Messrs. Payne and Herrtage, the first of the following extracts is taken.

There grows in several parts of Africa, Asia, and America, a kind of corn called Mays, and such as we commonly name *Turkey wheat*. They make bread of it which is hard of digestion, heavy in the stomach, and does not agree with any but such as are of a robust and hail constitution.—*Treatise on foods by Mons. L. Lemery*, 1704, p. 71.

We saw a great many fields of Indian corn which . . . goes by the name of *Turkey wheat*.—*Smollett, France and Italy*, Letter 8.

TURKEY WOOD, a species of wood. See extract *s. v.* SUGARCHEST.

TURKIS, to furbish. Cf. TURKEN. The subjoined extract is taken from a note to the Parker Society edition of Rogers, p. 24.

Yet he taketh the same sentence out of Esay (somewhat *turkised*) for his poesie as well as the rest.—*Bancroft, Survey of pretended holy Discipline*, 1593, p. 6.

TURK'S-HEAD, a long broom for sweeping ceilings, &c.

Dick was all for sweeping away other cobwebs, but he certainly thought heaven and earth coming together when he saw a great *Turk's-head* besom poked up at his own.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. X. ch. xx.

TURKY, turquoise.

They haue . . . diuers kinds of precious stones of inferiour value, amongst which the emerald and the *turky*.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 221.

She shows me her ring of a *Turky-stone*, set with little sparks of dyamonds.—*Pepys*, Feb. 18, 1667—68.

TURN. To *take a turn* is a colloquial expression meaning to take a short walk, as round a garden or the like, but in the following it is applied to a more extended journey.

Some years ago I *took a turn* beyond the seas, and made a considerable stay in those parts.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 14.

TURNABOUT, an innovator.

Our modern *turnabouts* cannot evince us but that we feel we are best affected, when the great mysteries of Christ are celebrated upon anniversary festivals.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 36.

TURNABOUT, giddiness; a disease in cattle.

The *turnabout* and murrain trouble cattel. —*Sylvester, The Furies*, 610.

TURN AND TURN ABOUT, by regular turns; *vicissim*.

"This is my house, and this my little wife."
"Mine too," said Philip, "*turn and turn about*."—*Tennyson, Enoch Arden*.

TURN-BROACHER, turnspit; *turn-broach* is more common.

The king . . . pardoning him his life, gave him a *turn-broacher's* place in the kitchen.—*J. Taylor, Life of Old Parr*, 1635 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 80).

TURN-DOWN, used adjectivally of a collar which is laid back instead of standing upright: these last being called *stick-ups*.

The other lad was somewhat taller than Tom, awkwardly and plainly dressed, but with a highly-developed Byronic *turn-down* collar, and long curling locks.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. i.

TURN OUT. Workmen are said to turn out when they throw up their work fo go on strike. See extract *s. v.* OPERANT.

TURNPIKE, the main or turnpike road.

The road is by this means so continually torn, that it is one of the worst *turnpikes* round about London.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 178.

We are off of the *turnpike*, and the sloughs are deadly deep about we.—*Foote, Maid of Bath*, Act II.

TURN-POKE, a large game-cock.

The excellency of the broods at that time consisted in their weight and largeness . . . and of the nature of what our sportsmen call shake-bags or *Turn-pokes*.—*Archæol.*, iii. 142 (1775).

TURN-TIPPET, a time-server; a turn-coat.

The priests for the most part were double-faced, *turn-tippets*, and flatterers.—*Cranmer*, ii. 15, margin.

All *turn-tippets*, that turn with the world and keep their livings still, should have no office in Christ's Church.—*Pilkington*, p. 211.

TURPENTINE, to rub with turpentine.

Or martyr beat, like Shrove-tide cock, with bats,
And fired like *turpentined* poor wasting rats.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 241.

The table-covers are never taken off, except when the leaves are *turpentined* and bees' waxed.—*Sketches by Boz*, ch. ii.

TURPIFIE, to calumniate; stigmatize.

O [that] . . . a woman . . . should thus *turpifie* the reputation of my doctrine, with the superscription of a fool.—*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 620.

TURRETS. De Quincey in his Essay on the *English Mail Coach* speaks of the coachman examining "the silvery *turrets* of his harness;" and adds in a note, "As one who loves and venerates Chaucer . . . I noticed with great pleasure that the word *torrettes* is used by him to designate the little devices through which the reins are made to pass. This same word, in the same exact sense, I heard uniformly used by many scores of illustrious mail-coachmen . . . in my younger days." The passage in Chaucer referred to is *Cant. Tales*, 2154, in which place *torrettes* = the rings on the collar of a dog through which the leash was passed; they were so called from the rings *turning* within the eye in which they were fastened.

TUSH, a tusk. See TOSH.

Th' hast armed som with poyson, som with paws,
Som with sharp antlers, som with griping claws,
Som with keen *tushes*, som with crooked beaks.—*Sylvester, Sixth day, first week*, 226.

It first whetted its *tushes* so sharply, and bristled so fiercely against all Episcopacy.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 405.

TUSH, to use an impatient exclamation. Udal (quoted by R.) had *tushing* as a substantive. Cf. TUT.

Cedric *tushed* and pshawed more than once at the message, but he refused not obedience. —*Scott, Ivanhoe*, ii. 387.

TUT, to use a contemptuous exclamation; pish and pshaw are used as verbs in the same way.

In another moment the member of Parliament had forgotten the statist, and was pishing and *tutting* over the Globe or the Sun.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. VIII. ch. iii.

TUT, a hassock.

Paid for a *tut* for him that drawes the bellowes of the orgaines to sit upon. ivd.—*Chwardens Accounts of Cheddle*, 1637.

TUTAMENT, protection.

The holy Crosse is the true *Tutament*,
Protecting all ensheltered by the same.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 19.

TUTORLY, like a tutor; pedagoguish.

The King had great reason to be weary of the Earl who was grown so infirm, peevish, and forgetful, as also not a little *tutorly* in his Majesty's affairs.—*North, Examen*, p. 453.

TUTTY, a nosegay.

She can wreathes and *tuttyes* make.
T. Campion, 1613 (*Arber, Eng. Garner*, iii. 283).

TWADDLE, to talk sillily, or tediously; also the man who does so; also the talk itself: modern form of *twattle*.

"The devil take the *twaddle!* . . . I must tip him the cold shoulder, or he will be pestering me eternally."—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ii. 188.

An occasion for *twaddling* had come, and this good soul seized it, and *twaddled* into a man's ear who was fainting on the rack.—*Reade, Never too late to mend*, ch. xxiii.

TWADDLER, one who proses on *in* a silly manner about commonplace matters.

You will perhaps be somewhat repaid by a laugh at the style of this ungrammatical *twaddler*.—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. li.

Between conceit and disgust, fancying myself one day a great new poet, and the next a mere *twaddler*, I got . . puzzled and anxious.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. viii.

TWAGGER, a lamb. Tusser has *twigger* (q. v.) = breeder. See extract *s. v.* BUNTING.

TWANGING. To *go off twanging*, i. e. well or, as we now say, swimmingly.

An old fool to be gull'd thus! had he died
As I resolve to do, not to be alter'd,
It had gone off *twanging*.
Massinger, Roman Actor, ii. 2.

TWANGLE, to twang, or sound. Shakespeare has *twangling*.

The young Andrea bears up gaily, however; *twangles* his guitar.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. ii.

TWANGLE, a twanging sound.

Loud, on the heath, a *twangle* rush'd,
That rung out Supper, grand and big,
From the crack'd bell of Blarneygig.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 111.

TWATTER-LIGHT, twilight. N. has *twitter-light*, with extract from Middleton, and adds, "I know no other instance."

What mak'st thou here this *twatter-light?*
I think thou'rt in a dream.
Wily Beguil'd (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 331).

TWATTLE, "short and twattle" are

only represented by *petits* in the original. The lines referred to have only four syllables in each.

They show him the short and *twattle* verses that were written.—*Urquhart, Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xviii.

TWEEZER, to pluck out (something minute) as with tweezers. See extract *s. v.* MICROLOGY.

TWELVE-PENNY MATTERS, insignificant things.

That men be not excommunicated for trifles, and *twelve-penny matters*.—*Heylin's Hist. of the Presbyterians*, p. 371.

TWELVES. In *twelves* = in duodecimo.

There has also been a decent Scotch edition published in *twelves*.— *Life of Lackington*, Letter xxv.

TWENTY AND TWENTY, many.

The tallowchandlers such dutiful and loyal subjects that they don't care if there were *twenty and twenty* birthdays in a year, to help off with their commodity.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 153.

I have hinted it to you *twenty and twenty* times by word of mouth.— *Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 145.

I could satisfy myself about *twenty and twenty* things that now and then I want to know.—*Ibid., Grandison*, ii. 10.

TWICHER, an instrument used for clinching the hog-rings.

Strong yoke for a hog with a *twicher* and rings.—*Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 38.

TWIGSOME, full of twigs.

The *twigsome* trees by the road-side, . . I suppose never will grow leafy.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, vii.

TWIRE, to curl or twirl. This sense is not in the Dicts.

No sooner doth a young man see his sweetheart comming, but he . . . . . *twires* his beard, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy*, p. 30.

TWITTER-BONED, having an excrescence on the hoof, owing to a contraction.

His horse was either clapp'd, or spavin'd, or greaz'd, or he was *twitter-bon'd*, or broken-winded.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, i. 39.

TWO. Persons who have quarrelled are sometimes said to be two; just as those who are reconciled are said to be at one (Acts vii. 26).

Lord Sp. Pray, Miss, when did you see your old acquaintance, Mrs. Cloudy. You and she are *two*, I hear.

Miss. See her! Marry, I don't care whether I ever see her again.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

TWOPENNY. See extracts.

When the Lowlanders want to drink a chearupping cup, they go to the public-house called the change-house, and call for a chopin of *twopenny*, which is a thin yeasty beverage made of malt, not quite so strong as the table-beer of England.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 69.

There are many things in these kingdoms which are greatly undervalued; strong beer for example in the cider countries, and cider in the countries of good strong beer; bottled *twopenny* in South Britain, sprats and herrings by the rich.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxlii.

TWOSOME, double (?).

Wine in bumpers! and shouts in peals!
Till the Clown didn't know his head from his heels;
The Mussulman's eyes danced *twosome* reels,
And the Quaker was hoarse with cheering.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

TWY-FORMED, two-formed, or two-fold. In a note to the first extract, Davies explains the "*twy-formed* fabric" to be "Heauen and Earth," and in another to the second quotation he tells us that the reference is to "the 9th of Nov., the sun approaching the signe of Sagitarius."

It that of nothing (onely with a word)
Made this huge *twy-form'd* fabric which we see.—*Davies, Summa Totalis*, p. 22.

The eye of heauen did rowle the house about
Of that fell *twi-form'd* Archer.
Ibid., Scourge of Folly, p. 23.

TWY-CHILD, in second childhood.

Man growne *Twy-childe* is at doore of death.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 47.

TWY-FORKED, bifurcated.

Her flaming head
Twy-fork'd with death has struck my conscience dead.
Quarles, Emblems, II. xiii. 10.

TWYRK, to twirl. See extract *s. v.* PETTE.

TYBURN. To *preach at Tyburn Cross* = to be hung, alluding to the penitential speeches made on such occasions. Gascoigne reckons it among the evils of the age

That soldiours sterue, or *prech at Tiborne crosse*.—*Steele Glas*, p. 55.

TYBURN STRETCH. To *fetch a Tyburn stretch* = to be hung. See extract *s. v.* RAGE.

TYMPANITIC, swollen like a drum.

All that he had eaten or drunk or done had flown to his stomach, producing a *tympanitic* action in that organ.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xii.

TYPARCHICAL, ruling over the type or press.

Old Mr. Strahan the printer (the founder of his *typarchical* dynasty). — *Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cii.

TYPE. H. gives, without example, "*Type*, a ball or globe," which I suppose to be the meaning here.

Aboue all was a *Coupolo* or *Type*, which seem'd to be scal'd with siluer plates. — *Chapman, Masque of Mid. Temple.*

TYRANNEQUELLER, a tyrannicide.

Harmodius and Aristogiton had been *tyrannequellers*. — *Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 129.

TYRANNIOUSLY, tyrannically.

Manasses then his wife would not controule *Tyranniously*.

Hudson, Judith, iv. 224.

U

UBIETY, whereness. L. does not give this word by itself, but he follows Johnson in offering it as an explanation of whereness.

Thou wouldst have led me out of my way, if that had been possible,—if my *ubiety* did not so nearly resemble ubiquity, that in Anywhereness and Everywhereness I know where I am, and can never be lost till I get out of Whereness itself into Nowhere.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. cxcii.

UBIQUITARY, one who holds consubstantiation. See extract *s. v.* SYNUSIAST.

UDDERLESS, motherless.

All ye gentle girls who foster up
Udderless lambs.—*Keats, Endymion*, Bk. I.

UGLESOME, ugly.

Such an *uglesome* countenance, such an horrible visage our Saviour Christ saw of death and hell in the garden.—*Latimer*, i. 220.

When I behold the *uglesome* face of death I am afraid.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 47.

UGLIFY, to disfigure; make ugly.

It defourmeth and *uglyfyeth* the skinne.—*Touchstone of Complexion*, p. 117.

She is certainly, in my eyes, the most completely a beauty of any woman I ever saw. I know not even now any female in her first youth who could bear the comparison. She *uglifies* everything near her.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, v. 313.

UGLY, to uglify; to make ugly.

It is impossible I should love him, for his vices all *ugly* him over, as I may say.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 265.

UGLY, a shade fastened on to the bonnet, and projecting over the face.

The four months Babylon of guides, cars, chambermaids, tourists, artists, and reading-parties, camp-stools, telescopes, poetry-books, blue *uglies*, red petticoats and parasols of every hue.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xix.

UGLYOGRAPHISE, to write in an uncouth manner.

How it would have been, as Mr. Southey would say, *uglyographised* by Elphinstone and the other whimsical persons who have laboured so disinterestedly in the vain attempt of regulating our spelling by our pronunciation, I know not.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxxiii.

ULCER, to ulcerate.

He scoffs and makes sport at sacred things. This by degress abates the reverence of religion, and *ulcers* mens hearts with profaneness.—*Fuller, Holy and Profane State*, V. vi. 3.

ULULATION, wailing; a howling cry.

If a temporal loss fall on us, we entertain it with *ululations* and tears.—*Adams*, i. 415.

Again the horns were fill'd by all,
And *ululations* shook the hall.
Colman, Poetical Vagaries, p. 119.

The *ululation* of vengeance . . . ascended. —*De Quincey, Murder as a Fine Art, Postscript.*

UMBILICAL, central. In all the examples in the Dicts. the word is used literally, = pertaining to the navel.

The Chapter-house is large, supported as to its arched roof by one *umbilical* pillar.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, ii. 335.

UMBRACLE, shade. Cf. Virgil, *Eclogue*, ix. 42. Davies applies it to the Cross, under the shadow of which we take refuge.

That Tree (that Soull-refreshing *umbracle* Together with our sinne) His Shoulders teares.—*Davies, Holy Roode*, p. 15.

UNABASED, not lowered.

They easily preserved . . . the reverence of Religion *unabased*.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 274.

UNACCOUNTABILITIES, things that cannot be accounted for.

There are so many peculiarities and *unaccountabilities* here.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iii. 252.

UNACKNOWLEDGING, unthankful.

Your condition shall be never the worse for Miss Glanville's *unacknowledging* temper .... You are almost as *unacknowledging* as your sister.—*Mrs. Lennox, Female Quixote*, Bk. III. ch. viii.

UNADDITIONED, without a title. Fuller often uses *additioned* = graced with a title. The name of the Knight referred to is given without *miles* after it in the list of Herefordshire Sheriffs.

He was a Knight, howsoever it cometh to passe he is here *unadditioned*.—*Fuller, Worthies* (i. 465).

UNADMITTED, not admitted.

The *unadmitted* flames play powerlessly.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. IX.

UNADOPTABLE, incapable of being adopted.

The good [prayers] were found adoptable by men; were gradually got together, well-edited, accredited: the bad found inappropriate, *unadoptable*, were generally forgotten, disused, and burnt.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. xvii.

UNALARMING, not frightening.

Breaking the matter to our father by *unalarming* degrees.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 331.

Nor bless I not the keener sense
And *unalarming* turbulence
Of transient joys that ask no sting
From jealous fears.
Coleridge, Happy Husband.

UNANCHOR, to loose from anchor. The Dicts. only have the past participle.

Kate will have free elbow-room for *unanchoring* her boat.—*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. 5.

UNANIMATELY, unanimously.

To the water foules *unanimately* they recourse.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 170).

UNANSWERABILITY, incapability of being answered.

The beauty of these *exposés* must lie in the precision and *unanswerability* with which they are given.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, cii.

UNAPPLAUSIVE, unapplauding.

Instead of getting a soft fence against the cold, shadowy, *unapplausive* audience of his life, had he only given it a more substantial presence?—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xx.

UNAPPREHENSIVENESS, want of apprehension.

Unthinking creatures have some comfort in the shortness of their views; in their *unapprehensiveness*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 5.

UNARK, to disembark from an ark.

Sith thou on wealth and wisdome's flouds maiste floate,
(Flowing from him) till thou be left vpon
Th' Armenian mount of safety, joy, and rest;
Where when thou art, thou maist thyself *vnarke*
Or make thy seate vpon that mountaine's crest.—*Davies, Scourge of Folly*, p. 39.

UNASCENDABLE, not to be ascended; very steep.

He . . . confined the Royal progeny within high and *vnascendable* mountains.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 171.
Impending crags, rocks *unascendible*.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. VII.

UNATTAINTED, clear; impartial.

Go thither, and with *unattainted* eye
Compare her face with some that I shall show,
And I will make thee think thy swan a crow.—*Romeo and Juliet*, i. 2.

UNATTIRE, to undress.

We both left Mrs. Schwellenberg to *unattire*.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, v. 209.

UNAUDIENCED, not admitted to an audience.

Cruel to send back to town *unaudienced*, unseen, a man of his business and importance!—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v, 183.

UNAUTHORISE, to renounce; treat as spurious.

He hath *vnauthoryshed* his owne naturall King Edwarde the syxte, notynge hym an vsurper.—*Bale, Declaration of Bonner's Articles* (Art. XIX.).

UNAUTORITIED, unauthorised.

Nor to do thus are we *unautqritied* either from the moral precept of Solomon to answer him thereafter that prides him in his folly, nor from the example of Christ.—*Milton, Animadv. on Remonst.* (*Preface*).

UNBAIZED, not covered with baize.

It slid down the polished slope of the varnished and *unbaized* desk.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxviii.

UNBANK, to open, as by levelling or removing banks.

Unbank the hours
To that soft overflow which bids the heart
Yield increase of delight.
Taylor, Edwin the Fair, i. 5.

UNBARBARIZED, civilised.

Of these original Irish, most of the persons of quality understand English, and lead a life totally *unbarbariz'd*.—*Misson, Travels in Eng., transl. by Ozell*, p. 150.

UNBARBERED, unshaven: *unbarbed* occurs in *Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

We'd a hundred Jews to larboard,
Unwashed, uncombed, *unbarbered*.
Thackeray, White Squall.

UNBARRICADE, unbar. R. has *unbarricadoed* with extract from Burke.

Fill up the fossé, *unbarricade* the doors.
Sterne, Sent. Journey, The Passport.

UNBEAR, to take off or relax the bearing-rein.

Unbear him half a moment to freshen him up.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. lvi.

UNBEAVERED, uncovered; with the hat off.

Brethren *unbeaver'd* then shall bow their head.—*Gay, The Espousal*.

UNBEDDED, applied to a bride whose marriage had not been consummated. R. and L. have *unbed* = to raise from a bed.

We deem'd it best that this *unbedded* bride
Should visit Chester, there to live recluse.
Taylor, Edwin the Fair, iii. 8.

UNBEDINNED, not made noisy.

A princely music *unbedinned* with drums.
Leigh Hunt, Rimini, c. i.

UNBEGILT, ungilded; unrewarded with gold.

Sire, the sense
Of loyal service done is, *unbegilt*,
Worth what you say, the ransom of a king.
Taylor, Virgin Widow, v. 5.

UNBEGINNING, having no beginning, like a circle. Sylvester calls the world

An *vnbeginning*, midless, endles Ball.
First day, first week, 343.

UNBEGIRT, not encircled.

A finger *vnbegirt* with gold.
Deeble to Davies (Microcosmos, p. 104).

UNBELIEVABILITY, incredibility.

Boiling mud-oceans of Hypocrisy and *Unbelievability*.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. xv.

UNBELT, to unfasten a belt.

The officers would have *unbelted* their swords.—*De Quincey, Roman Meals*.

UNBENEVOLENCE, ill-will: the adjective is in L.

I'm sorry to see such marks of *unbenevolence*.—*Jeremy Collier, Further Defence of Reasons for restoring first Pr—bk. of Edw. VI.*, p. 79 (1720).

UNBENUMB, to restore circulation.

The fire
Dries his dank cloaths, his colour doth refresh
And *vnbenums* his sinews and his flesh.
Sylvester, Handie-Crafts, 237.

UNBEREAVEN, not bereft. R. has *unbereft*.

Arms, empty of her child, she lifts
With spirit *unbereaven*—
"God will not all take back His gifts
My Lily's mine in Heaven."
Mrs. Browning, Child's Grave at Florence.

UNBESPEAK, to put off.

Pretending that the corps stinks, they will bury it to night privately, and so will *unbespeak* all their guests.—*Pepys*, Oct. 30, 1661.

To Whitehall to look, among other things, for Mr. May, to *unbespeak* his dining with me to morrow.—*Ibid.*, April 13, 1669.

I can immediately run back and *unbespeak* what I have order'd.—*Garrick, Lying Valet*, Act I. (1741).

I *unbespeak* not my monitor.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 17.

UNBETHINK, to change one's mind: in the extract it is used of those who did something contrary to their usual practice.

The Lacedæmonian foot (a nation of all other the most obstinate in maintaining their ground) . . . *unbethought* themselves to disperse and retire.—*Cotton, Montaigne's Essays*, ch. xi.

UNBIRDLY, unlike or unworthy of a bird: a word coined on the model of *unmanly*.

Even to the universal tyrant Love
You homage pay but once a year:
None so degenerous and *unbirdly* prove,
As his perpetual yoke to bear.
None but a few unhappy household fowl.
Cowley, Of Liberty.

UNBLADE, to take out of the number of blades (*q. v.*) or roaring boys.

And I shall take it as a favour too,
If, for the same price you made him valiant,
You will *unblade* him.
Shirley, The Gamester, Act V.

UNBLESTFULL, unhappy. See extract *s. v.* PESTFULL.

UNBLIND, to open the eyes: also an adjective = clear.

It is not too late to *unblind* some of the people.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 196.

Keep his vision clear from speck, his inward sight *unblind*.
Keats, Birthplace of Burns.

UNBLISSFUL, unhappy.

And from within me a clear under-tone
Thrilled thro' mine ears in that *unblissful* clime.
Tennyson, Dream of Fair Women, xxi.

UNBODING, not anticipating.

I grew in worth, and wit, and sense,
Unboding critic-pen.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof, vi.

UNBODKINED, unfastened.

Calm she stood; *unbodkined* through,
Fell her dark hair to her shoe.—
Mrs. Browning, Duchess May.

UNBOOKLEARNED, illiterate. Fuller uses the word again, *Worthies, Northampton.*

Un-book-learn'd people have conn'd by heart many psalms of the old translation.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, VII. i. 32.

UNBUCKRAMED, not starched or stiff.

Thence I appeal, for judgement on my Pen,
To moral, but *unbuckram'd* Gentlemen.
Colman, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 211.

UNBUDDED, not yet opened into bud. See extract *s. v.* LABYRINTH.

UNBUNDLE, to open; to declare.

Unbundle your griefs, madam, and let us into the particulars.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. vi.

UNBURIABLE, that cannot be buried.

A yet warm corpse, and yet *unburiable*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

UNBURNISHED, not brightened or cleaned.

Their bucklers lay
Unburnish'd and defiled.
Southey, Joan of Arc, Bk. VII.

UNBURROW, to unearth.

He can bring down sparrows and *unburrow* rabbits.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, x.

UNBURY, to exhume.

The hours they are not at their beads, which are not a few, they employ in speaking ill of us, *unburying* our bones, and burying our reputations.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. v.

UNBUSY, idle; leisurely. *Unbusied* is in the Dicts.

My mother . . . continued looking into a drawer among laces and linen, in a way neither busy nor *unbusy*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 132.

Hickman is a sort of fiddling, busy, yet, to borrow a word from you, *unbusy* man.—*Ibid.*, ii. 5.

UNCANNY, not right; mysterious; eerie.

What does that inexplicable, that *uncanny* turn of countenance mean?—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiv.

He . . . rather expected something "*uncanny*" to lay hold of him from behind.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xxi.

UNCARDINAL, to divest of the cardinalate.

Borgia . . . quickly got a dispensation to *uncardinal* himself.—*Fuller, Holy and Profane State*, V. vii. 2.

UNCARNATE, to divest of flesh or fleshliness. "The *uncarnating* of a Christian" is one of the phrases of the sectaries ridiculed by Gauden (*Tears of the Church*, p. 198). Sir T. Browne, quoted by R., speaks of the "*uncarnate* Father" as distinguished from the incarnate Son.

UNCART, to unload a cart.

He carted and *uncarted* the manure with a sort of flunkey grace.—*G. Eliot, Amos Barton*, ch. ii.

UNCASTLE, to deprive of a castle.

He *uncastled* Roger of Sarisbury, Alexander of Lincoln, and Nigellus of Ely.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. ii. 39.

UNCATECHIZEDNESS, want of instruction.

What means the *Uncatechizedness*, the Sottishness, Profaneness, Impudence and Irreligion which are so much spreading and prevailing?—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 619.

UNCENTRE, to throw off the centre; to upset.

Let the heart be *uncentred* from Christ, it is dead.—*Adams*, ii. 258.

UNCERTIFIED, not certified; having no certificate.

The mercy of the legislature in favour of insolvent debtors is never extended to *uncertified* bankrupts taken in execution.—*Smollett, L. Greaves*, ch. xx.

UNCHALLENGEABLE, secure; not to be challenged.

His title and his paternal fortune . . . might be rendered *unchallengeable*.—*Scott, St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxiii.

UNCHAPLAIN, to dismiss from a chaplaincy.

Dr. Hackwel, for opposing the Spanish Match, was *unchaplain'd* and banish'd the Court.—*Fuller, Worthies, Dorset* (i. 312).

UNCHECKABLE, incapable of being checked or examined.

His lordship used him in his most private and *uncheckable* trusts.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 285.

UNCHILDISH, not fit for children. Webbe speaks of some of the classics as "*unchildish* stuffe," i. e. not fit for children (*Eng. Poetrie*, p. 45).

UNCHIVALROUS, wanting in chivalry, or honour.

Such a bad pupil, monsieur! so thankless, cold-hearted, *unchivalrous*, unforgiving.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxxv.

Morally, it [gambling] is *unchivalrous* and unchristian.—C. *Kingsley* (*Life*, ii. 275).

UNCHOLERIC, even-tempered.

His *Excellenz* was not *uncholeric*.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

UNCHRISTINESS, unchristianess. which word is given by L., with extract from *Eikon Basilike*. Strype (*Life of Cranmer*, Bk. II. ch. viii.) says that in 1548, or thereabouts, Edward VI. put forth a proclamation, complaining that Churches were made "a den or sink of all *unchristiness*."

UNCIPHER, to decipher.

We had further intelligence this day concerning a letter in ciphers from Mr. Ashburnham to the King at Holmby; which letter was intercepted by Captain Abbots, a Captain of Dragoons in the army, and is now *unciphered*.—*Rushworth, Hist. Coll.*, Pt. IV. vol. I. p. 491 (1647).

UN-CITY, to deprive of the status of a city.

Some questioned its charter, and would have had it *un-Citied*, because un-Bishoped in our Civil Wars.—*Fuller, Worthies, Gloucestershire* (i. 398).

UNCLE. *My uncle* = the pawnbroker (the corresponding phrase in French is *ma tante*). All the extracts are plays upon this sense.

We find him making constant reference to an *uncle*. in respect of whom he would seem to have entertained great expectations, as he was in the habit of seeking to propitiate his favour by presents of plate, jewels, books, watches, and other valuable articles.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. i.

Brothers, wardens of City Halls,
And *uncles*, rich as three golden balls
From taking pledges of nations.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

"Dine in your frock, my good friend, and welcome, if your dress-coat is in the country." "It is at present at an *uncle's*," Mr. Bayham said with great gravity.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xii.

UNCLOSE, unreserved; babbling.

Knowen designs are dangerous to act,
And th' *vnclose* chief did never noble fact.
Sylvester, The Captaines, 1075.

UNCLUBABLE, ungenial; unfitted to be a good member of a club. The "master of languages" was, of course, Dr. Johnson.

"Sir John was a most *unclubable* man!" How delighted was I to hear this master of languages so unaffectedly and socially and good-naturedly make words, for the promotion of sport and good-humour.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 41.

UNCOLTED, deprived of a colt or horse. *Colt* = to befool: hence the pun in the extract addressed to Falstaff, who cannot find his horse.

Fals. What a plague mean ye to colt me thus?

Prince. Thou liest; thou art not colted, thou art *uncolted*.—1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

UNCOMMIXED, unmingled; separate from.

The Thracian quarter lies
Utmost of all, and *uncommixed* with Trojan regiments.—*Chapman, Iliad*, x. 369.

UNCOMMUNICATIVE, not liberal: its usual meaning is reserved in speech, though *communicate* is used in the New Testament for "give" (Heb. xiii. 16, &c.), Clarissa Harlowe, speaking of her parents, uses the term as probably the softest she could find.

Excepting in one point, I know not any family which lives more up to their duty than the principals of ours. A little too *uncommunicative* for their great circumstances—that is all.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 90.

UNCOMMUNICATIVENESS, reserve.

I might justify my secresy and *uncommunicativeness*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 291.

UNCOMPANIONABLE, unsociable, or unfitted to make a companion of.

Here is a Mrs. K. too, sister to the Duchess of M., who is very *uncompanionable* indeed, and talks of *Tun*bridge.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, i. 415.

UNCOMPANIONED, unique; having no fellow.

She is the mirror of her beauteous sex,
Unparallell'd and *uncompanion'd*.
Machin, Dumb Knight, Act I.

UNCOMPASSED, unbounded.

Can clouds encompasse Thy *uncompast* Greatnes?—*Davies, Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 13.

UNCOMPLIANT, opposed; inflexible.

Be justly opposite and *uncompliant* to those erroures.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 305.

UNCOMPOSEABLE, not to be allayed.

A difference raised between the House of Lords and the House of Commons about judicature, . . . at length flamed so high as to be *uncomposeable*.—*North, Examen*, p. 63.

UNCONCERNED, sober. Cf. CONCERNED.

Mowbray and Tourville grew very noisy by one, and were carried off by two. Wine never moves Mr. Lovelace, notwithstanding a vivacity which generally helps on over-gay spirits. As to myself, the little part I had taken in their gaiety kept me *unconcerned*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 309.

UNCONCURRENT, disagreeing.

A league consisting of seuerall nations, emulous and *vnconcurrent* in their courses.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 49.

UNCONFIDENCE, hesitation; doubt.

He never raised his style higher when he wrote than with Ifs and suppositive *unconfidence*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 124.

UNCONFORMIST, nonconformist.

Fuller (*Ch. Hist.*, X. ii. 1) speaks of Abp. Whitgift fearing "an assault of *Unconformists* on Church discipline."

UNCONGEAL, to relax; to become unfrozen. The Dicts. only give the past participle.

When meres begin to *uncongeal*.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

UNCONGEALABLE, incapable of being frozen.

A road whose white intensity
Would now make platina *uncongealable*
Like quicksilver.—*Southey, Nondescripts*, III.

UNCONSUMEABLE, inexhaustible.

There are an *unconsumeable* number.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 127.

UNCONTAINABLE, irrepressible.

His *uncontainable* poison would soon burst him.—*Adams*, i. 73.

UNCONVENABLE, unfitting.

He vsed commonly to saie that there was nothing more *vnconuenable* for a perfecte good capitaine then ouer moche hastyng and vnauisednesse.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 286.

UNCOQUETTISH, not coquettish or anxious to attract notice.

So pure and *uncoquettish* were her feelings.—*Miss Austen, Northanger Abbey*, ch. vii.

UNCORDIAL, cold; wanting in heartiness.

A little proud-looking woman of *uncordial* address.—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxxiv.

UNCORRESPONDENCY. Gauden says that he is unable to join in those associations among ministers, popular with the Presbyterians and others, though having regard to the characters of many individuals among them, he regrets "this *uncorrespondency*" to which he feels compelled (*Tears of the Church*, p. 459).

UNCORRESPONDENT, not answering to.

Vicious extremes . . are contrary to each other, and yet *uncorrespondent* with that vertue from which they are divided.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 363.

UNCOURTIERLIKE, unlike a courtier.

I acted but an *uncourtierlike* part.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iii. 103.

UNCOVETED, not longed after.

Uncoveted wealth came pouring in upon me.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 353.

UNCRASED, sound; form.

Shortly after dies Geffery Fitz Peter, justiciar of England . . . who in that broken time only held *uncrased*, performing the part of an euen consellour and officer betweene the King and Kingdome.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 119.

UNCREDIT, to discredit.

It was Kilvert his designe to *uncredit* the testimony of Pregion by charging him with several accusations.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. ii. 82.

UNCRITICAL, lacking in judgment.

We are not so rude understanders or *uncriticall* speakers.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 24.

UNCULAR, avuncular; *q. v.*

The grave Don owned the soft impeachment, relented at once, and clasped the young gentleman in the Wellington trousers

to his *uncular* and rather angular breast.—*De Quincey, Spanish Nun*, sect. vi.

UNCUSTOMARY, unusual.

The universal insurrectionary abrogation of law and custom was managed in a most unlawful *uncustomary* manner.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 123.

UNCUTED, not mixed with *cuit, q. v.; i. e.* with sweet wine.

That which principally enricheth this countrey is their muscadines and malmesies . . . wines that seldome come vnto vs *vncuted*, but excellent. where not.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 224.

UNDAMNIFIED, uninjured.

The riders . . . might save themselves *undamnified.—Caius on Dogs, transl. by Fleming* 1576 (*Eng. Garn.* III. 238).

UNDAUGHTERLY, unbecoming to daughters.

I would not on any account have it thought that, in my last disposition, anything *undaughterly*, unsisterly, or unlike a kinswoman, should have had place.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vii. 412.

UNDEAN, to deprive of a deanery or of decanal standing.

Mr. Thorne gave him a look which *undeaned* him completely for the moment.—*Trollope, Barchester Towers*, ch. xlvi.

UNDEFECATED, unpurged; thick.

Mine was pure, simple, *undefecated* rage.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, ii. 115.

UNDELECTABLE, unpleasant.

The genial warmth which the chestnut imparted was not *undelectable.—Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, iii. 209.

UNDELIVERABLE, incapable of being delivered.

Fix thyself in Dandyhood, *undeliverable*: it is thy doom.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. xvii.

UNDELVED, undug.

Welcome, ye wild plains
Unbroken by the plough, *undelved* by hand
Of patient rustic.
Southey, Botany Bay Eclogues, I.

UNDENIABLE, excellent.

The daylight, furnished gratis, was certainly "*undeniable*" in its quality.—*De Quincey, Roman Meals.*

He meant to marry a well-educated young lady (as yet unspecified) whose person was good, and whose connections, in a solid middle-class way, were *undeniable.—G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xli.

UNDER-AID, to help secretly.

Robert . . . is said to haue *under-aided* Roul secretly.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 23.

UNDERBOARD, underhand: *above board* = frank or honest, is common.

Secret pensions, which flow from foreign princes . . . are most mischievous. The receivers of such will play *under-board* at the Counsell-table.—*Fuller, Holy State*, IV. v. 16.

I scorn to act *under-board*.
T. Brown, Works, ii. 305.

UNDERCOT, to coast under; to creep insidiously.

To Medciners the medcine vailed not,
So sore the poisond plague did *vndercot*.
Hudson's Judith, ii. 182.

UNDERCREST, to support. The addition referred to is the surname Coriolanus, just bestowed on Caius Marcius.

I mean to stride your steed, and at all times
To *undercrest* your good addition
To the fairness of my power.
Coriolanus, i. 9.

UNDER-DEGREED, of inferior rank.

The reputation of persons of birth must not lie at the mercy of every *under-degreed* sinner.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 48.

UNDERDOER, one who does less than is necessary: see extract *s. v.* OVER-DOER.

UNDER-EARTHLY, subterranean. Sylvester (*The Arke*, 281) speaks of "under-earthly caves."

UNDERFEED, to feed insufficiently.

The Fanaticks strive to *underfeed* and starve it.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 363.

UNDERGORE, to pierce underneath.

The dart did *undergore*
His eyelid by his eye's dear roots.
Chapman, Iliad, xiv. 408.

UNDER-HUNG. A person whose lower jaw projects is said to be *under-hung*.

He . . . must lament his being very much *under-hung*, a defect which time seemed to have increased.—*Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. xv.

He . . . had got the trick which many *underhung* men have of compressing his upper lip.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. ii.

UNDER-MATCH, one unequal to some one else.

He was no contemptible Historian; but I confesse an *undermatch* to Doctor Hackwell.—*Fuller, Worthies, Denbigh* (ii. 589).

UNDERMINE, cave.

There are many *undermines* or caves.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 650.

UNDERNICENESS, defect in delicacy.

Overniceness may be *underniceness*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 8.

UNDERPEER, to peep under.

To make the people wonder are set forth great and vglie gyants, marching as if they were aliue, and armed at all points, but within they are stuffed full of browne paper and tow, which the shrewd boys *vnderpeering* do guilefully discouer and turne to a great derision.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. vi.

UNDERPULL, to do work without appearing in it.

His lordship, while he was a student, and during his incapacity to practise aboveboard, was contented to *underpull*, as they call it, and managed diverse suits for his country friends and relations.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 35.

UNDER-RATE, inferior.

If He has no punishments in reserve for such profligate offenders, *under-rate* transgressors may expect a recompence.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 322.

These *under-rate* mortals are as incapable to be moved by kindness as to practise it.—*Ibid.*, p. 508.

UNDERSET, sublet.

These middle-men will *underset* the land, and live in idleness, whilst they rack a parcel of wretched under-tenants.—*Miss Edgeworth, Ennui*, ch. viii.

UNDERSHOOT, to shoot short of a mark.

At Fishtoft in this County no Mice or Rats are found. . . . I believe they over-shoot the mark who make it a Miracle; they *undershoot* it who make it Magick.—*Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln* (ii. 5).

UNDERSPEND, to fall short in expenditure; to spend less than another.

When his friend in travell called for two Faggots, Mr. Sutton called for one; when his friend for half a pint of wine, Mr. Sutton for a gill, *underspending* him a moity.—*Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln* (ii. 23).

UNDER-STAIR, subordinate: *backstairs* is now used something in the same way.

Living in some *under-stair* office, when he would visit the country, he borrows some gallant's cast suit of his servant, and therein, player-like, acts that part among his besotted neighbours.—*Adams*, i. 500.

UNDERSTRAPPING, subservient.

I . . . have as great a share (whilst it lasts) of that *understrapping* virtue of discretion as the best of you.—*Sterne, Tr. Shandy*, iv. 202.

UNDERSTUMBLE, a jocular word for understand, still in use.

Miss. I *understumble* you, gentlemen.
Nev. Madam, your humblecumdumble.
Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. i.).

UNDERWING, lower wing.

The admiring girl survey'd
His out-spread sails of green;
His gauzy *underwings*.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. III.

UNDERWITTED, silly; half-witted.

Cupid . . . is an *under-witted* whipster.—*Kennet's Erasmus, Praise of Folly*, p. 19.

Timotheus, the Athenian commander, in all his expeditions was a mirror of good luck, because he was a little *underwitted*.—*Ibid.*, p. 134.

UNDESCENDABLE, unfathomable. Tennyson (*Harold*, I. i.) speaks of "the *undescendable* abysm."

UNDESEVERED, unseparated; undissevered, *q. v.*

All theyr workes be vndiuyded and *undeseuered*.—*Bp. Fisher*, i. 332.

UNDESKANTED, untalked of.

Leaue Princes affaires *undeskanted* on.—*Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 23.

UNDEVILED, delivered from a devil.

The boy having gotten a habit of counterfeiting . . . would not be *undeviled* by all their exorcisms.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. iv. 54.

UNDIFFERENCING, not marking any difference.

Some Sciolists will boast to distinguish bones of Beasts from Men by their porosity, which the Learned deride as an *undifferencing* difference.—*Fuller, Worthies, Essex* (i. 339).

UNDIKED, not furnished or fortified with a ditch.

The Greeks found time to get
Beyond the dike and th' *undiked* pales.
Chapman, Iliad, xv. 311.

UNDISCOURSED, silent.

We would submit to all with indefinite and *undiscoursed* obedience.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 130.

It is fit to serve kings in things lawful with *undiscoursed* obedience.—*Ibid.*, ii. 217.

UNDISCREETNESS, indiscretion.

He grauely restreigned and staied the heddie *vndiscretenesse* of the Oratours.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 328.

UNDISPUNGED, unexpunged.

The defence should remain *undispunged*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 120.

UNDISSEVERED, united. Cf. UNDESEVERED.

If they do assail *undissevered*, no force can well withstand them.—*Patten, Exped. to Scotland*, 1548 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 110).

UNDIVESTEDLY, without; free from.

You will (as *undivestedly* as possible of favour or resentment) tell me what you would have me do.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 64.

UNDIVIDEABLE, that which cannot be divided.

Reducing the *undivideables* into money, he shared it among his company.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. ix.

UNDOMESTIC, not caring for home life or duties.

Their wives and daughters were never more faulty, more *undomestic* than at present. —*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 397.

The *undomestic* Amazonian dame.
Cumberland, Epilogue to Foote's Maid of Bath.

UNDOMESTICATE, to estrange from home life and habits.

I believe there are more bachelors now in England by many thousands than there were a few years ago. . . . The luxury of the age will account a good deal for this; and the turn our sex take in *undomesticating* themselves, for a good deal more.—*Richardson, Grandison*, ii. 11.

UNDRAINABLE, inexhaustible.

Mines *undrainable* of ore.
Tennyson, Œnone.

UNDUKE, to deprive of a dukedom.

He hath letters from France that the king hath *unduked* twelve dukes.—*Pepys*, Dec. 12, 1663.

UNDULANT, waving; undulating.

And on her deck sea-spirits I descried
Gliding and lapsing in an *undulant* dance.
Taylor, St. Clement's Eve, ii. 2.

UNDULOUS, undulating.

He felt the *undulous* readiness of her volatile paces under him.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. lxv.

UNEBRIATE, unintoxicating; also, unintoxicated.

There were . . . *unebriate* liquors, pressed from cooling fruits.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. IV. ch. xvii.

Forth, *unebriate*, unpolluted, he came from the orgy.—*Ibid.*, Bk. VI. ch. xxii.

UNEGESTED, undischarged (at the natural vents).

The former crudities undigested, *unegested*, having the greater force, turn the good nutriment into themselves.—*Adams*, ii. 476.

UNEMOTIONAL, free from emotion.

Lapidoth had travelled a long way from that young self, and thought of all that this inscription signified with an *unemotional* memory.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxii.

UNEMOTIONED, impassive. In *Godwin's Mandeville*, iii. 98, a man is described as detailing anecdotes in a "dry, sarcastic, *unemotioned* way."

UNENABLED, not empowered.

No eye of mortal man
If *unenabled* by enchanted spell,
Had pierced those fearful depths.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. V.

UNENDLY, endless.

Mortal disdain, bent to *unendly* revenge.
Sidney, Arcadia, p. 234.

UNENTERING, not entering; making no impression.

The evening sun
Pour'd his *unentering* glory on the mist.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. IX.

UNENTIRE, not whole. To *make unintire* = to dissolve.

The Elements, though still at warre in mee,
Do yet, in firme accord, mine ende conspire;
For it they hasten, sith they disagree,
Which well agrees to make me *vnintire*.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 50.

UNENTRANCED, awaked from a dream or visionary state: disentranced is the more common form.

His heart was wholly *unentranced*.
Taylor, Ph. van Art. (*The Lay of Elena*).

UNEPISCOPAL, without bishops. The word now would rather imply "unbecoming a bishop."

He never set up any sovereign and *unepiscopal* Presbytery as an Idol or Moloch.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 11.

UNEVIDENT, obscure.

We conjecture at *unevident* things by that which is evident.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 197.

UNEXPECTABLE, not to be looked for.

The homicide [in a duel] sins deadly, and the slain, without *unexpectable* mercy, perisheth eternally.—*Adams*, ii. 322.

UNEXPECTANT, not expecting or looking for anything. The *Church Quarterly Review* (April, 1878) in a notice of Mr. Torrens's *Life of Lord Melbourne* marks this as among other strange words used by the author. The word seemed quite familiar to me, but it is not in the Dicts. Mr. Torrens,

however, did not introduce it, as the extracts will show. Cf. INEXPECTANT.

There was the black and grey flock of monks and secular clergy with bent *unexpectant* faces.—*G. Eliot, Romola*, ch. lv.

"La, mamma! as if there was any likeness between Lady Western and me," cried Phœbe, lifting a not *unexpectant* face across the table.—*Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel*, ch. iv.

UNEXPRESS, informal; casual.

The express schoolmaster is not equal to much at present, while the *unexpress*, for good or for evil, is so busy with a poor little fellow.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. iv.

UNFABLED, unmixed with fable; real.

They are more amusing than plain *unfabled* precept.—*Sydney Smith, Works*, i. 176.

What did she think of the few kind words scattered here and there—not thickly, as the diamonds were scattered in the valley of Sindbad, but sparely, as those gems lie in *unfabled* beds?—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxvi.

UNFACE, to expose.

Unface these, and they will prove as bad cards as any in the pack.—*Rushworth*, Pt. II. vol. ii. p. 917.

UNFADGING, not going right.

The potter may err in framing his vessel, and so in anger dash the *unfadging* clay against the walls.—*Adams*, iii. 122.

UNFAITH, distrust.

In love, if love be love, if love be ours,
Faith and *unfaith* can ne'er be equal powers:
Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

UNFARDLE, to unpack.

Thither our fisherman set the best legge before, and *unfardled* to the King his whole sachel of wonders.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 171).

UNFARROWED, without a farrow—the reference is to a sow who had all her pigs taken away.

She was left alone
Upon her tower, the Niobe of swine,
And so return'd *unfarrow'd* to her sty.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

UNFASTNESS, porousness.

The philosopher saith, It is not the intent of kind that trees should be sharp with prickles and thorns, but he would have it caused by the insolidity and *unfastness* of the tree.—*Adams*, ii. 478.

UNFATIGUEABLE, unwearіable; never tired.

Those are the *unfatigueable* feet
That traversed the forest tract.
Southey, Huron's Address to the Dead.

UNFEARFULLY, bravely.

In latter times they entred the lists naked; their skill in defence not so much regarded or praised, as the vndaunted giuing or receiuing of wounds; and life *vnfearfully* parted with.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 270.

UNFEATHER. To strip of feathers: the Dicts. have only the past participle.

Ay, ay, we'll *unfeather* the whole nest in time.—*Colman, The Oxonian in Town*, Act I.

UNFELTLY, insensibly.

A banefull age, whose strength *vnfeltly* flowes
Through all his veins.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 107.

UNFETCHED, not to be fetched or carried.

Our friends by Hector slain
(And Jove to friend) lie *unfetch'd* off.
Chapman, Iliad, xix. 196.

UNFEUDALISE, to divest of feudal rights or character.

The Austrian Kaiser answers that his German Princes for their part cannot be *unfeudalised*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. v.

UNFIGHTING, not fighting; cowardly.

Their general gone, the rest like lightning fly,
A cheap *unfighting* herd, not worth the victory.
T. Brown, Works, iv. 31.

UNFILLETED, not tied together.

The hand
Holds loosely its small handful of wild-flowers
Unfilleted, and of unequal lengths.
Coleridge, The Picture.

UNFINE, shabby.

The birthday was far from being such a show; empty and *unfine* as possible.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 362 (1762).

UNFINGERED, having no fingers.

Not haire, but golden wire drawne like the twist
The Spider spins with her *vnfing'red* fist.
Davies, An Extasie, p. 91.

UNFINISHABLE, not to be finished. The reference in the text is to an author who "left half told" an adventure of a famous Knight-errant.

He commended in his author the concluding his book with a promise of that *unfinishable* adventure.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. i.

UNFIST, to unhand; release.

You goodman Brandy face, *unfist* her,
How durst you keep my wife—your sister?
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 85.

UNFLAME, to cool.

Fear
Unflames your courage in pursuit.
Quarles, Emblems, III. Introduction.

UNFLESHLY, spiritual; incorporeal.

Her tears fell on his arm the while, unheeded—except by those *unfleshly* eyes, with with which they say the very air is thronged. —*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. l.

UNFLESHY, bare of flesh. Davies (*Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 13) speaks of "gastly Death's *unfleshy* feet."

UNFLUENT, unready in speech.

Pour vpon my faint *vnfluent* tongue
The sweetest honey of th' Hyantian fount.
Sylvester, Sixth day, first week, 29.

UNFOLDED, not penned in the fold.

So long we dispute of loue and forget our labours, that both our flockes shall be *vnfolded*.—*Greene, Menaphon*, p. 44.

UNFORESEE, not to anticipate.

The Lord keeper did not *unforesee* how far this cord might be drawn.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 171.

UNFORGIVEABLE, unpardonable.

This is what it would have been the *unforgiveable* sin to swerve from and desert. *Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. vii.

UNFORGIVER, an implacable person.

I hope, however, that these *unforgivers* (my mother is among them) were always good, dutiful, passive children to their parents.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vii. 26.

UNFORGIVINGNESS, implacability.

What punishment are they not treasuring up against themselves in the heavy reflections which their rash censures and *unforgivingness* will occasion them!—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vii. 287.

UNFORMALIZED, not made formal.

He listened so kindly, so teachably; *unformalized* by scruples lest so to bend his bright handsome head, to gather a woman's rather obscure and stammering explanation should imperil the dignity of his manhood.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xix.

UNFORTUNACY, misfortune.

The king he tacitely upbraids with the *unfortunacies* of his reign by deaths and plagues.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 331.

UNFRACTURED, unbroken.

Its huge bulk lies *unfractured*.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 310.

UNFRANKABLE, incapable of being franked, so as to go post-free.

Your pencils are on my chimney-piece, and the next question is how to transport them to yours, for they are of an *unfrankable* shape and texture.—*Southey, Letters*, 1819 (iii. 106).

UNFREE, not free.

But yet thou saist, Why staid He not man's will?
How should He then haue made his will bin free?
Better *unfree* (saist thou) than be so ill,
But 'tis not ill at libertie to bee.
Davies, Mirum in Modum, p. 18.

UNFREEZE, to thaw.

Loue's firy dart
Could neuer *vnfriese* the frost of her chaste hart.—*Hudson's Judith*, iv. 196.

UNFRET, to relax.

To Joppa will I fly,
And for a while to Tharsus shape my course,
Until the Lord *unfret* His angry brows.
Greene, Looking Glass for London, p. 129.

UNFRIGHTFUL, not terrifying or repulsive.

Not *unfrightful* it must have been; ludicro-terrific, and most unmanageable.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. iv.

UNFUELLED, without fuel.

Blazing *unfuell'd* from the floor of rock,
Ten magic flames arose.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. II.

UNFULL, imperfect. See extract *s. v.* NUMBERY.

UNGARMENTED, unclothed.

And round her limbs *ungarmented* the fire
Curl'd its fierce flakes.
Southey, Joan of Arc, Bk. IV.

UNGENTLEMAN, to make rude or clownish.

Some tell me home-breeding will *ungentleman* him.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 545.

UNGIVE, relax, or fail.

That religion which is rather suddenly parched up than seasonably ripened, doth commonly *ungive* afterwards.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 40.

He was over-frozen in his northern rigour, and could not be thaw'd to *ungive* anything of the rigidnesse of his discipline.—*Ibid., Hist. of Camb. Univ.*, vii. 2.

UNGODDESS, to divest of the attributes or appearance of a goddess. Donne, as quoted by R. and L., uses *ungod* in this way. Carlyle (*Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. iv.) speaks of Mrs. Momoro who enacted the part of the Goddess

of Reason, being "*ungoddessed*" when the day was over.

UNGORED, unbloodied. In *Hamlet*, V. ii., the word is a different one, though identical in spelling, and = unpierced, uninjured.

Helms of gold
Vngoard with bloud.
Sylvester, The Vacation, p. 288.

UNGORGEOUS, unhandsome; ill-looking.

It sweeps along there in most *ungorgeous* pall.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. viii.

UNGRAVE, to exhume. Surrey, quoted by R., has *ungraved* for unburied.

Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincolne, Diocesan of Lutterworth, sent his officers (vultures with a quick sight scent at a dead carrion) to *ungrave* him accordingly.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IV. ii. 53.

UNGRAVE, light; quick. R. and L. give the adverb with extract from Shakespeare (*Coriol.*, ii. 3).

Now thinke, o thinke, thou seest those hounds of hell,
(That yelp out blasphemies about their pray)
With *vngraue* gate to runne doe Him compell.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 7.

UNGREENING, a ceremony used at Leyden University, when a student ceased to be a freshman. See extract *s. v.* GREENIE.

UNGUARD, to render defenceless.

Some well-chosen presents from the philosopher so softened and *unguarded* the girl's heart, that a favourable opportunity became irresistible.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. V. ch. v.

UNGUIDABLY, incapable of being guided. See extract *s. v.* DEMOUNT.

UN-HALLOW-WASHED, not sprinkled with holy water.

So th' Hypocrite, through superstitious error,
Thinks hee hath done some sin of hainous horror,
When, by mis-heed or by mis-hap, hee coms
Un-hallow-washt into the Sacred Rooms.
Sylvester, Panaretus, 196.

UNHARBOUR, dislodge; bring out of retreat.

Let us *unharbour* the rascal.
Foote, Devil upon Two Sticks, Act I.

UNHARMING, doing no injury.

At once Dunois on his broad buckler bears
The *unharming* stroke.
Southey, Joan of Arc, Bk. VII.

UNHAUNST. H. gives "*Haunce*, to raise; to exalt;" hence *unhaunst* would = not raised on, *i. e.* not admitted to heaven. "The ungodly shall not stand in the judgement."

Therefore in houre iudicial
The vngodlye shal *vnhaunst* remayne.
Stanyhurst, Psalm 1.

UNHEAD, to decapitate. In the second extract effigies are spoken of.

You . . . did not only dare to uncrown, but to *unhead* a monarch.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 216.

Legs and arms lay scattered about, heads undressed, and bodies *unheaded*.—*North, Examen*, p. 580.

UNHEAVEN, to leave heaven, or deprive of heaven.

Vnheau'n your selues, ye holy Cherubins,
And giue attendance on your Lord in Earth.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 28.

O how should all men, all Christians, all Churches, be unchurched, unchristened, unsainted, *unheavened*, . . . if these men might not have their wills.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 242.

UNHEPPEN, ungainly; awkward.

An' Lucy wur lääme o' one leg, sweet-arts she niver 'ed none.
Strange an' *unheppen* Miss Lucy! we näämed her "Dot an' gaw one."
Tennyson, The Village Wife.

UNHERITABLE, barred from inheritance. The extract is from the Council's letter to Q. Mary, 1553.

Thereby you [are] justly made illegitimate and *unheritable* to the crown imperial of this realm.—*Heylin, Reformation*, ii. 207.

UNHEROISM, that which is not heroic.

Search not for the secret of heroic ages, which have done great things in this earth, among their falsities, their greedy quackeries and *unheroisms*.—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, i. 65.

UNHIDEABLE, that cannot be obscured. See extract *s. v.* PASSE-MAN.

UNHIGHTED, uncared for.

Through the chinks of an *unhighted* flesh we may read a neglected soul.—*Adams*, iii. 143.

UNHOODED, without a hood or head-covering. See extract *s. v.* UNHOUSED. R. has *unhood*, to remove a hood (as from the eyes of a falcon).

UNHOPING, not expecting.

Your flight is no doubt the very thing they aimed to drive you to, by the various attacks

they made upon you, *unhoping* (as they must do all the time) the success of their schemes in Solmes's behalf.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 40.

UNHORSE, to take the horses out of a carriage.

Maidens wave
Their kerchiefs, and old women weep for joy:
While others, not so satisfied, *unhorse*
The gilded equipage, and, turning loose
His steeds, usurp a place they well deserve.
Cowper, Winter Walk at Noon, 701.

UNHOSED, without hose or greaves.

A rude coat of mail
Unhosed, unhooded.
Southey, Joan of Arc, Bk. VII.

UNHOSPITAL, inhospitable.

The Blacke Sea . . . first called *Axenus*, which signifieth *vnhospitall;* by reason of the coldnesse thereof, and inhumanity of the bordering nations.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 39.

UNHUSBANDED, unmarried. The Dicts. have it = neglected.

She bore *unhusbanded* a mother's pains.
Southey, Hannah.

UNIC, a unique thing.

Sir Charles Mordaunt's gold medal, mean as it is in workmanship, is extremely curious, and may be termed an *unic*, being the only one of the kind that has come to our knowledge.—*Archæol.*, iii. 374 (1775).

UNICORN, a carriage and pair with a third horse in front; as in the case of *tandem*, the name applies properly to the arrangement of the horses, but is also used of the whole equipage.

"Let me drive you out some day in my *unicorn*. . . . Bid my blockhead bring my *unicorn*." She, her *unicorn*, and her blockhead were out of sight in a few minutes.—*Miss Edgeworth, Belinda*, ch. xvii.

UNIDEA'D, empty-pated.

Pretty *unidea'd* girls . . seem to form the beau ideal of our whole sex in the works of some modern poets.—*Mrs. Hemans* (*Memorials by Chorley*, i. 99).

UNIFORM, make conformable; conform.

Thus must I *uniform* my speech to your obtruse conceptions.—*Sidney, Wanstead Play*, p. 622.

Nor would the Duke have time delayed,
In getting new corrections made,
But needs must have it, good or bad,
To hinder people's running mad,
And *uniform* the multitude
In prayer, and join the jarring crowd.
Ward, England's Reformation, Cant. i. p. 64.

UNIFORMAL, uniform; symmetrical.

Her comlye nose with *uniformall* grace,
Like purest white, stands in the middle place.
Herrick, Appendix, p. 433.

UNILLUMED, not lighted up.

And her full eye, now bright, now *unillumed*,
Spake more than Woman's thought.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

UNILLUSORY, undeceiving; disenchanting.

When a philosopher has made up his mind to marry, it is better henceforth to be short-sighted, nay, even somewhat purblind, than to be always scrutinizing the domestic felicity to which he is about to resign himself, through a pair of cold *unillusory* barnacles.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. III. ch. xxii.

UNIMBATTLED, without battlements.

The walls on the inside not aboue sixe foote high, *unimbattal'd*, and shelving on the outside.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 233.

UNIMMURED, unfortified or unwalled.

The Jewes, returning from that captiuity, began to reedifie the same; which yet was *vnimmured* for threescore and three years after.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 155.

UNIMPEACHABLENESS, correctness; purity which cannot be gainsaid.

He was offended with the insinuations they threw out against the *unimpeachableness* of his motives.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, iii. 188.

UNIMPRESSIBLE, apathetic; not sensitive.

Clara was honest and quiet; but heavy, mindless, *unimpressible*. — *C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

UNINDENTED, unmarked by any wrinkle, &c.

The rest of the countenance was perfectly smooth and *unindented*.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. lxix.

UNINDWELLABLE, uninhabitable. The Introduction from which the extract is taken is by Stanley Lane Poole.

A vast desert plateau, bleak, inhospitable, to all but Arabs *unindwellable*.—*E. W. Lane, Selections from the Kuran*, Introd., p. 13.

UNINVITE, to put off guests. Cf. UNBESPEAK.

I made them *uninvite* their guests.—*Pepys*, Nov. 26, 1665.

UNIQUITY, singularity; uniqueness.

As rarities a collector would give ten times more for them; and *uniquity* will make them valued more than the charming poetry.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 477 (1789).

UNISTYLIST, one who uses one stylus or pen. Poe, however, is I suppose

playing on the word, and means one whose style is monotonous.

The author of "Cromwell" does better as a writer of ballads than of prose. . . . He is as thorough an *unistylist* as Cardinal Chigi, who boasted that he wrote with the same pen for half a century. — *E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, cxlii.

UNIVERSITYLESS, without an university.

As for Scotland, it was *universityless*, till Laurence Lundores and Richard Corvel, Doctors of Civil Law, first professed learning at St. Andrew's.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb. Univ.*, ii. 11.

UNJACOBITIZED, detached from the Jacobite cause.

They begin to be *unjacobitiz'd*.—*Misson, Travels in Eng., transl. by Ozell*, p. 138.

UNJARRING, harmonious; agreeing. Adams (ii. 294) speaks of the "*unjarring* harmony of truth."

UNJESUITED, uninfluenced by Jesuits.

The *unjesuited* Papists could have found in their hearts (as many did) to apply to that Reformation of Religion. — *Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 346.

UNKINDREDLY, not behaving like kindred; unnatural.

What an implacable as well as unjust set of wretches are those of her *unkindredly* kin. —*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 381.

UNKINGSHIP, abolition of monarchy.

Unkingship was proclaim'd, and his Majesty's statues thrown down.—*Evelyn, Diary*, May 30, 1649.

UNKINSMAN, not a relation. In the extract the word = incestuous.

With an *unkinsman's* kisse (unloving Lover)
The Brother shall his Sister's shame discover.—*Sylvester, The Trophies*, 1216.

UNKNIGHTED, not knighted.

I . . . can hardly suspect him to be the Cromwell of that Age, because only additioned Armiger. Indeed, I . . cannot believe that he was *unknighted* so long. — *Fuller, Worthies, Cambridge* (i. 177).

UNKNOWNEST, most unknown: see extract *s. v.* KNOWNEST.

UNLABOURING, easy going.

A mead of mildest charm delays the *unlabouring* feet.

Coleridge, To Cottle.

UNLAMPOONED, unattacked by lampoons.

And give thenceforth thy dinners *unlampooned*.

Southey, To A. Cunningham.

UNLAND, to deprive of lands.

One Bishop (Anthony Kitchin by name) more *unlanded* Landaff in one, than all his Predecessors endowed it in four hundred years.—*Fuller, Worthies, Monmouth*, ii. 117.

UNLASHED, unchastised.

Actors, *unlash'd* themselves, may lash mankind.—*Churchill, Rosciad*, 500.

UNLAWED. See quotation.

The disabling dogs, which might be necessary for keeping flocks and herds, from running at the deer, was called *lawing*, and was in general use. The Charter of the Forest, designed to lessen these evils, declares that inquisition or view for *lawing* dogs shall be made every third year, and shall be then done by the view and testimony of lawful men, not otherwise; and they whose dogs shall be then found *unlawed*, shall give three shillings for mercy; and for the future no man's ox shall be taken for *lawing*. Such *lawing* also shall be done by the assize commonly used, and which is, that three claws shall be cut off without the ball of the right foot.—*Scott, Ivanhoe, note to* ch. i.

UNLEADED, stripped of lead.

As for the Bishop's Palace, it was formerly a very fair structure, but lately *unleaded*, and new covered with tyle.—*Fuller, Worthies, Norwich* (ii. 154).

UNLEARNABILITY, inability to learn.

You will learn how to conduct it [the camera] with the pleasure of correcting my awkwardness and *unlearnability*.— *Walpole, Letters*, iv. 85 (1777).

UNLEAVE, to strip of leaves.

The good gardiner . . . *vnleaues* his boughes to let in the sunne.—*Puttenham, Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. 25.

Amorous myrtles and immortal bays
Never *vnleau'd*.—*Sylvester, Eden*, 122.

Sometimes they do the far-spread gourd *vnleave*.—*Ibid., Handy-Crafts*, p. 136.

UNLED, without guidance or support.

They will quaffe freely when they come to the house of a Christian; insomuch as I haue seene but few go away *vnled* from the embassadors table.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 66.

UNLEFT, not left.

Yet were his men *unleft*.—*Chapman, Iliad*, ii. 622.

UNLESS, lest.

I fear *unless* we shall be ready of our own free will to run headlong into hell-fire, before the terrible sentence of damnation be given; our conscience shall so condemn us.—*Becon*, i. 366.

Presume not, villain, further for to go,
Unless you do at length the same repent.

Greene, Alphonsus, Act I.

'Tis best for thee to hold thy tattlingtongue,
Unless I send some one to scourge thy breech.
Ibid., Act II.
Beware you do not once the same gainsay,
Unless with death he do your rashness pay.
Ibid., Act V.

UNLEVEL, not level: the poet in the extract seems to mean that Judith's nose was not flat.

'Tween these two sunnes and front of equall sise,
A comely figure formally did rise,
With draught *unleuell*, to her lip descend.
Hudson, Judith, iv. 349.

UNLIDDED, uncovered; opened.

Not a paper but was glanced over, not a little box but was *unlidded*.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xiii.

UNLINE, to empty; take out contents.

It *vnlines* their purse.
Davies, Bienvenu, p. 6.

UNLINGERING, hasty; immediate.

The Roman [Cæsar] by the word "sudden" means *unlingering;* whereas the Christian Litany by "sudden death" means a death without warning, consequently without any available summons to religious preparation.—*De Quincey, Eng. Mail-Coach.*

UNLISTED, not catalogued.

The names of many are yet *unlisted*.—*God appearing for the Parliament*, 1644, p. 5.

UNLITURGIZE, to deprive of a liturgy.

These were to Directorize, to *Unliturgize*, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 609.

UNLIVE, to kill; unless *unliving* in the extract simply = death.

Nor livest thou by the *unlyving* or eviscerating of others, as most fishes do.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 179).

UNLOGICAL, illogical.

All heartily laughed at his *unlogical* reason.—*Fuller, Worthies, Kent* (i. 487).

UNLOOK, to recall a look.

He . . . . now turned his eyes towards me, then from me, as if he would *unlook* his own looks.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 215.

UNLOVE, to cease to love.

I had learnt to love Mr. Rochester; I could not *unlove* him now.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xviii.

UNLOVERLIKE, unlike a lover.

Astonished and shocked at so *unloverlike* a speech, she was almost ready to cry out.—*Miss Austen, Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxxix.

UNLUCENT, dull; not bright.

Havoc and anarchy everywhere; a combustion most fierce but *unlucent*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. iii.

UNLUCKFULL, untoward; mischievous; *unlucky* is still so used, at least as a provincialism.

O Pallas, ladie of citees, why settest thou thy delite in three the moste *vnluckefull* beastes of the worlde, the oulette, the dragon, and the people? — *Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 375.

UNLUMINOUS, without light.

A tragical combustion, long smoking and smouldering *unluminous*, has now burst into flame.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. iii.

UNLYCANTHROPIZE, to change a man, who had been turned into a wolf, back into a man again.

She is ready to *unlycanthropize* you from this wolfish shape to your former condition.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 114.

UNMACADAMIZED, unpaved on Macadam's principle.

For so she gather'd the awful sense
Of the street in its past *unmacadamized* tense,
As the wild horse overran it.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

UNMAIDEN, to deflower.

He *unmaidened* his sister Juno.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xii.

UNMANLINESS, want of manliness; effeminacy.

You and yours make piety a synonym for *unmanliness*.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. ii.

UNMARKETABLE, that cannot be trafficked with, or cannot meet with a sale.

That paltry stone brought home to her some thought, true, spiritual, *unmarketable*.—*Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. xix.

His own ill-favoured person, which was quite *unmarketable*, escaped without injury, but poor Wildfire, unconscious of his price, turned on his flank, and painfully breathed his last.—*G. Eliot, Silas Marner*, ch. iv.

UNMARTYR, to strike out of the list of martyrs.

All the amends which is made to the memory of Scotus is that he was made a martyr after his death. . . . But since, Baronius hath *unmartyred* him.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. iv. 36.

UNMARVELLOUS, ordinary; not wonderful.

Thy soul delights in wonder, pomp, and bustle,
Mine is th' *unmarvellous* and placid scene.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 187.

UNMATCHABLENESS, invincibility.

The holy story never records any but a barbarous Philistine to make this offer, and that in the presumption of his *unmatchablenesse*.—*Bp. Hall, Epistles*, Dec. IV. Ep. ii.

UNMATCHEDNESS, incomparableness.

Which affirmation of his clear *unmatchedness* in all manner of learning I make.—*Chapman, Iliad*, Preface.

UNMATRONLIKE, unlike a matron.

I wonder I could not distinguish the behaviour of the *unmatronlike* jilt, whom thou broughtest to betray me, from the worthy lady whom thou hast the honour to call thy aunt.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 359.

UNMAZE, to disentangle; relieve from terror or bewilderment.

This new man Tully, this poor Arpinate,
Late made at Rome a Country-gentleman,
Set guards where e're the line of danger ran,
Unmaz'd us, and took pains for all the town.
Stapylton's Juvenal, viii. 312.

UNMEANINGNESS, want of intention or design.

Indiana, . . with apparent *unmeaningness*, but internal suspicion of their giver, had trampled upon them both.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. III. ch. i.

UNMECHANIZE, to throw out of gear. Paley, quoted by R., uses the past participle = not formed by mechanism.

What one misfortune or disaster in the book of embryotic evils that could *unmechanize* thy frame, or entangle thy filaments, which has not fallen upon thy head, or ever thou camest into the world?—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iii. 167.

UNMEDICINABLE, should mean (as in the second quotation) that cannot be cured by medicine: in the first extract, however, it seems to signify "powerless to cure."

Away with his *vnmedcinable* balme,
Of worded breath: forbear, friends, let me rest.—*Chapman, Gentleman Vsher*, iv. 1.

But these, much-med'cine-knowing men, physicians, may recure,
Thou yet *unmed'cinable* still.
Ibid., Iliad, xvi. 24.

UNMENTIONABLES, a euphemism for trousers. Cf. INDESCRIBABLES.

The knees of the *unmentionables*, and the elbows of the coat, and the seams generally, soon began to get alarmingly white.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Shabby-Genteel People*).

UNMETAPHORICAL, unfigurative.

I am got, I know not how, into a cold *unmetaphorical* vein of infamous writing.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, vi. 135.

UNMETED, unmeasured.

Surely those near me must have felt some little of the anxiety I felt in degree so *unmeted*.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxxix.

UNMEW, to release.

But let a portion of ethereal dew
Fall on my head, and presently *unmew*
My soul.—*Keats, Endymion*, Bk. I.

UNMISTRUSTING, unsuspicious; confiding.

There was a plainness and simplicity of thinking with . . an *unmistrusting* ignorance of the plies and foldings of the heart of woman.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, v. 21.

UNMODERNISED, old-fashioned; not altered to a modern fashion.

The mansion of the squire with its high walls, great gates, and old trees, substantial and *unmodernised*.—*Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. v.

UNMODIFIABLENESS, inflexibility.

When this attaching force is present in a nature not of brutish *unmodifiableness*, but of a human dignity that can risk itself safely, it may even result in a devotedness not unfit to be called divine in a higher sense than the ancient.—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. lviii.

UNMONKISH, not given to, or sympathising with, monasticism.

A singular condition of Schools and High-schools, which have come down . . . from the monkish ages into this highly *unmonkish* one.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, Pt. I. ch. iv.

UNMORTISED, unfixed; out of order; broken.

In a dark nook stood an old broken-bottomed cane-couch, without a squab or cover-lid, sunk at one corner, and *unmortised* by the failing of one of its worm-eaten legs.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 304.

The feet *unmortised* from their ankle-bones.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

UNMUNITIONED, unfurnished with munitions of war.

Cadiz, I told them, was held poor, unmanned, and *unmunitioned*.—*Peeke, Three to One*, 1625 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 634).

UNMUSCLED, flaccid.

Then what wry faces will they make!—their hearts and their heads reproaching each other!—distended their parched mouths!—sunk their *unmusceled* cheeks!—dropt their under jaws!—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 362.

UNMUSCULAR, not muscular; physically weak.

Shallow women that have neither read nor suffered have an *unmuscular* barbarity of their own.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lii.

UNMUSTERED = having never performed military service.

Indeed the Roman laws allowed no person to be carried to the wars, but he that was in the souldier's roul. And therefore though Cato misliked his *unmustered* person, he misliked not his work.—*Sidney, Defence of Poesie*, p. 558.

UNMYSTERY, to make clear.

He hath *unmysteried* the mysterie of Heraldry.—*Fuller, Worthies, Hereford* (i. 453).

UNNAMEABLE, that cannot be named; indescribable.

By slow degrees our sickness, and dizziness, and horror, become merged in a cloud of *unnameable* feeling.—*E. A. Poe, Imp of the Perverse.*

UNNAPKINED, without a napkin or handkerchief.

No pandar's wither'd paw
Nor an *unnapkin'd* lawyer's greasy fist
Hath once slubber'd thee.
Beaum. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 3.

UNNEAR, distant.

And where the Earth was couer'd with her Floud,
Now Cities stand *vnneere* the Ocean's brim.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 51.

UNNEST, to turn out of a nest; to dislodge.

The eye *unnested* from the head cannot see.—*Adams*, ii. 258.

UNNESTLE, to take or rouse out of the nest.

Unnestling of sparrows, taking of quails, and fishing for frogs and crabs.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxiv.

Lucifer . . . will go about to *unnestle* and drive out of heaven all the gods.—*Ibid.*, Bk. III. ch. iii.

UNNETTED, not protected by nets.

The *unnetted* black-hearts ripen dark,
All thine, against the garden wall.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

UNNIGGARD, liberal.

That sumptuous canapy
The which th' *vnniggard* hand of Maiesty
Poudred so thick with shields so shining cleer.
Sylvester, Fourth day, first weeke, 375.

UNNOSED, stripped of a nose; applied to one who has taken off a false nose.

"Is not this Tom Cecial, my neighbour and gossip?" "Indeed am I," answered the *unnosed* squire.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. xiv.

UNNOTIFY, to contradict a previous statement.

I notified to you the settlement of the ministry, and, contrary to the late custom, have not to *unnotify* it again.—*Walpole to Mann*, iii. 231 (1757).

UNOLD, to make young.

There ripes the rare cheer-cheek myrobalan,
Minde-gladding fruit, that can *vnolde* a man.
Sylvester, The Schisme, 697.

UNORDER, to counterorder.

I think I must *unorder* the tea . . . if I am to be responsible for any mischief from your drinking it.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. VIII. ch. iii.

He had sent to *unorder* a new pipe of Madeira, saying he would go without.—*Ibid., Camilla*, Bk. X. ch. vi.

UNORTHODOXY, unsoundness in faith; heterodoxy, which is the commoner word.

Calvin made roast-meat of Servetus at Geneva for his *unorthodoxy*.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 104.

UNOVERCOME, unconquered. Chapman, *Iliad*, xvi. 92.

UNOVERTAKEN, not come up with.

The sun is upon his back behind him, and his shadow is still *unovertaken* before him.—*Adams*, ii. 301.

UNPACIFIABLE, unappeasable; irrestrainable.

Oh the *unpacifiable* madness that this world's music puts those into who will dance after its pipe.—*Adams*, ii. 409.

UNPACKER, one who unpacks.

By the awkwardness of the *unpacker* the statue's thumb was broken.—*Miss Edgeworth, Ennui*, ch. iii.

UNPANNEL, to unsaddle. Cf. PANNEL.

Sancho, observing all this, said, God's peace be with him who saved us the trouble of *unpannelling* Dapple; for in faith he should not have wanted a slap on the buttocks, nor a speech in his praise: but if he were here, I would not consent to his being *unpannelled*.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. xi.

UNPARROTTED, not repeated by rote like a parrot. Cf. PARROT.

Her sentiments were *unparrotted* and unstudied.—*Godwin, Mandeville*, i. 207.

UNPASSIONED, undisturbed by passion.

And you, o you *vnpassiond* peacefull Harts,
That with me liue secure in meane estate,
Be joyfull, though you play but simple parts.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 48.

UNPATHWAYED, having no track. Shakespeare (*Winter's Tale*, IV. iii.) has *unpathed*.

She roves through St. John's Vale
Along the smooth *unpathwayed* plain.
Wordsworth, The Waggoner, c. iv.

UNPEPPERED, unseasoned.

Ye Novel-Readers, such as relish most
Plain Nature's feast, *unpepper'd* with a Ghost.
Colman, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 203.

UNPERMANENT, transitory; not lasting.

Who would not, to preserve so many essentials, give up so light, so *unpermanent* a pleasure?—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 36.

UNPERSUADABLENESS, fixity in resolution; resistance to persuasion.

Resentment and *unpersuadableness* are not natural to you.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 64.

UNPERSUASIVE, unable to persuade.

I bit my *unpersuasive* lips.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 215.

UNPERVERT, to recover a pervert; to reconvert.

His wife could never be *unperverted* again, but perished in her Judaism.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. iv. 64.

I had the credit all over Paris of *unperverting* Madame de V——. She affirmed to Monsieur D—— and the Abbé M—— that in one half hour I had said more for revealed religion than all their Encyclopædia had said against it.—*Sterne, Sent. Journey, Paris.*

UNPICTURESQUE, deficient in picturesqueness.

She hated everything straight, it was so formal and *unpicturesque*.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. vi.

UNPIKED, not dressed out; in slovenly array. See N. s. v. *picked*.

He brought them foorth vnkembed and *vnpiked*, without cotes, bare foote and bareleggued.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 90.

UNPILLED, unpillaged.

Their merchantlike ships, many or few, great or small, may in our seas and somewhat further, pass quietly *unpilled*, unspoiled, and untaken by pirates.—*Dr. Dee, Petty Navy Royal*, 1576 (*Eng. Garner*, ii. 62).

UNPILOTED, unguided.

You see me . . . *unpiloted* by principle or faith.—*Miss Bronte*, ch. xxxv.

UNPLEASABLE, not to be pleased.

What a change have I made to please my *unpleasable* daughter!—*Burgoyne, The Heiress*, Act II. sc. ii.

UNPLEASANTISH, somewhat unpleasant.

And in truth 'tis a rather *unpleasantish* job.
Hood, Etching Moralised.

UNPLEAT, to smooth.

Droope not for that (man), but *vnpleate* thy browes.—*Davies, Eclogue*, p. 19.

UNPOLISH, to deprive of politeness. The Dicts. only have the past participle.

How anger *unpolishes* the most polite!—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 286.

UNPRACTISEDNESS, want of practice.

He ascribes all honestie to an *vnpractis'dnesse* in the world.—*Earle, Microcosmographie* (*World's wise man*).

UNPREACH, to recant what had been preached.

The clergy their own principles denied;
Unpreach'd their non-resisting cant.
Defoe, True-Born Englishman, Pt. II.

UNPRELATED, deposed from the episcopate.

The Archbishop thought not himself absolute till this man was *unprelated*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 120.

UNPREMEDITABLE, not to be premeditated; unlooked for.

A capfull of wind . . . comes against you . . . with such *unpremeditable* puffs.—*Sterne, Sent. Journey, The Fragment.*

UNPRETTINESS, uncomeliness.

She says it is not pretty in a young lady to sigh; but where is the *unprettiness* of it?—*Richardson, Grandison*, iii. 51.

UNPRETTY, ugly.

His English is blundering, but not *unpretty*.
Mad. D'Arblay, Diary, ii. 155.

UNPRINCE, to divest of royal character or authority.

Queen Mary, though drenched, not drowned, in Popish Principles, would not *unprince* herself to obey his Holiness.—*Fuller, Worthies, Warwick*, ii. 408.

UNPRINCIPLE, to corrupt.

The press has not only effeminated the mind but *unprincipled* the understanding.—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 234.

They have been principled, or rather *unprincipled*, by such tutors.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 111.

UNPROMISE, to revoke a promise.

Promises are no fetters; with that tongue
Thy promise past, *vnpromise* it againe.
Chapman, All Fooles, II. i.

UNPROPORTIONABLENESS, unsuitability.

These considerations of the *unproportionableness* of any other Church-government

than a right Episcopacy to the temper of England, moved the supercilious, yet very learned Salmasius in his advice to the Prince Elector.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 586.

UNPROSELYTE, to win back some who were inclined to be perverts.

This text . . . happily *unproselyted* some inclinable to his opinions.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. iv. 8.

UNPROTESTANTIZE, to divest of the Protestant character.

To Romanize the Church is not to reform it. To *unprotestantize* is not to reform it.—*C. Kingsley*, 1851 (*Life*, i. 204).

UNPUCKER, to smoothe; relax.

Let but Teufelsdröckh open his mouth, Heuschrecke's also *unpuckered* itself into a free doorway.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. iii.

UNPUFF, to humble.

We might *vnpuff* our heart, and bend our knee,
T'appease with sighs God's wrathfull Maiestie.
Sylvester, Fourth day, first weeke, 526.

UNPUNCTILIOUS, not particular.

Lovers, said she, are the weakest people in the world; and people of punctilio the most *unpunctilious*.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iii. 257.

UNQUAKERLIKE, unlike a quaker.

A fair round cosy girl with a most *unquakerlike* expression of mirth in her eye.—*Savage, Reuben Medlicott*, Bk. I. ch. iii.

UNQUALIFIABLE, unable to qualify (for office by taking the oaths).

He would not put the seals to any commissions to persons *unqualifiable*, with a *non obstante* to the test laws.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 222.

UNQUESTIONABILITY, that which cannot be doubted.

Our religion is . . . a great heaven-high *Unquestionability*.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. vi.

UNQUESTIONLESS, unquestionable or questionless. See quotation from Cowley, s. v. *unremorseless*, in R. for a similar instance.

Your knowledge in the profession, Mr. Rightly, is as *unquestionless* as your integrity.—*Burgoyne, The Heiress*, v. 1.

UNQUIZZABLE, not obnoxious to ridicule; correct.

Each was dressed out in his No. 1 suit, in most exact and *unquizzable* uniform.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. xv.

UNQUOD, untold. See quotation s. v. EXTERMINION.

Cæsar, beeyng moued with the *vnquod* maner of crueltee, commaunded . . . the boie to be let go.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 289.

UNRAVELLER, one who untwists, and so, explains.

Mythologists are indeed very pretty fellows, and are mighty *unravellers* of the fables of the old Ethnicks, discovering all the Old Testament concealed in them.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 279.

UNRAZED, not razed or destroyed.

Onely three towers . . . he left *vnrazed*.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 155.

UNREALIZE, to divest of reality; to present in an ideal form.

In Mr. Shelley's case . . . there seems to have been an attempt to *unrealize* every object in nature, presenting them under forms and combinations in which they are never to be seen through the mere medium of our eyesight.—*Sir H. Taylor, Preface to Ph. van Artevelde*.

UNRECOVERED, irrecoverable: κακὸν ἦμαρ is the original.

Consider these affairs in time, while thou mayst use thy pow'r,
And have the grace to turn from Greece fate's *unrecover'd* hour.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 247.

UNRECUMBENT, not lying down.

The cattle mourn in corners, where the fence
Screens them, and seem half-petrified to sleep
In *unrecumbent* sadness.
Cowper, Winter Morning Walk, 29.

UNREFERRING, without reference.

In the institution thereof he neither had any insolent relation to his own conquest, nor opprobrious reflection on his enemies' captivity, but began the innocent order of the Garter, *unreferring* to any of his former atchievements.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, III. ix. 5.

UNRELENTINGNESS, implacability.

Such in its *unrelentingness* was the persecution that overmastered me.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 363.

UNREMEMBERABLE, not memorable or to be remembered.

The leafy blossoming Present Time springs from the whole Past, remembered and *unremembrable*.—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, i. 6.

UNREMORSEFUL, unsparing; pitiless.

Unremorseful fate
Did work the falls of those two princes dead.
Niccols, Sir T. Overbury's Vision, 1616 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 479).

Wrapt
In *unremorseful* folds of rolling fire.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

UNREPAIRABLE, irreparable; past mending.

The *unrepairable* breaches abroad were such as could giue the king no longer assurednesse of quiet than the attempters would.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 48.

UNREPLIABLE, unanswerable.

Against which adventurous Sin many learned and worthy men . . . have wrote by most *unrepliable* demonstrations from the law of Nature and Nations.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 329.

UNREPULSABLE, not to be repulsed; persistent.

Fanny . . . was trying by everything in the power of her modest, gentle nature to repulse Mr. Crawford, and avoid both his looks and inquiries; and he, *unrepulsable*, was persisting in both.—*Miss Austen, Mansfield Park*, ch. xxxiii.

UNREPULSING, not repelling; passively yielding.

I kissed her *unrepulsing* hand.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 254.

UNREQUEST, to withdraw a request.

When that I perceived my request for jurisdiction made before unto you, upon further deliberation I thought it good to *unrequest* that again.—*Hooper to Cecil*, 1552.

UNREQUISITE, unnecessary.

The Melancholy's mestiue, and too full
Of fearefull thoughts, and cares *vnrequisit.*
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 31.

UNRESOLVE, to change or give up a resolution.

Tost by contrary thoughts, the man
Resolv'd and *unresolv'd* again.
Ward, England's Reformation, c. iv. p. 387.

UNRESPECTABLE, disreputable.

Let those of the respectable press who are without sin cast the first stone at the *unrespectable.*—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xx.

UNRESPONSAL, irresponsible: so hospital for hospitable, &c.

A tithe or a crop of hay or corn which are ready to be carried away by force by *unresponsal* men.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, p. 106.

UNRESPONSIBLE, irresponsible: given in L. without example.

His *unresponsable* memory can make us no satisfaction.—*Fuller, Worthies, Essex* (i. 370).

UNRESTED, out of the rest.

Sir Launcelot, perceiving his rival's spear *unrested*, had just time to throw up the point of his own.—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. xix.

UNRESTINGNESS, absence of repose or quiet.

"The Everlasting Jew:"—The German name for what we in English call the Wandering Jew. The German imagination has been most struck by the duration of the man's life, and his unhappy sanctity from death; the English by the *unrestingness* of the man's life, his incapacity of repose.—*De Quincey, Roman Meals.*

UNRETURNABLE, impossible to be repaid.

The obligations I had laid on their whole family, whatever were the success, were *unreturnable.*—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 307.

She declined accepting a present which would lay her under an *unreturnable* obligation.—*Mrs. Lennox, Henrietta*, Bk. I. ch. vii.

UNRIDEABLY, not capable of being ridden. See extract *s. v.* ROUGH-RIDER.

UNRIVALABLE, inimitable.

The present unique, unrivalled, and *unrivalable* production.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. i. A i.

UNROYALIST, one not of the royal family.

He is so privileged a favourite with all the royal family that he utters all his flights to them almost as easily as to *unroyalists.*—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 56.

UNRUDE. R. gives the word, but remarks that the *un* is augmentative, not privative, as is the case no doubt in the two passages from Jonson which he cites, but in the subjoined *unrude* = polished.

Manners knowes distance, and a man *unrude*
Wo'd soon recoile and not intrude
His stomach to a second meale.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 156.

UNSACRAMENT, deprive of sacramental virtue. The extract gives one of the positions of the Donatists as stated by Fuller.

The profaneness of a bad man administring it doth *unsacrament* Baptisme itself, making a nullity thereof.—*Holy and Prof. State*, V. xi.

UNSAGE, foolish.

And with their wicked hands, and words *vnsage*,
They did our sacred messengers outrage.
Hudson, Judith, v. 305.

UNSAINTLY, unholy; unlike a saint.

What (I pray) can be more *unsaintly* than to desire, yea, delight and glory, as some in

England now do, in most unjust and uncharitable actions? — *Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 209.

UNSANITARY, unhealthy; having no regard to the laws of health.

The friend's stable had to be reached through a back street where you might as easily have been poisoned without expense of drugs as in any grim street of that *unsanitary* period.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xxiii.

UNSAPPED, not undermined or secretly attacked.

They seemed to be two upright vestal sisters, *unsapped* by caresses, unbroke in upon by tender salutations.—*Sterne, Sent. Journey, Act of Charity.*

UNSAVOURY, tasteless: now applied to that which has a bad taste. Cf. *Job* vi. 6.

Choler is bitter, of the nature of Gall: Phlegme, *unsavery* as water, and without all qualitie.—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 87.

UNSCEPTRED, deprived of his sceptre; unkinged.

So, with his daughters three, the *unscepter'd*
Lear
Heaved the loud sigh, and pour'd the glistering tear.—*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 138.

UNSCHOLAR, no scholar.

But here you wyll come in with temporal man and scholer: I tell you plainlye, scholer or *vnscholer*, yea if I were xx scholers, I wolde thinke it were my dutie, bothe with exhortinge men to shote, and also with shoting my selfe, to set forwarde that thing which the Kinge, his wisedome, and his counsell, so greatlye laboureth to go forwarde.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 38.

UNSEIZE, to release. In the first extract *unseize thee* = relax thy hold.

What, never fill'd? Be thy lips screw'd so fast
To th' earth's full breast? for shame, for shame, *unseize* thee.
Quarles, Emblems, I. xii. 2.

He, at the stroke, *unseiz'd* me, and gave back.—*Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours*, Act III.

UN-SELF-DELICIOUS, not self-indulgent.

Such were not yerst Cincinnatus, Fabricius, Serranus, Curius, who *vn-self-delicious*,
With crowned coultars, with imperiall hands,
With ploughs triumphant plough'd the Roman lands.
Sylvester, Third day, first weeke, 1057.

UNSENSUALIZE, to purify; elevate from the dominion of the senses.

Hence the soft couch, and many-coloured robe,
The timbrel, and arched dome, and costly feast,
With all the inventive arts that nursed the soul
To forms of beauty, and by sensual wants
Unsensualized the mind, which in the means
Learned to forget the grossness of the end,
Best pleasured with its own activity.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

UNSENTENCED, not definitively pronounced: now only applied to persons.

The King ... privately marrieth her within few days after his return, the divorce being yet *unsentenced* betwixt him and the Queen. —*Heylin, Reformation*, ii. 61.

UNSENTIMENTAL, matter of fact; not sentimental.

Never man had a more *unsentimental* mother than mine.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xx.

UNSEQUESTERED, free; untamed.

His *unsequestred* spirit so supported him that some of his adversaries frowned because he could smile under so great vexations.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. iii. 4.

UNSERVICE, want of service; idleness.

You tax us for *unservice*, lady.
Massinger, Parl. of Love, i. 5.

UNSERVICELIKE, unlike those who would render service; disrespectful.

They see how *unservice-like* our service is! —*Andrewes*, ii. 341.

UNSEVEN, a curious expression of Fuller's to denote the reduction of the seven sacraments to a less number.

As for confirmation of the children of English Catholiques, he much decryed the necessity thereof, though not so far as to *unseven* the Sacraments of the Church of Rome.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. ii. 9.

UNSEXUAL, not belonging to the sex. As in the extract women are referred to, *unsexual* = masculine.

In the last (but still more in the penultimate) generation, any tincture of literature, of liberal curiosity about science, or of ennobling interest in books, carried with it an air of something *unsexual*, mannish, and (as it was treated by the sycophantish satirists that for ever humour the prevailing folly) of something ludicrous.—*De Quincey, Autob. Sketches*, i. 357.

UNSHELL, to give birth to; also, to release. R. has *unshelled*, with quotation from Sheridan.

Of him and none but him ... have I took, sent, or come in the wind of, that ever Yar-

mouth *unshelled* or ingendred.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 157).

There I remained [behind a nailed-up chimney-board] till half-past seven the next morning, when the housemaid's sweetheart, who was a carpenter, *unshelled* me.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Watkins Tottle*).

UNSHENT, unblamed.

Ho! all ye females that would live *unshent*,
Fly from the reach of Cyned's regiment.
Hall, Satires, IV. i. 130.

For in our deeds, which Reason might reproue,
We scape *vnshent* if they were done in loue.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 25.

UNSHIFTABLE, shiftless; helpless.

These fools, while they live in health and prosperity, never think of the evil day; and when away they see they must go, how *unshiftable* are they!—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 67.

UNSHOT, not fired. The Dicts. have the word = not hit by shot, with quotation from Waller.

The Scots fled from their ordnance, leaving them *unshot*.—*Expedition into Scotland*, 1544 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 125).

UNSHUTTER, to take down or put back the shutters.

He *unshuttered* the little lattice-window.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xvii.

UNSHY, confident.

It would be doing Mr. Solmes a spite to wish him such a shy, *unshy* girl; another of your contradictory qualities; I leave you to make out what I mean by it.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 50.

UNSIMPLICITY, cunning.

Eustace . . . went home flattering himself that he had taken in parson, clerk, and people; not knowing in his simple *unsimplicity* and cunning foolishness that each good wife in the parish was saying to the other, "He turned Protestant! the devil turned monk!"—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. iv.

UNSING, to recant what had been sung.

They soon their new deliverer despise;
Say all their prayers back, their joys disown,
Unsing their thanks, and pull their trophies down.
Defoe, True-Born Englishman, Pt. II.

UNSISTER, to sever the sisterly relation. Cf. SISTER.

1*st Gent.* The Queen (tho' some say they be much divided) took her hand, call'd her sweet sister, and kiss'd not her alone, but all the ladies of her following.

2*nd Gent.* Ay, that was in her hour of joy; there will be plenty to sunder and *unsister* them again.—*Tennyson, Queen Mary*, I. i.

UNSISTERLY, unbecoming a sister. See extract *s. v.* UNDAUGHTERLY.

UNSKILL, ignorance.

Even light Pirrhon's wavering fantasies
Reave him the skill his *vnskill* to agnize.
Sylvester, Eden, p. 277.

UNSLEEK, rough; dishevelled.

Then she that saw him lying *unsleek*, unshorn,
Gaunt as it were the skeleton of himself,
Utter'd a little tender dolorous cry.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

UNSLUMBROUS, sleepless.

How sickening, how dark the dreadful leisure
Of weary days made deeper exquisite,
By a foreknowledge of *unslumbrous* night.
Keats, Endymion, Bk. I.

UNSMUTTY, not obscene.

The expression of his Theodore was altogether *unsmutty*.—*Collier, English Stage*, p. 54.

UNSOULCLOGGED, not weighed down in spirit.

Learned men *vn-soule-clogd*, (as it were,)
With servile giues of Kings imperious fear.
Sylvester, the Captaines, p. 1022.

UNSOUNDY, unsound; a form that may be supposed to be due to the exigencies of rhyme.

Her eyne gowndy
Are full *vnsoundy*.
Skelton, Elynour Rummin (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 416).

UNSPARED, indispensable.

No physician then cures of himself, no more than the hand feeds the mouth The meat doth the one, the medicine doth the other; though the physician and the hand be *unspared* instruments to their several purposes.—*Adams*, i. 381.

UNSPECTACLED, without spectacles.

Many a nose spectacled and *unspectacled* was popped out of the adjoining windows.—*Scott, S. Ronan's Well*, ch. xiv.

UNSPEEDY, slow.

The water being ever thicke, as if lately troubled, and passing along with a mute and *vnspeedy* current.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 117.

UNSPELL, to release from enchantment or to reverse an incantation. The lines in the second extract are from that part of the poem which was written by Tate.

Her. Sure w'are enchanted, and all we see's illusion.

Cam. Allow me, Henrique, to *unspell* these charms.—*Tuke, Advent. of Five Hours*, Act V.

Such practices as these, too gross to lie,
Long unobserved by each discerning eye,
The more judicious Israelites *unspelled*,
Though still the charm the giddy rabble held.—*Absalom and Achitophel*, Pt. II. 117.

UNSPOIL, to correct the injury done by over indulgence: the Dicts. have only the past participle.

"I am quite spoiled I believe," said Helen, "you must *unspoil* me, Esther."—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xliii.

UNSPORTFUL, melancholy.

"A Republic!" said the Seagreen, with one of his dry, husky, *unsportful* laughs, "what is that?"—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. iv.

UNSPORTSMANLIKE, unlike a sportsman. In the first extract it is printed as two words.

On which he to his comrades cried, See, ho!
Then jumped *unsportsman like* upon his hare.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 63.

"Carry it with the muzzle to the ground," replied Mr. Pickwick. "It's so *unsportsmanlike*," reasoned Winkle.—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xix.

UNSPREAD, not diffused.

"I have sinned," she said,
"Unquickened, *unspread*
My fire dropt down, and I wept on my knees."—*Mrs. Browning, Confessions.*

UNSTABLED, disestablished, and so freed; also, not put up in a stable.

Our hearts be *unstabled* of these bestial lusts.
Adams, i. 326.

Behold the branchless tree, the *unstabled* Rosinante!—*C. Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxxix.

UNSTANCHED, is used rather peculiarly in the extract = not weather-tight.

The elements . . came pouring from *unstanched* roofs.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 378.

UNSTARCH, to relax.

He cannot *unstarch* his gravity.—*Kennet's Erasmus, Praise of Folly*, p. 35.

UNSTARTLED, calm; unalarmed.

The ploughman following sad his meagre team
Turned up fresh sculls *unstartled*.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

UNSTATIONED, having no fixed station.

Though I could give their ships information how to avoid our squadrons, yet they fell into the hands of *unstationed* privateers.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, i. 23.

UNSTEEL, to disarm; soften.

Why then should this enervating pity *unsteel* my foolish heart?—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, v. 310.

UNSTERCORATED, unmanured. See extract *s. v.* STERCORATED.

UNSTICK, to loose or disengage.

The other [foot] riveted to its native earth, bemired . . beyond the possibility of *unsticking* itself.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vii. 380.

UNSTOUT, weak.

A Lacedemonian taken prisoner was asked of one at Athens, whether they were stoute fellowes that were slayne or no, of the Lacedemonians: he answered nothing els but this: Make moche of those shaftes of youres, for they knowe neyther stoute nor *vnstoute*; meanynge thereby that no man (though he were neuer so stout) came in their walke, that escaped without death.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 75.

UNSTOWED, emptied; like the hold of a ship which has discharged its cargo.

When they found my hold *unstowed*, they went all hands to shooling and begging.—*Smollett, Rod. Random*, ch. xli.

UNSUBDUABLE, invincible.

Stern patience *unsubduable* by pain.
Southey, Kehama, xviii. 5.

A monster *unsubduable*
Of any save of him for whom I call'd.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

UN-SUB-PRESBYTERY, a curious compound of Gauden's; meaning a presbytery not subject to Bishops.

Factions, confusions are the genuine fruites of an *un-sub-Presbytery*, as indeed of all Government which is made up with parity or equality.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 449.

UNSUBSCRIBED, unsigned.

A call for supper makes me leave my paper *unsubscribed*.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 333.

UNSUBSTANTIALITY, that which is temporary or shadowy.

Something of *unsubstantiality* and uncertainty had beset my hopes.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiv.

UNSUED, unasked.

Gillias . . . rewarded deserts *unsued* to.—*Adams*, i. 483.

UNSUIT, to unfit.

The sprightly twang of the melodious lute
Agrees not with my voice; and both *unsuit*
My untuned fortunes.
Quarles, Emblems, IV. xv. 4.

UNSUNNY, gloomy.

We marvel at thee much,
O damsel, wearing this *unsunny* face
To him who won thee glory.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettare.

UNSUPERSCRIBED, undirected.

This angry letter was accompanied with one from my mother, unsealed, and *unsuperscribed* also.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 181.

UNSUSPECTEDNESS, state of not being suspected.

By transferring the fact on the then most innocent Puritans, they hoped not onely to decline the odium of so hellish a designe, but also (by the strangenesse of the act, and *unsuspectednesse* of the actors) to amuze all men.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X. ii. 27.

UNTACKLE, to unharness. Tusser says, in relation to cattle,

But vse to *vntackle* them once in a day.
Husbandrie, p. 62.

UNTALENTED, not clever.

This is the sort of stuff you must be satisfied with from a poor *untalented* girl.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vii. 6.

UNTAME, wild. Chapman (*Iliad*, viii. 41) calls M. Ida "nurse of beasts *untame*."

UNTAPPICE, to drive out of cover: a hunting term. N. quotes Massinger, *Very Woman*, III. v., where it is used as a neuter verb, and means to come out of concealment, and says he has not met with it elsewhere.

What, sir, do you mean at the unkennelling, *untapezing*, or earthing of the fox?—*Return from Parnassus*, ii. 5 (1606).

UNTEMPER, to relax; to destroy the temper or virtue of anything. The Dicts. only have the past participle.

The study of sciences does more soften and *untemper* the courages of men than any way fortifie and incite them.—*Cotton, Montaigne's Essays*, ch. xix.

UNTENANT, to evict; dislodge.

He gets possession of their affections, whence all the power of man cannot *untenant* him.—*Adams*, i. 202.

Those blind omniscients, those almighty slaves
Untenanting creation of its God.
Coleridge, Destiny of Nations.

UNTERRIFIC, not terrifying.

Not *unterrific* was the aspect; but we looked on it like brave youths.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II. ch. iii.

UNTHINKER, a thoughtless person.

Thinkers and *unthinkers* by the million are spontaneously at their post, doing what is in them.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. IV. ch. i.

UNTHIRSTY, not thirsty.

Your thriving softness and your cluster'd kisses growing on the lips of love devour'd with an *unthirsty* infant's appetite! O forbid it, Love!—*Cibber, Love makes a man*, Act II.

UNTIED, dissolute; relaxed from restraint: the use of the word in the extract is rather peculiar.

There were excesses to many committed in a time so *vntied* as this was.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 114.

UNTIMEOUS, untimely. R. has *untimeously*, with a quotation from *Kenilworth*, ch. xv. Is the word peculiar to Scott?

It required all the authority supported by threats which Quentin could exert over him, to restrain his irreverent and *untimeous* jocularity.—*Quentin Durward*, i. 304.

UN-TITANED, sunless.

Thy torch will burn more clear
In night's *un-Titan'd* hemisphere;
Heaven's scornful flames and thine can never co-appear.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 1.

UNTONED, relaxed; put out of tone. The extract is from a poem quoted at length in Nares's *Thinks I to Myself.*

Is there a hope that o'er this *unton'd* frame
Awakened Health her wonted glow shall spread?—*The Suicide.*

UNTONGUE, to silence.

Such who commend him in making, condemn him in keeping such a diary about him in so dangerous days. Especially he ought to *untongue* it from talking to his prejudice.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. ix. 77.

UNTORTURED, not tormented. See extract *s. v.* UNDISTRESSED.

UNTRAGIC, not tragic; and so, ludicrous.

Emblems not a few of the tragic and the *untragic* sort.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. xii.

UNTREMULOUS, steady.

Here was the seal, round, full, deftly dropped by *untremulous* fingers.—*Miss Brontë, Villette*, ch. xxi.

UNTRENCHED, intact.

Let him fetch some sage, honest policy, and such as may stand with an *untrenched* conscience.—*Adams*, ii. 467.

UNTRIPED, disembowelled.

Those . . had escaped out of the broil and defeat wherein Tripet was *untriped*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xliii.

UNTRUISM, a false statement.

A preaching clergyman can revel in platitudes, truisms, and *untruisms*.—*Trollope, Barchester Towers*, ch. vi.

UNTRUMPETED, not famed or made much of.

[They] lived *untrumpeted*, and died unsung.—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. i.

UNTRUNKED, cut off from the trunk. See extract *s. v.* HARSH.

UNTUMULTUATED, undisturbed.

They were left to their free votes and *untumultuated* suffrages.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 107.

UNTURBANED, without a turban.

Unturban'd and unsandall'd there
Abdaldar stood.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. II.

UNUNDERSTOOD, not comprehended. Fuller says that in most parishes of Wales English was "utterly *ununderstood*" (*Ch. Hist.*, IX. i. 50).

UNUNIVERSITY, to deprive of an university.

Northampton was *ununiversitied*, the scholars therein returning to the place from whence they came.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb. Univ.*, i. 50.

UNUSUALITY, unwontedness; eccentricity.

It is to be said of Sallust, far more plausibly than of Carlyle, that his obscurity, his *unusuality* of expression, and his Laconism . . bore the impress of his genius, and were but a portion of his unaffected thought.—*E. A. Poe, Marginalia*, lvi.

UNUTTERABILITY, that which cannot be spoken.

They come with hot *unutterabilities* in their heart.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. iii.

UNVALUABLE usually means inestimable, but in the extract = worthless.

If nature . . deny health, how *unvaluable* are their riches.—*Adams*, i. 424.

UNVARIANT, unchanging.

His mynd *vnuariant* doth stand.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iv. 472.

UNVENOMOUS, not poisonous. R. has *unvenomed*.

Their error is not solitary, nor the sting of their schisme either soft, or blunt, or *unvenomous*.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 297.

UNVERACITY, untruthfulness.

Lord Clarendon, a man of sufficient *unveracity* of heart, to whom indeed whatsoever has direct veracity of heart is more or less horrible, speaks always in official language.—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, i. 62.

UNVICAR, to deprive of a vicar's position.

If I had your authority, I would be so bold to *unvicar* him.—*Strype, Cranmer*, Bk. II. ch. vii.

UNVOIDABLE, irreversible.

He will from on high pronounce that *unvoidable* sentence.—*Bailey, Erasm. Colloq.*, p. 173.

UNVOLUPTUOUS, free from voluptuousness.

He had written stanzas as pastoral and *unvoluptuous* as his flute-playing.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xxiii.

UNVOWED, not vowed.

If *vnuowed* to another Order, . . . he vows in this order.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 229.

UNWALKABLE, unfit for walking.

How teased I am, my dearest Padre, by this eternal *unwalkable* weather.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, vii. 7.

UNWALKING, not given to walking.

I am so *unwalking* that prospects are more agreeable to me when framed and glazed, and I look at them through a window.—*Walpole, Letters*, iv. 486 (1789).

UNWALLET, to take out of a wallet.

The lacquey laughed, unsheathed his calabash, and *unwalleted* his cheese.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. xiv.

UNWANING, not fading or diminishing.

Hope sprang forth like a full-born Deity,
. . . . . .
With light *unwaning* on her eyes.
Coleridge, To Wordsworth.

UNWARNEDLY, without notice.

They be suddenly and *unwarnedly* brought forth to be apposed of their adversaries.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 68 (*Exam. of W. Thorpe*).

UNWEALTHY, poor.

My father *vnwelthy* mee sent, then a prittye page, hither.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 98.

UNWHIRLED, not whirled or hurried.

To make an example of him as the first Shandy *unwhirl'd* about Europe in a post-chaise, and only because he was a heavy lad, would be using him ten times worse than a Turk.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iii. 237.

UNWILD, to tame.

Abel desirous still at hand to keep
His milk and cheese, *vnwildes* the gentle sheep.—*Sylvester, Handie Crafts*, 277.

UNWILFUL, undesigned.

We are ever ready to make excuses, when in good humour with ourselves, for the perhaps not *unwilful* slights of those whose approbation we wish to engage.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 8.

UNWILLED, deprived of volition; relaxed.

Now, your will is all *unwilled*.
Mrs. Browning, Duchess May.

UNWINNING, unconciliatory.

He lost their affections, pride being an *unwinning* quality.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 7.

UNWONDER, to explain an apparent marvel; *unwondering* = not wondering.

Whilest Papists crie up this his incredible continency, others easily *unwonder* the same, by imputing it partly to his impotence afflicted with an infirmitie, partly to the distaste of his wife.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, II. vi. 17.

Here I must admire one thing, and shall be thankful to such who cure my wonder by shewing me the cause of that I wonder at. [In the margin] *Unwonder* me this wonder.—*Ibid., Hist. of Camb. Univ.*, i. 18.

When on the moon he first began to peep,
The wondering world pronounced the gazer deep;
But wiser now, the *unwondering* world, alas!
Gives all poor Herschel's glory to his glass.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 236.

UNWORTH, unworthiness. R. has it as an adjective.

Those superstitious blockheads of the twelfth century had reverence for Worth, abhorrence of *Unworth*.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. ix.

UNWRATHFULLY, patiently; without anger.

This historie . , might well be rekened in the nombre of thinges *vnwrathfully* and prudently doen.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 316.

UNYIELDINGNESS, obstinacy; inflexibility.

Upon the haughtinesse of King William, looking to be satisfied in all his demaunds, and the *vnyeeldingnesse* of King Malcolm, ... nothing was effected.—*Daniel, Hist. of Eng.*, p. 47.

UP AND DOWN, in every respect. Cf. the modern slang "down to the ground."

He [Phocion] was euen Socrates *vp and downe* in this pointe and behalfe, that no man euer sawe hym either laughe or weepe.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 324.

UPAVENTURE, in case.

They bade me that I should be busy in all my wits to go as near the sentence and the words as I could, both that were spoken to me and that I spake, *upaventure* this writing came another time before the archbishop and his council.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 66 (*Exam. of W. Thorpe*).

UP-BLAZE, to burn or flash up.

The solitary hermit prunes
His lamp's long undulating flame:
And now its wavy point
Up-blazing rose.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. VI.

UPBOTCH, to patch up, or put together. Stanyhurst (*Conceites*, p. 137) describes Vulcan's three smiths as "*vpbotching* . . . a clapping fyrebolt."

UPBRAID. Food which produces flatulence and eructation is said to upbraid or reprove the eater. See ABRAID.

Midas, unexperienst of the nature of it [the herring] (for he was a foole that had asses eares), snappt it up at one blow, and because in the boyling or seathing of it in his maw he felt it commotion a little and *vpbraide* him, he thought he had eaten golde indeede.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 166).

UPBRAID, a reproach.

[He] . . . . with his mind had known
Much better the *upbraids* of men.
Chapman, Iliad, vi. 389.

UPBRINGING, education.

Let me not quarrel with my *upbringing*.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II. ch. ii.

UPBUOYANCE, support; lifting up.

Me rather, bright guests, with your wings of *upbuoyance*
Bear aloft to your homes, to your banquets of joyance.—*Coleridge, Visit of the Gods.*

UPCURL, to wreathe or curl upwards.

High—high in heaven *upcurl'd*
The dreadful sand-spouts mov'd.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. IV.

And thro' the wreaths of floating dark *upcurl'd*,
Rare sunrise flow'd.
Tennyson, The Poet.

UPDIVE, to dive up; rise to the surface.

Plunge thee ore head and eares in Helicon,
Dyue to the bottome of that famous fludd,
Although it were as deepe as Acheron,
Thence make thy fame *vp-dive*, although withstood
With weedes of Ignorance, and Envie's mudd.—*Davies, Microcosmos*, p. 81.

UP-FLOW, to ascend; stream up.

No eye beheld the fount
Of that *up-flowing* flame.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. II.

UPHASP, to hasp or fasten up. Stanyhurst (*Æn.*, iv. 254) speaks of Mercury as "bye Death eyelyd *vphaspinq*."

UPHILT, to plunge to the hilt.

His blad he with thrusting in his old dwynd carcas *vphilted*.
Stanyhurst, Æn., ii. 577.

UPHOLDER, broker.

We forthwith began to class and set apart the articles designed for sale under the direction of an *upholder* from London.—*Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 190.

UPHOLSTERED, furnished; decked by upholsterers.

Farewell thou old Château, with thy *upholstered* rooms!—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 97.

UPHURL, to toss up violently.

Thee wals God Neptune with mace three-forcked *vphurleth*.
Stanyhurst, Æn., ii. 633.

UPLAY, to overturn. R. and L. have the word = to lay up in store, with quotation from Donne.

Then dyd I marck playnely thee castel of Ilion *vplayd*,
And Troian buyldings quit topsy turuye remooued.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 648.

UPPEAK, to rise in a peak.

Thee shoare neere setled apeered,
And hils *vppeaking*.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii. 209.

UPPILED, heaped up.

A mount, not wearisome and bare and steep,
But a green mountain variously *uppiled*.
Coleridge, To a Young Friend.

Rock above rock, and mountain ice *up-pil'd*
On mountain.—*Southey, Thalaba*, Bk. II.

UPPING. The swan companies annually used to take up the swans for the purpose of marking them — the term is now often corrupted to *swan-hopping*.

The master of the game, or his deputy, is to have a penny for *upping* every white swan, and two pence for every cygnet.—*Laws and Customs of Swans*, 1631 (*Harl. Misc.*, iii. 377).

UPPISH, arrogant. Johnson calls it a low word, and gives no example. L. only reproduces Johnson. Mrs. Trollope spells it with one *p*.

Half-pay officers at the parade very *uppish* upon the death of the King of Spain.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 154.

It seems daring to rail at informers, projectors, and officers was not *uppish* enough, but his Lordship must rise so high as daring to limit the power and revenue of the Crown. —*North, Examen*, p. 48.

She is a bedridden woman, and ought to be in the workhouse; but she's *upish*, and can't abide it.—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. iii.

UPROAR, to make an uproar. Shakespeare, as quoted by R. and L., has it as an active verb (*Macbeth*, IV. iii.): "*uproar* the world."

The man Danton was not prone to show himself; to act or *uproar* for his own safety. —*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. VI. ch. ii.

UPRUSH, to rush upwards.

But ever the *uprushing* wind
Inflates the wings above.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. XII.

UPSEEK, to seek or strain upwards.

Upseeking eyes suffus'd with transport-tears.
Southey, Thalaba, Bk. XII.

UPSIDES. To *be upsides with* = to be even with.

Nay, 'twarn't altogether spite, tho' I won't say but what I might ha' thought o' *bein' upsides wi'* them.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxxix.

UPSITTING, the sitting up of a woman to see her friends after her confinement; the feast held on such an occasion.

We will have such a *lying-in*, and such a christening; such *upsitting* and gossiping.—*Broome, Jovial Crew*, Act II.

UPSNATCH, to take up quickly or violently.

Snap the tipstaffe which came and *upsnached* him.—*Edwards, Damon and Pithias* (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, i. 246).

UPSOAKED, exhausted (?), or thoroughly possessed (?).

Lyke rauening woolfdams *vpsoackt* and gaunted in hunger.
Stanyhurst, Æn., ii. 366.

UPSPEAR, to root up; destroy; also, to spring up in a point.

Adam by hys pryde ded Paradyse *vpspeare*. —*Bale, Enterlude of Johan Bapt.*, 1538 (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 114).

The bents
And coarser grass, *upspearing* o'er the rest.
Cowper, Winter Morning Walk, 23.

UPSTART. See extract for jocular derivation. *Startups* were high shoes

worn by the peasantry. Cf. HIGH SHOES.

In faith, goodman goosecap, you that are come from the startups, and therefore is called an *up-start, quasi* start up from clouted shoone.—*Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 402).

UPSY-TURVY, topsy-turvy.

There found I all was *upsy-turvy* turned.
Greene, James the Fourth, iii. 3.

UPTAILS ALL, confusion; high jinks. In the first extract *uptails all* = good fellows; revellers.

Feel, my *uptails-all*, feel my weapon.
Dekker, Satiromastix (*Hawkins, Eng. Dr.*, iii. 170).

Love he doth call
For his *uptailes all*.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 265.

UPTHUNDER, to send up a loud noise like thunder.

Central fires through nether seas *upthundering*.—*Coleridge, To the departing Year.*

UPTRILL, to sing or trill in a high voice.

But when the long-breathed singer's *uptrilled* strain
Bursts in a squall, they gape for wonderment.—*Coleridge, In a Concert-Room.*

UP WITH, to raise. H. notices this use of the adverb, but in the extract "*up*" is inflected like a verb—not an uncommon colloquial usage still.

So saying, she *ups with* her brawny arm and gave Susy . . . a douse on the side of the head.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 82.

URCHIN, used adjectivally as a term of contempt = trumpery.

Our Bishop . . . made himself merry with the conceit how easie it was to stride over such *urchin* articles. No man would find leisure to read the whole 36, they are so frivolous.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 91.

USHERLESS, freely; without ceremony. Sylvester speaks of a "homely cottage,"

Where *vsherless*, both day and night, the North,
South, East, and West windes enter and goe forth.—*Handie Crafts*, 88.

USURARY, usurious.

How odious and severely interdicted *usurary* contracts have been in all times.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, vii. 373.

USURPANT, usurping.

Some factious and insolent Presbyters ventured to be extravagant and *usurpant*.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 473.

USURPATURE, usurpation.

For first she had shot up a full head in stature,
And her step kept pace with mine nor faltered,
As if age had foregone its *usurpature*.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

USURPRESS, female usurper.

She is a double *usurpresse* in detaining not onely Elaina from her right, but the very fish of the sea also from their habitation.—*Howell, Dodona's Grove*, p. 19.

UTOPIANISER, former of an Utopia; a builder of castles in the air.

Like most *Utopianisers*, the legislator of this Columbia had placed his absolute King and his free people under such strict laws . . . that the duties of the legislative body were easy indeed.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxli.

UTTERABLE, capable of being uttered.

When his woe became *utterable*, he wrung his hands, and groaning aloud, called out, Art thou gone so soon?—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. X. ch. viii.

UTTERMORE, outer or further; comp. of utter, uttermost.

Foure huge stones, of pyramidall forme. . . . The two pyramids in the middest . . . did almost touch one another: the *uttermore* stand not farre off, yet almost in equall distance from these on both sides.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 701.

UVULARLY, with a thick voice, as when the uvula is too long.

Number Two laughed (very *uvularly*), and the skirmishers followed suit.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, iii.

UXORIAL, pertaining to a wife. In the second quotation it rather = uxorious.

Favorinus . . . calls this said *stata forma* the beauty of wives, the *uxorial* beauty.—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. IV. ch. i.

Riccabocca, the wiliest and most relentless of men in his maxims, melted into absolute *uxorial* imbecility at the sight of that mute distress.—*Ibid.*, Bk. VIII. ch. xii.

V

VACILLATORY, vacillating; uncertain.

If ever such *vacillatory* accounts of affairs of state, kings, and monarchies were given in print before, I am mistaken. — *North, Examen*, p. 25.

VAGABOND, to wander like a vagabond.

Why is he not in my counting-house at Amsterdam, instead of *vagabonding* it out yonder?—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lvi.

VAGABONDIZE, to wander like a vagabond.

How much earlier he would have found her by staying quietly at Tergou, than by *vagabondizing* it all over Holland. — *Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. liii.

Then *vagabondizing* came natural to you from the beginning?—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xxi.

VAGANCY, extravagance; a passing beyond settled limits.

Our happiness may orb itself into a thousand *vagancies* of glory and delight.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, ch. i.

VAGARISH, errant.

Although his mouth was most devout,
His eyes were oft *vagarish*.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 305.

VAGARY, to wander; to wind.

The marishes and lower grounds, lying upon the three rivers that *vagary* up to her, . . . are encreased in value more than halfe. —*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 155).

VAINFULL, vain; empty. Tusser (*Husbandrie*, p. 10) says that the country is "not so *vainfull*" as the city.

VALANCHE, avalanche, *q. v.* Cf. VOLLENGE.

The great danger of travelling here when the sun is up proceeds from what they call the *valanches*. . . . Scarce a year passes in which some mules and their drivers do not perish by the *valanches*.—*Smollett, France and Italy*, Letter xxxviii.

VALE, to descend as a valley.

Heer *vales* a valley, there ascends a mountain.
Sylvester, Seventh day, first weeke, 53

VALET, to attend as a valet.

He wore an old full-bottomed wig, the gift of some dandy old Brown whom he had *valeted* in the middle of last century. — *Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. I. ch. ii.

VALETUDINOUS, sickly.

Afrighted with the *valetudinous* condition of King Edward, ... he returned to Germany.—*Fuller, Hist. of Camb.*, vii. 35.

VALIANT, strong; powerful (applied to a smell).

The scent thereof [garlic] is somewhat *valiant* and offensive. — *Fuller, Worthies, Cornwall* (i. 206).

VALLAR, the crown given to the soldier who first scaled the enemy's rampart.

Garlandes, *vallares* and muralles . . (as touchyng honour) were farre aboue the other thynges.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 284.

VALLEYLET, little valley.

The infinite ramification of stream and valley, streamlet and *valleylet*.—*Greenwood, Rain and Rivers* (1866), p. 188.

VALUABLES, things of value.

But, inclining (with my usual cynicism) to think that he did steal the *valuables*, think of his life for the month or two whilst he still remains in the service. — *Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xxxii.

VAMPOOSE, to decamp (slang).

Has he *vampoosed* with the contents of a till?—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. i.

VAMPYRISM, conduct like that of vampires.

Treason, delusion, *vampyrism*, scoundrelism from Dan to Beersheba. — *Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. ii.

VANITIED, affected with vanity. Cf. MODESTIED in the same writer.

I am exasperated against your foolish, your low-*vanity'd* Lovelace.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 86.

VAPORIFIC, steamy; misty.

He has come in person, as he periodically does; *vaporific*, driven by his fixed-idea.— *Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. vi.

VAPOROSITY, vapourousness; mistiness.

He is here with his fixed-idea and volcanic *vaporosity*.—*Carlyle, Diamond Necklace*, ch. v.

VAPOUR, to dispirit; make melancholy.

She has lost all her sprightliness, and *vapours* me but to look at her. — *Mad. D'Arblay, Camilla*, Bk. V. ch. vi.

VAPOURISHNESS, melancholy.

You will not wonder that the *vapourishness* which has laid hold of my heart should rise to my pen. — *Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 41.

VARDI, an affected pronunciation of verdict, apparently fashionable in Swift's time, and ridiculed by him.

Lord Sp. Well, I fear Lady Answerall can't live long; she has so much wit.

Nev. No, she can't live, that's certain; but she may linger thirty or forty years.

Miss. Live long! ay, longer than a cat, or a dog, or a better thing.

Lady Ans. O, Miss, you must give your *vardi* too.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

VARIFY, to vary.

And yet three seuerall functions to Them Three
Themselues assigne, their works to *varifie*.
Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 17.

May is seen
Suiting the lawns in all her pomp and pride
Of liuely colours louely *varified*.
Sylvester, The Magnificence, 661.

VARLETESS, female varlet: a contemptuous term.

Making such a confounded rout about losing this noble *varletess*.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 218.

O thou lurking *varletess*, Conscience! — *Ibid.*, iv. 245.

VARSAL, a vulgar corruption of universal.

I believe there is not such another in the *varsal* world. — *Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

Here was flying without any broom-sticks or thing in the *varsal* world. — *Smollett, Humphrey Clinker*, i. 125.

VASSALATE, to reduce to a state of vassalage or dependence.

Clergymen shall *vassalate* their consciences to gratifie any potent party and novell faction.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 496.

VASTATE, wasted.

The *vastate* ruins of ancient monuments.—*Adams*, iii. 19.

VASTATOR, devastator.

The cunning Adversaries and *Vastators* of the Church of England drive a lesser trade. —*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 86.

VASTELL BREAD. See quotation. The Dicts. have the word under the more usual form *wastel*.

Sometimes the Abbot on great solemnities graced them with his presence, when he had *vastellum*, that is, not common bread, but *vastell bread* or simnels, for his diet.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. p. 285.

VATICAL, prophetic.

Even that very ass, whereon thou rodest, was prophesied of; neither couldst thou have made up those *vatical* predictions without this conveyance.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 550.

VATICINATRESS, prophetess.

[There] was shown unto them the house of the *vaticinatress*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xvii.

VEHICULATE, to convey.

Fiction, Imagination, Imaginative Poetry, &c., &c., except as the vehicle for truth or fact of some sort — which surely a man should first try various other ways of *vehiculating* and conveying safe—what is it? —*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. i.

VEHICULATORY, designed for carrying.

He would accumulate formidable apparatus, logical swim-bladders, transcendental life-preservers, and other precautionary and *vehiculatory* gear for setting out.—*Carlyle, Life of Sterling*, ch. viii.

VEILLESS, without a veil.

He drove the dust against her *veilless* eyes.
Tennyson, Geraint and Enid.

VEINLET, a little vein.

The work an unknown good man has done is like a vein of water flowing hidden underground, secretly making the ground green; it flows and flows, it joins itself with other veins and *veinlets*; one day it will start forth as a visible perennial well. Ten dumb centuries had made the speaking Dante; a well he of many *veinlets*. — *Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 206.

VEINOUS, veined; with the veins prominent.

He . . . . covered his forehead with his large brown *veinous* hands.—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. xxxix.

VEIZE. See extract; also R. *s. v. pheeze*.

Some have confidently affirmed in my hearing that the word to *veize* (that is, in the West, to drive away with a Witness) had its originall from his [Bp. Vesey of Exeter] profligating of the lands of his Bishoprick; but I yet demurre to the truth hereof.—*Fuller, Worthies, Warwick* (ii. 410).

VELVETY, soft like velvet.

The beautiful *velvety* turf of the gardens. —*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxv.

VEND, sale.

She . . . has a great *vend* for them, and for other curiosities which she imports.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 165.

VENDUE, a sale.

I went ashore, and having purchased a laced waistcoat, with some other cloaths, at a *vendue*, made a swaggering figure.—*Smollett, Rod. Random*, ch. xxxvi.

VENERER, hunter.

Our *venerers*, prickers, and verderers.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

VENERY, game; also, kennel for hunting dogs.

They must have swine for their food, to make their *veneries* or bacon of; their bacon is their venison, for they shall now have *hangum tuum* if they get any other venison; so that bacon is their necessary meat to feed on, which they may not lack.—*Latimer*, i. 249.

The *venery*, where the beagles and hounds were kept.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. lv.

VENGIBLE, great. L. has it = revengeful, but in the extract it = great; as we say, a great hand at doing this or that.

Paulus.... was a *vengible* fellow in linking matters together.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 78.

VENISONIVOROUS, devouring venison.

People are very *venisonivorous*.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Letters* (1828), p. 10.

VENTLESS, without a vent or outlet.

Like to a restlesse, *ventlesse* flame of fire,
That faine would finde the way streight to aspire.—*Davies, Microcosmos*, p. 61.

VENTRILOQUE, ventriloquous; speaking from within.

And oft indeed the inward of that gate,
Most *ventriloque*, doth utter tender squeak.
Hood, Irish Schoolmaster.

VENTRILOQUIAL, speaking inwardly as a ventriloquist does: the adjective in the Dicts. is *ventriloquous*.

The symphony began, and was soon afterwards followed by a faint kind of *ventriloquial* chirping.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Mistaken Milliner*).

VERANDA. See extract. In 1787 the word seems to have been an unfamiliar one in this country. Forty years later [Miss Austen died in 1817] both name and thing were common.

The other gate leads to what in this country [India] is called a *veranda* or feranda, which is a kind of piazza or landing-place before you enter the hall or inner apartments.—*Archæol.*, viii. 254 (1787).

Uppercross Cottage, with its *veranda*, French windows, and other prettinesses was .. likely to catch the traveller's eye.—*Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. v.

VERBARIAN, word-coiner.

In *The Doctor*, Southey gives himself free scope as a *verbarian*.—*Hall, Modern English*, p. 21.

VERDINGALE, a farthingale.

And busks, and *verdingales* about their hips.
Hall, Satires, IV. vi. 10.

Above that went the taffaty or tabby *vardingale*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. lvi.

VERDURE is used peculiarly in the extract = taint or corruption; the idea seems to be that of the green rust on copper, &c., verdigris, or perhaps of meat turning colour.

Something they must have to complain of, that shall give an unsavoury *verdure* to their sweetest morsels.—*Bp. Hall, Works*, ii. 248.

VERDURED, covered with verdure.

One small circular island, profusely *verdured*, reposed upon the bosom of the stream.—*E. A. Poe, Island of the Fay.*

VERIDICAL, veracious.

Who shall read this so *veridical* history.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxviii.

At Paris, by lying rumour which proved prophetic and *veridical*, the fall of Verdun was known some hours before it happened.—*Ibid., Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. I. ch. iv.

VERIMENT, truth. H. has the word, with examples as an adverb.

Tell unto you
What is *veriment* and true.
Greene, Friar Bacon, p. 164.

In *verament* and sincerity, I never crouded through this confluent Herring-faire.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 162).

VERISIMILAR, like the truth; probable. The Dicts. have *verisimilous*.

How *verisimilar* it looks.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 69.

VERMIN, to clear from vermin.

Get warrener bound
To *vermin* thy ground.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 72.

VERRINUS seems from the context to have been a superior kind of tobacco.

But all the day long you do us the wrong,
When for *Verrinus* you bring us Mundungus;
Your reckonings are large, your bottles are small.—*Merry Drollerie*, p. 12.

VERSABILITY, versatility.

The use of auxiliaries is at once to set the soul a going by herself upon the materials as they are brought her; and by the *versability* of this great engine round which they are twisted, to open new tracks of enquiry, and make every idea engender millions.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, iv. 137.

VERSANT, versed.

The Bishop of London is . . thoroughly *versant* in ecclesiastical law.—*Sydney Smith, First Letter to Archd. Singleton.*

VERSE, to turn; revolve.

Who, *versing* in his mind this thought, can keep his cheeks dry?—*Adams*, i. 344.

VERSE. Nares says *verser* "seems to have been an occasional name for some kind of gaming sharper. One gambler says of another, evidently meaning to be witty, on being asked whether he can verse, 'Ay, and set too, my lord. He's both a setter and a *verser*' (*Chapman, Mons. D'Olive*, iv. 1). Setter is easily understood; . . . what a verser was to do is not so clear." The extract may throw some light on this; at least the verb seems to be used of a cheating parasite; one who turns with his patron's humour (?).

We goe so neate in apparell, so orderly in outward appearance, some like lawyers' clarks, others like serving-men, that attend there about their masters' businesse, that we are hardly smoakt; *versing* upon all men with kind courtesies and faire wordes, and yet being so warily watchfull that a good purse can not be put up in a faire but we sigh if we share it not amongst us.—*Greene, Theeves falling out*, 1615 (*Harl. Misc.*, viii. 384).

VERSUTE, changeable; unsettled.

A person of very supercilious gravity, also of *versute* and vertigenous policy.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 132.

VERT. See extract, which is from an article that appeared in the *Union Review* for May 1864, afterwards reprinted separately. The writer had gone over from the Anglican to the Roman Church. The word is now not uncommon in colloquial use, or in some religious newspapers. It is often printed without any apostrophe denoting that the prefix has been cut off.

I belong to that strange category about whose prepositional affix opinions are divided in England. Old friends call me a pervert: new acquaintances a convert: the other day I was addressed as a *'vert*. It took my fancy as offending nobody, if pleasing nobody. . . . This term "*'vert*" I have every reason to believe has been only just coined.—*Experiences of a "Vert."*

VERTUGAL. The poet is speaking of the effeminate Sardanapalus, who wore women's clothes. *Vertugal* may therefore mean farthingale, or, as Bp. Hall and others write it, *verdingale*.

Amongst his *vertugals* for ayde he drew
From his Lieutenant, who did him pursew,
And wan his scepter.
Hudson, Judith, v. 215.

VERTUMNAL. Vertumnus was an Etruscan Deity, presiding over the revolving seasons. In the extract Adams, having perhaps the first syllable chiefly in his mind, seems to use it = spring.

Her smiles are more reviving than the *vertumnal* sunshine.—*Adams*, ii. 333.

VESICATORY, blister.

A *vesicatory* of devil's dung was applied to my costern.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 209.

VESTURAL, pertaining to clothes. This is one of the words which Sterling blames Carlyle for inventing. See extract *s. v.* ENVIRONMENT.

How then comes it, may the reflective mind repeat, that the grand Tissue of all Tissues, the only real Tissue, should have been quite overlooked by Science,—the *vestural* Tissue, namely, of woollen or other cloth.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. i.

VESUVIAN, a cigar-light.

Not all the *vesuvians* in the world could have kept his cigar alight.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xix.

VEXEDLY, with a sense of annoyance.

My heart is *vexedly* easy, if I may so describe it; *vexedly*, because of the apprehended interview, . . . or else I should be quite easy.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, ii. 165.

VEXEDNESS, vexation.

My teasing uncle broke out into a loud laugh, which, however, had more of *vexedness* than mirth in it.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 74.

VEXILLARY, a standard-bearer. "Near Brampton runs the little river Gelt; on the bank of which, in a rock called Helbeck, is this gaping inscription set up by an ensign of the second legion, call'd Augusta, under Agricola the prætor" (*Gibson's Camden*, p. 1037). The inscription begins Vex. Leg.

And Gareth lookt and read,
In letters like to those the *vexillary*
Hath left crag-carven o'er the streaming Gelt.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

VICARESS, female vicar.

Mother Austin was afterwards *Vicaress* several years.—*Arch.*, xxviii. 198 (1840).

VICE-BITTEN, a prey to vice. Cf. HUNGER-BITTEN (*Job* xviii. 12).

O my dear, what a paltry creature is a man *vice-bitten.*—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 181.

VICTORIAL, victorious; or, rather, pertaining to a victory.

Pantagruel, for an eternal memorial, wrote this *victorial* ditton.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxvii.

VICTORING BOYS, roaring boys (?).

To runne through all the pamphlets and the toyes
Which I haue seene in hands of *Victoring Boyes.*
A. Holland (*Davies, Scourge of Folly*, p. 80).

VICTRIX, conqueress. Ben Jonson has *victrice.*

In his *victrix* he required all that was here visible.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xxxii.

VICTUALAGE, food; provision.

I could not proceed . . . with my cargo of *victualage.*—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

VIDUOUS, widowed.

She gone, and her *viduous* mansion, your heart, to let, her successor the new occupant . . . finds her miniature.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. lxvi.

VIEWER. See extract: "you" are Cornish miners.

The door-keepers were summoned before the overseer, or, as you call him, the *viewer.*—*Miss Edgeworth, Lame Jervas*, ch. i.

VIGORIZE, to invigorate. Davies (*Microcosmos*, p. 29) says that the veins and arteries meet together "thereby to *vigorize* the vitall band."

VILE, a vile thing.

Which soeuer of them I touche is a *vyle.*—*Gosson, Schoole of Abuse*, p. 25.

VILLANEL, a ballad (Fr. *villanelle*). One of Sidney's Sonnets (p. 535) is directed to be sung "to the tune of a Neapolitan *villanel.*"

The vulgar and purely natural poesie has in it certain proprieties and graces, . . . as is evident in our Gascon *villanels* and songs.—*Cotton's Montaigne*, ch. xli.

VINAIGROUS, sour, like vinegar.

Lafayette, detestable though he be, is their saviour for once; even the ancient *vinaigrous Tantes* admit it.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. ix.

VINCIBILITY, capability of being conquered.

I don't know what to say to the *vincibility* of such a love.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 49.

VINEW, mouldiness.

Soon would it catch a *vinew*, begin to putrifie, and so continue but a while.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 3.

VINT, to make wine.

I wouldn't give a straw for the best wine that ever was *vinted.*—*Trollope, Barchester Towers*, ch. xxi.

VINTNERY, the trade of a vintner.

The father of him did, in an unexceptionable manner, perform cookery and *vintnery* in the village of Ouarville.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. ii.

VIOLENTO, a violent man. Cf. FURIOSO, GLORIOSO, &c.

In the Raign of Queen Mary he fled beyond the Seas, and was no *Violento* in the Troubles of Francford, but, with all meekness, to his might, endeavoured a pacification.—*Fuller, Worthies, Cumberland* (i. 236).

VIOLIN, to play on the violin.

Was not Madam W. plaid out of her reputation, and *violin'd* into a match below her quality?—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 136.

VIOLIST, player on the viol.

He was a violinist, and the two former *violists.*—*Life of A. Wood*, Feb. 12, 1658-9.

VIORNE, the way-faring tree: a French word, but used in extract as an English one.

Inter viburna Cupressus, that is, the Cypresse-tree amongst the *viornes.*—*Holland's Camden*, p. 421.

VIPARIOUS, life-producing.

A cat the most *viparious* is limited to nine lives.—*Lytton, Caxtons*, Bk. XII. ch. ii.

VIPERESS, female viper.

Pontia did confesse,
My sons I would have poyson'd. *Viperesse!*
Stapylton, Juvenal, vi. 675.

VIRGIN-HEAD, virginity.

Thither must I
To see my love's face, the chaste *virgin-head*
Of a dear fish, yet pure and undeflower'd,
Not known of man.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman-Hater, i. 3.

Unlike it is
Such blessed state the noble flowr should miss
Of *Virgin-head.*—*Sylvester, Eden*, 662.

Two foes of honord name in Honor's bed
(The field) desirde (like virgins newly wiues)
To lose their valour's lusty *virgin-head.*
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 23.

VIRTUED, endued with virtue.

But hath the *virtued* steel a power to move?
Or can the untouch'd needle point aright?
Quarles, Emblems, V. iv. 3

VIRTUOUS, strong; valorous: a Latinism. The "virtuous engine" in the first extract is the golden chain which Zeus lets down from heaven; there is no word corresponding to *virtuous* in the original.

Then will I to Olympus' top our *virtuous* engine bind,
And by it ev'ry thing shall hang.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 22.

My Lord, I know too well your *vertuous* spirit;
Take heede for God's loue if you rowse the bore
You come not neere him, but discharge aloofe
Your wounding pistoll, or well aymed dart.
Ibid., Gentleman Vsher, i. 1.

VIS-À-VIS. This French word is naturalized among us; it signifies a carriage to hold two persons, one opposite the other instead of side by side; also a person standing opposite another in a quadrille. Sterne (*Trist. Shandy*, ii. 219) contrasts "a single-horse chair and Madam Pompadour's *vis-à-vis*."

Could the stage be a large *vis-à-vis*,
Reserved for the polished and great,
Where each happy lover might see
The nymph he adores tête-à-tête;
No longer I'd gaze on the ground,
And the load of despondency hug,
For I'd book myself all the year round
To ride with the sweet Lady Mugg.
H. and J. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 105.

Miss Blanche was indeed the *vis-à-vis* of Miss Laura, and smiled most killingly upon her dearest friend, and nodded to her, and talked to her when they met during the quadrille evolutions.—*Thackeray, Pendennis*, ch. xxvii.

VISION, to see as in a vision.

We in the morning eyed the pleasant fields *Vision'd* before.
Southey, Joan of Arc, Bk. VIII.

Such guessing, *visioning*, dim perscrutation of the momentous future!—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. viii.

VISITRESS, female visitor.

Keenly, I fear, did the eye of the *visitress* pierce the young pastor's heart.—*C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

VISORY, visual; having power of vision.

The optic nerves and the *visory* spirits are corrupted.—*Adams*, ii. 379.

VISTO, view. *Visto* is past part. of Sp. *vedere*, to see. We generally adopt the Italian *vista*.

Then all beside each glade and *Visto*
You'd see Nymphs lying like Calisto.
Gay, To a Young Lady.

VISUALISED, made visible. Sterling objects to this word. See extract *s. v.* ENVIRONMENT.

Who am I? What is this Me? A Voice, a Motion, an Appearance—some embodied, *visualised* Idea in the Eternal Mind.—*Carlyle, Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I. ch. viii.

VISUALITY, sight; glimpse.

We must . . . catch a few more *visualities*.—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 242.

We have a pleasant *visuality* of an old summer afternoon in the Queen's Court two hundred years ago.—*Ibid., Cromwell*, i. 90.

VITIAL, vicious.

There is nothing on it [earth] that is of it which is not become more *vitial* than vital.—*Adams*, i. 337.

VITRIOLINE, vitriolic.

In a moorish boggy ground ariseth a Spring of a *vitrioline* Tast and Odour.—*Fuller, Worthies, Wilts* (ii. 493).

VIVIDITY, liveliness.

Vicious humours gnaw and suck the conscience of all *vividity*.—*Adams*, i. 484.

VIVI-SEPULTURE, burying alive.

Pliny . . . speaks of the practice of *vivi-sepulture* as continued to his own time.—*Dean Liddell*, 1863 (*Archæol.*, xl. 243).

VIXENISH, cross; ill-tempered.

A short, thin, squeezed-up woman with a *vixenish* countenance.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. iv.

VIZOR, to cover with a vizor: the past participle *vizored* is used by Traheron, Milton, &c.

"Ugh!" cried the Sun, and *vizoring* up a red
And cipher face of rounded foolishness,
Push'd horse across the foamings of the ford.—*Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.*

VOCIFERANT, clamorous.

For all His Wounds, with voice *vociferant*,
Crie out they can more than supply each want.—*Davies, Holy Roode*, p. 19.

The most *vociferant* vulgar, who most cry up this their Diana, like the riotous rabble at Ephesus, do least know what the matter is.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 114.

VOCIFEROSITY, clamorousness; vociferation.

Shall we give poor Buffière's testimonial in mess-room dialect, in its native twanging *vociferosity*?—*Carlyle, Misc.*, iv. 91.

VOCULAR, vocal.

He turned angrily round, and inquired what that young cur was howling for, and why Mr. Bumble did not favour him with something which would render the series of *vocular* exclamations so designated an involuntary process. — *Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. vii.

VOID, the last course or remove; the dessert.

There was a *void* of spice-plates and wine. — *Coronation of Anne Boleyn*, 1533 (*Eng. Garner*, ii. 50).

VOIDED, cleaned (?).

Socrates beyng bidden to a supper by one Agatho, was going with trick *voided* shoes on his feete, and perfumed with sweete sauours. —*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 32.

VOLANT. This French word = shuttlecock is applied by North to a Jack-of-both-sides: one who *flies* from one to the other; the adjective = giddy, unrestrainable, flying.

And so they kept the *volant* a good while, and did not declare on which side they would fall.—*North, Examen*, p. 63.

The Dutch had acted the *volant*, and done enough on the one side or the other to have kept the fire alive.—*Ibid.*, p. 474.

Yes, my *volant*, my self-conducted quill, begin with the sister.—*Richardson, Grandison*, i. 274.

The eddying smoke, quick flame, and *volant* spark.—*Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 129.

VOLCANIAN, volcanic.

A deep *volcanian* yellow took the place
Of all her milder-mooned body's grace;
And, as the lava ravishes the mead,
Spoilt all her silver mail, and golden brede.
Keats, Lamia.

VOLCANOISM, eruptiveness.

Blaze out, as wasteful *volcanoism* to scorch and consume.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. x.

VOLENTLY, willingly.

Into the pit they run against their will, that ran so *volently*, so violently, to the brink of it.—*Adams*, i. 237.

VOLGE, the vulgar; the mob.

One had as good be dumb as not speak with the *volge*.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI.* viii. 32.

We must speak with the *volge*, and think with the wise.—*Ibid., Worthies, London.*

VOLLENGE, avalanche. Cf. VALANCHE.

The *vollenge* which overwhelms a whole village was at first but a little snow-ball.—*W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry*, ii. 456.

VOLUTION, rolling; revolution. The reference in extract is to a water-spout.

The swift *volution* and the enormous train,
Let sages versed in nature's lore explain.
Falconer, Shipwreck, ii. 43.

VOLVE, to turn. R. has this word, with a quotation from *Berners's Froissart;* the subjoined extract is nearly 250 years later.

I have been *volving* and revolving in my fancy some time, but to no purpose, by what clean device or facete contrivance I might . . modulate them. — *Sterne; Trist. Shandy*, v. 109.

VORAGO, abyss. A Latin word, but used by Evelyn as English, otherwise he would have written *voragines*.

The *vorayos* of subterranean cellars, wells, and dungeons, formerly warehouses, still burning in stench and dark clowds of smoke. —*Evelyn, Diary*, Sept. 7, 1666.

VOTAL, wishful.

He is not like those debtors that have neither means nor meaning to pay. But though he wants actual, he hath *votal* retribution.—*Adams*, i. 100.

VOTIST, vower.

A poore woman, *votist* of reuenge.
Chapman, Reuenge of Bussy D'Ambois, Act III.

VOUCHMENT, solemn assertion.

Their *vouchment* by their honour in that tryal is not an oath.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 77.

VULGAR, a vulgar person; one of the lower classes.

The budding rose is set by,
But stale, and fully blown, is left for *vulgars*
To rub their sweaty fingers on.
Marmion, Antiquary, Act IV.

It would be as low to accept the challenge of a *vulgar* as to refuse it to an equal. — *Burgoyne, Lord of the Manor*, II. i.

Yet are those feats what *vulgars* term a bore.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 239.

VULGARIAN, a vulgar person. Denham has it as an adjective.

With a fat *vulgarian* sloven,
Little Admiral John
To Boulogne is gone.
Denham, To Sir J. Mennis.

The latter . . . . voted him a profound bore and *vulgarian*.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. viii.

If some indiscreet *vulgarian* (a favourite word with both the Pompleys) asked point-blank if he meant "my lord Digby," the Colonel with a lofty air answered, "The elder branch, sir."—*Lytton, My Novel*, Bk. V. ch. viii.

VULGARITY, commonalty; mob.

The meere *vulgarity* (like swine) are prone to cry out more for a little bite by the eare than for all the sordidnesse of sin.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 3 (Preface).

VULNERABLE, wounding: its proper meaning is, liable to be wounded.

The male children practise to ride great horses, to throw the *vulnerable* and inevitable darte. — *Ambassy of Sir R. Sherley*, 1609 (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 440).

VULNERATE, to wound. The Dicts. give only the past participle.

Thou thy chastitie didst *vulnerate*.
Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 17.

Hedged in with cares as with an hedge of thorne,
Whose piercing prickes the mind doe *vulnerate*.—*Ibid., Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 10.

VULTURINE, pertaining to a vulture.

The *vulturine* nose, which smells nothing but corruption. — *Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. x.

VULTURISH, pertaining to a vulture. See extract *s. v.* ACCIPITRAL (the Dicts. have *vulturous*).

VULTURISM, rapacity. See extract *s. v.* OWLISM.

W

WADDIE, Indian club. See extract *s. v.* GIN.

WADLING, a wattled fence.

To arbor begun and quicksetted about,
No poling nor *wadling* till set be far out.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 83.

WADMUS, a thick coarse kind of woollen cloth. See H. s. v. *wadmal*. Tusser (*Husbandrie*, p. 37) recommends "sedge collers for ploughhorse," to which *Tusser Redivivus* appends the following note:

Lightest and coolest, but indeed not so comly as those of *wadmus*.

WAFRIE, pastry.

He sent a ladde aforehand about to euery of his frendes then present, and bid theim to keepe a corner of their stomakes for the tartes, *wafrie*, and jounkettes that wer to be serued and to com in after the meat.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 192.

WAG, to go; to move.

Pinch. Sir, go, we'll follow you.
Spark. I will not *wag* without you.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 4.

They made a pretty good shift to *wagg* along.—*Pilgrim's Progress*, ii. 183.

Come, neighbours, we must *wag*.
Cowper, Yearly Distress.

WAGELESS, in the extract *s. v.* TAXLESS = without paying wages; it should rather mean not receiving wages.

WAGELING, a hireling.

These are the very false prophets, the instruments of Satan, the deceivers, wolves, *wagelings*, Judases, dreamers, liars.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 439.

WAGES-LESS, without wages.

Some intrusive, ragamuffin, *wages-less* lackey.—*Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xlix.

WAGE-WORK, labour for which money is paid.

Old folk beside their fires,
For comfort after their *wage-work* is done.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

WAGGON-BOROUGH, the part of the camp in which the waggons and baggage are kept (?).

We . . . entrenched our carriages and *waggon-borough*. — *Patten, Exped. to Scotl.*, 1548 (*Eng. Garner*, iii. 103).

WAGGONER. The application of the word in the extract is curious.

Elias was a *waggoner* in the air, mounted through the clouds in a chariot.—*Adams*, iii. 139.

WAGGONESS, female driver. Iris is "she that paints the air."

He granted, and his chariot (perplex'd with her late harm)
She mounted, and her *waggoness* was she that paints the air.
Chapman, Iliad, v. 348.

That she might serve for *waggoness*, she pluck'd the wagg'ner back,
And up into his seat she mounts.
Ibid., v. 838.

WAGGONETTE, a carriage with seats along the sides instead of back and front.

There was a large *waggonette* of varnished oak, and a pair of small powerful horses waiting for him there.—*Black, Princess of Thule*, ch. i.

WAGPASTIE, a rogue; urchin.

M. Mery. Maide, with whom are ye so hastie?
Tib. Not with you, sir, but with a little *wagpastie*,
A deceiuer of folkes by subtill craft and guile.
Udal, Roister Doister, iii. 2.

WAG-TAIL, to flutter.

Euen as a payr of busie chattering pies,
Seeing some hardie tercell from the skies
To stoop with rav'nous seres, feele a chill feare,
From bush to bush *wagtayling* here and there.
Sylvester, The Trophies, p. 137.

WAINE, to fetch in a wain.

Then, neighbours, for God's sake, if any you see
Good seruant for dairie house, *waine* her to mee.—*Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 107.

WAINMAN, waggoner. Sylvester applies it to Charles of the Wain.

Besides these twelue, toward the Artik side,
A flaming Dragon doth two Bears diuide;
After, the *Wainman* comes, the Crown, the Spear,
The Kneeling Youth, the Harp, the Hamperer.
Sylvester, Fourth day, first weeke, 290.

Divers abuses on the Lords-day were restrained: all cariers, carters, waggoners, *wainmen*, drovers of cattell forbidden to travell thereon.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, XI. i. 64.

WAIST, girdle.

I might have given thee for thy pains
Ten silver shekels and a golden *waist?*
Peele, David and Bethsabe, p. 481.

WAISTCOATING, stuff to be made into waistcoats.

Mrs. Carver bespoke from him two pieces of *waistcoating.—Miss Edgeworth, The Dun*, p. 315.

WAKERIFE, quite awake.

And *wakerife* through the corpsgard oft he past.—*Hudson's Judith*, iii. 89.

WAKE-ROBIN, the plant "which in Egypt they call Aron" (*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 5).

WALKERS, feet.

And with them halted down
(Proud of his strength) lame Mulciber, his *walkers* quite misgrown.
Chapman, Iliad, xx. 36.

WALKING, moving: used rather peculiarly in extract, but see quotation *s. v.* STANDARD.

Wine was *walking* on every side.—*R. Smith*, 1555 (*Maitland on Reformation*, p. 527).

WALLOW, to dirty.

All dirt and mire some *wallow* bed, as spaniels vse to doo.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 191.

WALTHAM'S CALF is said to have run nine miles to suck a bull: hence, *as wise as Waltham's calf* = very silly.

Some running and gadding calves, wiser than *Waltham's calfe* that ranne nine miles to sucke a bull.—*Disclosing of the great Bull*, 1567 (*Harl. Misc.*, vii. 535).

WAND, to enclose with wands or palings.

Now make and *wand* in
Trim bower to stand in.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 74.

WANLY, wastingly.

An extream fever vext the Virgin's bones,
(By one disease to cause two deaths at once)
Consum'd her flesh, and *wanly* did displace
The rose-mixt lillies in her louely face.
Sylvester, Fifth day, first weeke, 1028.

WANTER, one who is deficient, or in need.

What should I think of courage? if it wants,
The *wanters* are despis'd of God and men.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, p. 21.

WANT-GRACE, a reprobate.

And rather than they should not die by force,
Or want a *Want-Grace* to performe the deede,
Their Vncle and Protector must perforce
Their crowne from head, and head from life diuorce.—*Davies, Microcosmos*, p. 57.

WANTONING, a wanton.

But since, I saw it painted on fame's wings
The Muses to be woxen *wantonings*.
Hall, Satires, I. ii. 34.

WAP, twist or binding (?).

You must looke that youre bowe be well nocked for fere the sharpnesse of the horne shere a sunder the strynge: and that chaunceth ofte when, in bending, the string hath but one *wap* to strengthe it wyth all.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 111.

WAPPINEERS, people of Wapping.

In kennel sowe'd o'er head and ears
Amongst the crowding *Wappineers*.
D'Urfey, Collin's Walk, canto ii.

WAPPING, barking: so a cur was called a *whappet*. See N. *s. v.*

The harmless *wapping* of a curs'd curre may stir up a fierce mastiffe to the worrying of sheep.—*Fuller, Holy and Profane State*, V. iii. 1.

WAPPINGER, a man of Wapping. Cf. WAPPINEER.

He was a thorough-paced traitor, and looked upon to be paymaster of the mob; a *Wappinyer*, and good at mustering seamen. —*North, Examen*, p. 585.

WAR. Ascham suggests a curious etymology for this word, as though it came from waur or worse.

There is nothing worse then *war*, whereof it taketh his name.—*Toxophilus*, p. 62.

WARBLE, to shake; quaver; wobble. In all the examples in the Dicts. the word is used of sound.

It but floats in our brains—we but *warble* about it; but we believe it not.—*Andrewes*, i. 15.

WAR-CRAFT, science of war.

He had Officers who did ken the *War-craft*.—*Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire* (i. 558).

WARDENRY. The district on the borders of England and Scotland was called a *wardenry*, and was under the care of a warden, whose duty it was to prevent incursions.

In this steward lyeth all the safetie of the west part of the *wardenrie*.—*Document*, 1590 (*Archæol.*, xxii. 163).

They may not tamely see
All through the western *wardenry*,
Your law-contemning kinsmen ride,
And burn and spoil the Border-side.
Scott, Lay of Last Minstrel, c. iv.

WARDROBER, keeper of the wardrobe. In the *Accounts of Elizabeth Princess Palatine*, 1613 (*Arch.*, xxxv. 10), a charge is made for "two *wardrobers* and theire servants for theire boorde wages goeing and returninge."

WARE, to expend.

They shall fynde it bothe lesse charge and more pleasure to *ware* at any tyme a couple of shyllynges of a new bowe, than to bestowe xd. of peacynge an olde bowe.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 122.

He would not *ware* the spark of a flint for him, if they came with the law.—*Scott, Waverley*, i. 191.

I grabb'd the munny she määde, and I *wëärd* it o' liquor, I did.
Tennyson, Northern Cobbler.

WARE-TRASH, "sedge, turfe, and reed." It was objected by some that if the Cambridgeshire fens were drained, there would be a deficiency of these. Fuller answers, "Provision may be made that a sufficiency of such *ware-trash* may still be preserved" (*Hist. of Camb. Univ.*, v. 3). Trash pertaining to a weir or stream (?); or has it to do with WARE-WATER, *q. v.* ?

WARE-WATER. The New River completed in 1613 is supplied from springs in the neighbourhood of Ware in Hertfordshire.

Another, in imitation of their aqueducts and sluces and conveyance of waters abroad, brought *Ware-water* through London streets. —*Howell, Forraine Travell*, sect. 16.

WAR, HORSE, seems to be an exclamation enjoining caution; perhaps such as coachmen or carters addressed to their cattle.

Mon. Your goodness, Madam, is—
Flip (aside to Mon.). *War, Horse.* No fine speeches; you'll spoil all.
Vanbrugh, Confederacy, Act V.

WARNING, notice to quit given by an employer to a servant, or *vice versâ*.

We'll both give *warning* immediately, and we'll give up the month's wages to the poor devils out of mere charity.—*Colman, Man of Business*, Act IV.

WARNING-PIECE, a warning gun, and so, anything that warns.

Being returned to the ships, about ten of the clock a *warning-piece* was given, and about two hours after they weighed.—*Treswell, Journey of the Earl of Nottingham*, 1604 (*Harl. Misc.*, iii. 428).

It was the wisest way to strike sail betimes, upon the shooting of the first *warning-piece* to bring them in.—*Heylin, Reformation*, i. 79.

WARP. H. gives "warp, four of fish:" perhaps, therefore, a *warp of weeks* = a month.

Cerdicus . . . was the first May-lord or captaine of the Morris-daunce that on those embenched shelves stampt his footing, where cods and dog-fish swomme not a *warp* of weeks forerunning.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 150).

WARRISH, militant.

I know the rascals have a sin in petto,
To rob the holy lady of Loretto;
Attack her temple with their guns so *warrish*.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 296.

WARTY, rough, as though covered with warts.

Dean-bourn, farewell; I never look to see Deane, or thy *warty* incivility.
Herrick, Hesperides, i. 27.

WARWOLF, some military engine.

The rooms here . . . were made use of for placing the catapultas, balistas, *warwolfs*, and other various instruments of war.—*Archæol.*, iv. 379 (1777).

The *war-wolfs* there
Hurl'd their huge stones.
Southey, Joan of Arc, Bk. VIII.

WASHABLE, capable of being washed.

Washable beaver hats that improve with rain.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxvii.

A good expanse of *washable* linen over the upper-works of the coat.—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, i. 88.

WASHERED. "*Washer*, an iron hoope which serves to keepe the iron pin at the end of the axel-tree from wearing the nave" (*Florio*, p. 94, quoted in H.).

I had worked myself up, as I always do, in the manner of heavy men; growing hot like an ill-*washered* wheel revolving, though I start with a cool axle.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. lxx.

WASSERMAN.

The puffin . . . bewrayed this conspiracie to Protæus heards, or the fraternity of fishes, which the greater giants of Russia and Island, as the whale, the sea-horse, the norse [morse?], the *wasserman*, the dolphin, the grampoys, fleered and geered at as a ridiculous danger.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 170).

WASTE-GOOD, a spendthrift.

This first . . . . . is a *wast-good* and an unthrift.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 420).

WASTELESS, inexhaustible.

Those powers above that can requite,
That from their *wasteless* treasures heap rewards
More out of grace than merit on us mortals.
May, The Heir, Act IV.

WASTRYE, destructive.

The pope and his *wastrye* workers . . were no fathers but cruel robbers and destroyers.—*Bale, Select Works*, p. 138.

WAST-TIME, an idle employment: a play on the word *pastime*.

"As mad as the Baiting Bull of Stamford." . . . Some think that the Men must be mad as well as the Bull, who can take delight in so dangerous a *Wast-time*.—*Fuller, Worthies, Lincoln* (ii. 6).

WATCH-BIRTH, midwife (?); deliverer (?). Sylvester, after describing the triple division of the temple, compares Solomon's books, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Songs, to the Porch, Holy Place, and Holy of Holies respectively, and introduces the comparison thus:

This pattern pleased thee, so th' hast framed by it
Th' eternall *Watch-births* of thy sacred wit.
The Magnificence, 1197.

WATCH-CLOCK, alarum.

Pourfull Need (Art's ancient dame and keeper,
The early *watch-clock* of the sloathfull sleeper).
Sylvester, Handie Crafts, 105.

WATCHMENT, state of vigilance.

My *watchments* are now over, by my master's direction.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 207.

WATER. *Where the water sticks* = the point in dispute.

I will reduce his discourse into a logical form, that the reader may see clearly *where the water sticks* between us.—*Bramhall*, ii. 366.

WATER-BAYLAGE. See quotation.

Water-baylage, a tax demanded upon all goods by the City, imported and exported.—*Pepys*, Jan. 20, 1668-9.

WATER-BED, a bed on board ship: the word is now common as meaning an india-rubber bed filled with water, to make it easy for sick people.

To his house I repaired, with hope of some refreshment after my wearisome voyage; but he then from home, I was forced to returne to my *water-bed;* there being no Innes for entertainment throughout inhospitall Turkie.—*Sandys, Travels*, p. 27.

WATER-BEWITCHED, any very weak liquid.

Your ladyship is very sparing of your tea; I protest the last dish I took was no more than *water bewitcht*.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. i.).

As for the broth, it was nothing but a little *water bewitched* (*mera aqua*).—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 376.

Another book of Noble's called Lives of the Regicides . . . is of much more stupid character; nearly meaningless indeed, mere *water bewitched*.—*Carlyle, Cromwell*, i. 13.

WATERFALL, a neckcloth or scarf that comes down over the breast. Miss Ferrier (*Inheritance*, Vol. I. ch. xi.) speaks of "a drooping *Fall of Foyers-looking neckcloth*."

He was suddenly confronted in the walk by Benjamin, the Jew money-lender, smoking a cigar, and dressed in a gaudy figured satin waistcoat and *waterfall* of the same material.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxvi.

WATER-FLINT. See extract.

The third flat stone is a quartzose boulder of the kind known as *water-flints* in this part of Somersetshire.—*Archæol.*, xlii. 208 (1868).

WATER-FURROW, to drain by drawing furrows across the ridges in the lowest part of the ground.

Seede husbandly sowen, *water-furrow* thy ground
That raine when it commeth may run away round.—*Tusser, Husbandrie*, p. 48.

WATER IN SHOES, a proverbial expression for something disagreeable.

They caressed his lordship very much as a new comer, whom they were glad of the honour to meet, and talked about a time to dine with him; all which (as they say) was *water in his shoes*. But after dinner he got himself clear, and was as careful not to be so complimented any more. — *North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 295.

WATERISH, the colour of water, not, as now, watery or diluted. See extract *s. v.* BLUNKETTE.

WATER-LADE, gutter; drain.

The chanels were not skoured . . . for riverets and Brookes to passe away, but the *water-lades* stopped up either through negligence or depopulation.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 741.

WATER MY CHICKENS COME CLOCK, a game similar to one called hen and chickens, where a number of children form in a row behind a leader, and it is the endeavour of others to catch some of these "chickens."

One fault brought me into another after it, like *Water my chickens come clock*.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 272.

WATERNIXIE, water-elf or fairy.

The shallowness of a *waternixie's* soul may have a charm until she becomes didactic.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. lxiv.

WATEROLOGER, one who tells a man's disease by inspection of urine.

You must either pretend to be *waterologers* . . . . . or star-wizards.—*Quack's Academy*, 1678 (*Harl. Misc.*, ii. 34).

WATER-QUAKE, a disturbance of water produced by volcanic action.

Wittlesmere . . . . . doth sometimes in Calmes and faire weather sodainly rise tempestuously, as it were, into violent *waterquakes* to the danger of the poore fishermen. —*Holland's Camden*, p. 500.

WATER-STOCK, a stoup for holy water.

They brought forth their coopes, candelstickes, holy *waterstocke*, cross, and sensers. —*Vocacyon of Johan Bale*, 1553 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 452).

WATER-WEAK, very feeble; weak as water.

If merrie now, anone with woe I weepe,
If lustie now, forthwith am *water-weak*.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 10.

WATTLE-FACED, lanthorn-jawed; thin; bony; like wattles or hurdles.

I scorn thee,
Thou *wattle-fac'd* sindg'd pig!
Middleton, Mayor of Quinborough, Act III.

WAUGH, to bark like a small dog.

The elder folke and well growne . . . barked like bigge dogges; but the children and little ones *waughed* as small whelpes.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 188.

WAVELESS, still; not waving.

The banner'd blazonry hung *waveless* as a pall.
Ingoldsby Legends (*Fragment in Westminster Abbey*).

WAVELET, a little wave.

But forth one *wavelet*, then another, curled.
Browning, Pippa Passes.

The chain-pier, as everybody knows, runs intrepidly into the sea, which sometimes in fine weather bathes its feet with laughing *wavelets*.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. ix.

In a million *wavelets* tipp'd with gold
Leapt the soft pulses of the sunlit sea.
Taylor, St. Clement's Eve, ii. 2.

WAX, a rage (schoolboys' slang).

She's in a terrible *wax*, but she'll be all right by the time he comes back from his holidays.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. v.

WAXY, angry (slang).

It would cheer him up more than anything if I could make him a little *waxy* with me: he's welcome to drop into me right and left, if he likes.—*Dickens, Bleak House*, ch. xxiv.

WAY-BEATEN, way-worn; tired.

The *way-beaten* couple, master and man, sat them down.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. vii.

WAYBIT *or* WEABIT, a considerable though indefinite addition to a mile, known *Scottic*é as a *bittock*.

In the North parts . . . there is a *wea-bit* to every mile.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 28.

I have heard him prefer divers, and very seriously, before himself, who came short a mile and a *way-bit*.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 59.

"An Yorkshire *Way-bit*." That is, an Over-plus not accounted in the reckoning, which sometimes proveth as much as all the rest.—*Fuller, Worthies, Yorkshire* (ii. 494).

Generall Leslie, with his Scottish, ran away more than a Yorkshire mile and a *Wee bit*.—*Ibid.*, ii. 535.

WAY-DOOR, street-door.

He must needs his posts with blood embrew,
And on his *way-door* fix the horned head.
Hall, Satires, III. iv. 7.

WAYLEAVE, a right of way.

Another thing that is remarkable is their *wayleaves;* for when men have pieces of ground between the colliery and the river, they sell leave to lead coals over their ground. —*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 265.

WAY-POST, direction-post.

You have more roads than a *way-post*.—*Colman, The Spleen*, Act I.

You came to a place where three cross-roads divide,
Without any *way-post* stuck up by the side.
Ingoldsby Legends (*St. Romwold*).

WAYWARDEN, surveyor of highways.

Mr. George Chapman, the *waywarden*, . . . had frequently observed that the cattle resorted to a particular spot to rest.—*Archæol.*, xxiii. 398 (1831).

Woodcutter. Had'st best repent and mend thy ways.

Peasant. The *way-warden* may do that: I wear out no ways; I go across country.—*Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy*, ii. 6.

WAYWISER, "a mathematical instrument fitted to the great wheel of a chariot to show how far it goes in a day" (*Bailey's Dict.*).

He had . . . a *way-wiser*, a thermometer, a monstrous magnet.—*Evelyn, Diary*, July 13, 1654.

I went to see Col. Blount, who shewed me the application of the *way-wiser* to a coach, exactly measuring the miles, and shewing them by an index as we went on.—*Ibid.*, Aug. 6, 1655.

WEAL (?).

A beryl is a kind of crystal that hath a *weal* tincture of red.—*Aubrey, Misc.*, p. 154.

WEALFUL, happy. Davies is speaking of our Lord's Passion.

To tell the jerkes with joy, that joy do bring,
Is both a *wealefull* and a wofull thing.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 13.

WEASEL-MONGER, rat-catcher or mole-catcher. See extract *s. v.* CONY-GAT.

WEATHER-BLOWN, exposed; weather-beaten.

Strong Enispe that for height is ever *weather-blown*.—*Chapman, Iliad*, ii. 532.

WEATHERGAGE. To *get the weather-gage* = to get to windward. L. notes this sense, but has no example.

Take a turn round the back o' the hill to gain the wind on them; and when thou'st got the *weathergage* thou mayst drive them before thee.—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, i. 13.

WEATHER-HARDENED, weather-beaten, which is the more usual expression.

The peat fire shining upon a countenance which, *weather-hardened* as it was, might have given the painter a model for a Patriarch.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ix.

WEATHER-HEADED, silly. In the extract Valentine is referring to Foresight, a foolish old man, full of superstition in connection with astrology, &c.

Sir, is this usage for your son?—for that old *weather-headed* fool, I know how to laugh at him; but you, Sir—.—*Congreve, Love for Love*, ii. 7.

WEATHERING-STOCK, a post to which hawks are tied, and whence they can get some limited exercise.

E'en like the hawk (whose keeper's wary hands
Have made a pris'ner to her *weath'ring stock*),
Forgetting quite the pow'r of her fast bands,
Makes a rank bate from her forsaken block;
But her too faithful leash doth soon retain
Her broken flight, attempted oft in vain;
It gives her loins a twitch, and tugs her back again.—*Quarles, Emblems*, V. ix. 5.

WEAVER, roarer; one whose broken wind sounded like the weaver's shuttle going to and fro (?).

T' horse was a *weaver*, if iver one was, as any one could ha' told as had come within a mile on him.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xi.

WEAVERESS, female weaver.

He found two looms alone remaining at work in the hands of an ancient weaver and *weaveress*.—*J. H. Blunt, Hist. of Dursley*, 222 (1877).

WEAZEN, shrunk; withered. See WIZEN.

From this venerable piece of furniture, with which his shadowy figure and dark *weazen* face so admirably accorded, he was dealing out strange accounts of the popular superstitions.—*Irving, Sketch Book* (*Christmas Dinner*).

A tall *weazen*-faced man with an impediment in his speech.—*Sketches by Boz* (*The Last Cabdriver*).

WEBLESS, without webs: applied to looms standing idle.

O'er still and *webless* looms
The listless craftsmen through their elf-locks scowled.—*Kingsley, Saint's Tragedy*, ii. 4.

WEEDS. This word was once common in the sense of clothes, especially outer clothing, such as coat, gown, &c.: it now only survives in the expression, "*widow's weeds*." The latest example

of its old sense in the Dicts. is from *Paradise Regained*, i. 314. Mr. Jerram, however, in the Glossary to his edition of that poem (1877), says that "*bridal weeds*" occurs in the *Braes of Yarrow*. Mr. Tennyson also speaks of a "beggar-woman's *weeds;*" but the subjoined is a late *prose* example. The weeds referred to were a porter's frock, belt, and apron.

I gave her twopence, reassumed my former garb, and left my *weeds* in her custody.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 191.

WEEHEE, a neigh.

To discourse him seriously is to read ethicks to a monkey, or make an oration to Caligula's horse, whence you can only expect a *weehee* or a jadish spurn.—*Character of a Coffee House*, 1673 (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 469).

WEELY, coarse; dirty (?).

This river hath his head and springeth first in a *weely* and barren ground named Exmore.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 203.

Sheepe, long-necked and square of bulke and bone, by reason (as it is commonly thought) of the *weally* and hilly situation of their pasturage.—*Ibid.*, p. 364.

WEEPER, a white border on the sleeve of a mourner's coat.

Mourners clap bits of muslin on their sleeves, and these are called *weepers*. Weeping muslin; alas, alas, very sorrowful truly! These *weepers* then it seems are to bear the whole burthen of the distress.—*Goldsmith, Citizen of the World*, Letter xcv.

The young squire was even then very handsome, and looked remarkably well in his *weepers*.—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves*, ch. iii.

If anybody was to marry me, flattering himself as I should wear those hijeous *weepers* two years for him, he'd be deceived by his own vanity, that's all.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. lxxx.

WEEP IRISH. H. explains this, to scream, to yell; but it seems to signify feigned grief, crocodile's tears: probably referring to "the people making a noise" at an Irish wake.

Surely the Egyptians did not *weep-Irish* with faigned and mercenary tears.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, II. xii. 15.

What the devil can be the matter? why all this noise? here's none but friends; I don't apprehend that anybody can overhear you; this is something like the *Irish cry*.—*Centlivre, Bickerstaff's Burying*.

WEESE, to ooze. See extract *s. v.* THOROUGH, and cf. WOOS.

WEESEL, weasand.

The mastives of our land shall worry ye,
And pull the *weesels* from your greedy throats.
Peele, David and Bethsabe, p. 465.

There be divers grievances . . . (to omit all other which pertaine to eyes and eares, nostrills, gums, teeth, mouth, palate, tongue, *wesel*, chops, face, &c.) belonging properly to the brain.—*Burton, Anatomy*, p. 7.

WEILY, well nigh. Sir John Linger means that he has eaten so much as to be near bursting.

Well, I'm *weily* brosten, as they sayn in Lancashire.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

WELL A FINE, to good purpose. Tusser married a Mistress Anne Moone.

I chanced soone to find a Moone
Of cheerful hew,
Which *well a fine* methought did shine.
Tusser, p. 100.

WELLINGTONS, a kind of boots that came up the calf of the leg. Cf. BLUCHERS.

Miss's comb is made a pearl tiara,
And common *Wellingtons* turn Romeo boots.
Keats, Modern Love.

His gaiters, with dust covered o'er,
Were seen upon his legs no more,
But when he rodè his top-boots shone,
Or hussar'd *à la Wellington*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. v.

WELL-TO-DO, prosperous.

John Thornton, then a servitor at Christ Church, fell in love with pretty Jane Hickman, whose father was a *well-to-do* farmer.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. ii.

There was a *well-to-do* aspect about the place.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. vi.

WELSH MAIN, a phrase taken from cock-fighting, explained in the first extract. See quotation *s. v.* BATTLE-ROYAL.

As if he were backing a *Welsh main*, where all must fight to death.—*Scott, Fair Maid of Perth*, ii. 71.

His make evinces such decided marks of strength and courage, that if cat-fighting were as fashionable as cock-fighting, no cat would stand a fairer chance for winning a *Welsh main*.—*Southey, Doctor* (*Cats of Greta Hall*).

WELSH-RABBIT, toasted cheese served on toast. The fondness of the Welsh for cheese is often jested at. See extract from Howell *s. v.* MOON.

Go to the tavern, and call for your bottle, and your pipe, and your *Welsh-rabbit*.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. VII. ch. ix.

A desire for *welsh-rabbits* and good old glee-singing led us to the Cave of Harmony.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. i.

WELTED, ropy, or stringy; containing "the motherings." In Middlesex the word = flabby, not crisp, and is specially used of stale cucumbers.

Her coodn't lave 'ouze by raison of the Chirstsmas bakkon comin' on, and zome o' the cider *welted*.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. ii.

WEM, stomach. In the first extract Cotton is speaking of the Trojan horse.

He bad his gang therefore command us,
(Tho' Heaven did sure enough withstand us)
To probe its *wem* with wedge and beetle.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 7.

For two and thirty days they satisfy'd the decree of the oracle, without being oblig'd to expose any human creature to the monster's *wem*.—*Misson, Travels in Eng.*, p. 105.

WERISHNESS, insipidity. The Dicts. give the adjective *wearish* or *weerish*.

Beetes is an herbe called in Greek βλίτος, in Latin *beta*, of whose exceding *werishnes* and vnsauerines, euen of old antiquitee, dawcockes, lowtes, cockescombes, and blockhedded fooles were, in a prouerbial speaking, said, *betizare*, to be as *werishe* and as vnsauery as beetes.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 118.

WET, a euphemism for drunken: *a wet night* = one of hard drinking.

When my lost lover the tall ship ascends,
With music gay, and *wet* with jovial friends,
The tender accents of a woman's cry
Will pass unheard, will unregarded die.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

As he knew he should have a *wet night*, it was agreed that he might gallop back again in time for church on Sunday morning.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xi.

WET-QUAKER, a Quaker who is not very strict in the observances of his sect.

Would you buy any naked truth, or light in a dark lanthorn? Look in the *Wet-Quaker's* walk.—*T. Brown, Works*, iii. 26.

Socinians and Presbyterians,
Quakers, and *Wet-Quakers* or Merry-ones.
Ward, England's Reformation, c. ii. p. 175.

WHACK, a share (slang).

This gay young bachelor had taken his share (what he called "his *whack*") of pleasure.—*Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story*, ch. v.

WHACK, a hard blow.

A blow descended, such as we must borrow a term from the Sister Island adequately to describe—it was a *whack*.—*Ingoldsby Legends* (*Lady Rohesia*).

WHACKER, anything very large (slang). Cf. WHOPPER.

"Look what *whackers*, Cousin Tom," said Charley, holding out one of his prizes by its back towards Tom, while the indignant cray-fish flapped its tail.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxx.

WHARL. See extract. Cf. BUR.

The natives of this Country [Northumberland] of the antient original Race or Families, are distinguished by a Shibboleth upon their Tongues in pronouncing the Letter R, which they can not utter without a hollow Jarring in the Throat, by which they are as plainly known as a Foreigner is by pronouncing the Th.: this they call the Northumberland R or *Wharle*: and the Natives value themselves upon that Imperfection, because, forsooth, it shows the Antiquity of their Blood.—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, iii. 233.

WHARLING, guttural speech. Fuller refers to the Carleton people again in *Ch. Hist.*, II. v. 6, and in his *Worthies* among the wonders of Leicestershire.

[The inhabitants of Carleton have] an ill-favoured, untunable, and harsh manner of speech, fetching their words with very much adoe deepe from out of the throat, with a certaine kind of *wharling*.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 517.

It is observed in a village at Charleton in Leicestershire that the people therein are troubled with *wharling* in their utterance.—*Fuller, Pisgah Sight*, II. ix. i.

WHAT IS WHAT. To *know what's what* = to have good taste or judgment. See extract *s. v.* KA.

To vs that *knowe what is what*, those thinges onely are honest whiche be honest of themselfes.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 239.

Ah, sir, mary nowe I see you *know what is what*.—*Ibid., Roister Doister*, i. 2.

Our wyts be not so base,
But that we know as well as you
What's what in every case.
Googe, Eglogs, vii.

WHEAT-EAR, a bird: the extracts are given for the sake of the derivation, the last of which is the correct one.

Wheat-ears is a Bird, . . so called because fattest when Wheat is ripe, whereon it feeds.—*Fuller, Worthies, Sussex* (ii. 382).

There is . . . great plenty of the birds so much admired at Tunbridge under the name of *wheat-ears*. By the by, this is a pleasant corruption of *white-a—e*, the translation of their French name *cul blanc*, taken from their colour, for they are actually white towards the tail.—*Smollett, Travels*, Letter iii.

WHEELBAND, the tire of a wheel.

The chariot tree was drown'd in blood, and th' arches by the seat
Dispurpled from the horses' hoofs, and from the *wheelbands'* beat.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 466.

WHEELBARROW, one of the many comparisons for a drunken person.

Besides, if he such things can do,
When drunk as drum or *wheelbarrow*,
What would not this God of October
Perform, I prithee, when he's sober.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 243.

WHEELBARROW. To *go to heaven in a wheelbarrow* is a euphemism to express going in the other direction. In the painted glass at Fairford, Gloucestershire, the devil is represented as wheeling off a scolding wife in a barrow.

This oppressor must needs *go to heaven!* what shall hinder him? But it will be, as the by-word is, in a *wheelbarrow;* the fiends, and not the angels, will take hold on him.—*Adams*, i. 144.

WHEELERY, circumgyration.

With curlings and twistings, and twirls and *wheeleries*,
Down they drop at the gate of the Tuileries.
Ingoldsby Legends (*The Truants*).

WHEELLESS, without wheels.

The carpet . . was already strewed with headless dolls, tailless horses, *wheelless* carts, &c.—*Miss Ferrier, Inheritance*, i. 296.

WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS, a complication of motives or influences. See quotation *s. v.* FORMALISER.

But, sir, is there not danger of their being provoked by such an attack to say something improper, and that they who made the contracts with them may do you an ill office on another occasion? There are *wheels within wheels*.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, ii. 196.

"And a birdcage, sir," said Sam; "*veels within veels*, a prison in a prison."—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xl.

WHELP, a species of ship. For the second quotation I am indebted to a correspondent of *N. and Q.* (I. i. 106), who suggests that the name may be a punning allusion to a *bark*.

At the return of this fleet two of the *whelps* were cast away, and three ships more.—*Howell, Letters*, I. v. 8.

25 July, 1635. About six hour I went aboard one of the king's ships called the ninth *whelp*, which is in the king's books 215 ton and tonnage in king's books. She carries sixteen pieces of ordinance. . . This ship is manned with sixty men.—*Brereton, Travels*, p. 164.

WHELPLESS, childless; bereft of whelps.

The old lion glaring with his *whelpless* eye.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

WHEREOF, wherefore: this vulgarism is sometimes heard. In the following extracts Walpole italicizes the word to show that he uses it in a peculiar way.

Our Duke goes with his lord and father—they say to marry a princess of Prussia, *whereof* great preparations have been making in his equipage and in his breeches.—*Walpole to Mann*, i. 208 (1742).

Mr. N. has offered to be postman to you; *whereof*, though I have nothing, or as little as nothing, to say, I thought as how it would look kinder to send nothing in writing than by word of mouth.—*Ibid., Letters*, iv. 498 (1790).

WHERVE. R. cites Holland (*Plinie*, xi. 24), and says, "There is no corresponding word in the original, nor has the word occurred elsewhere; but it is probably derived from A.S. *hweorfan, volvere*." He is mistaken in supposing that the word does not occur elsewhere. The corresponding term in Virgil (*Æn.*, viii. 430), as rendered by Stanyhurst, is *radios;* in Rabelais, *vertoil*. H. gives "*Wherve*, a joint. *Somerset.*" Bailey has "Whirle or Whern (*wirvel*, Teut.), a round piece of wood put on the spindle of a spinning wheel. C" [ountry word]. Stanyhurst describes, as among the elements of an unfinished thunderbolt lying in Vulcan's workshop—

Three *wherw's* fyerd glystring, with Soutwynds rufflered huffling.—*Stanyhurst, Conceites*, p. 137.

Wouldst thou . . . blunt the spindles, join the *wherves*, slander the spinning-quills . . . of the weird Sister-Parcæ?—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. ch. xxviii.

WHETTEN, to sharpen.

My mynd was greedelye *whetned*
Too parle with the Regent.
Stanyhurst, Æn., iii. 306.

WHEY-FACED, pallid. Macbeth (V. iii.) uses *whey-face* as a substantive.

His pious dame with a ruff about her neck, and as many *whey-faced* girls, all kneeling behind her.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 111.

I helped you in prosecuting (or persecuting) your tutor, *whey-faced* Mr. Vining.—*C. Brontë, Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

WHIFF, to drink.

In this season we might press and make

the wine, and in winter *whiff* it up.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxvii.

Gargantua *whiffed* the great draught.—*Ibid.*, Bk. I. ch. xxxix.

WHIFFLE, to drink.

Constrain an easy, good-natured fellow to *whiffle*, quaff, carouse.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. III. (*Author's Prologue*).

WHIM, a sort of capstan.

We went back to the pit's mouth; the men were tearing round the *whim* faster than horses could 'a done it.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxxvi.

WHIMBREL, a bird of the curlew kind: *numenius phœopus*.

"Hear that?" "Only a *whimbrel*, isn't it?" said George. "That's something worse than a *whimbrel*, I'm thinking," said the other. —*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. v.

WHIMSY-BOARD, an instrument or table used in some game of chance. A correspondent of *N. and Q.* (III. vi. 208) says that in looking over some Churchwardens' Accounts of the date 1684 he found the note of an application to the magistrates for permission to remove the *whimsey-board*, because "it had become the resort of loose and disorderly characters, and some of the servants had taken their masters' money to play away."

I am sometimes a small retainer to a billiard-table, and sometimes, when the master of it is sick, earn a penny by a *whimsy-board*.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 17.

WHINSTONE, the toadstone, according to H.

We found good verdure, and some curious *whin-rocks*, or collections of stones, like the ruins of the foundations of old buildings.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson*, iv. 167.

The swift, sharp hound, once fit to be Diana's, breaks his old teeth now, gnawing mere *whinstones*.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. I. ch. ii.

WHIP, an interjection = immediately.

You all talk it well affore you get in, but you are no sooner chose in but *whip!* you are as proud as the devil.—*Centlivre, Gotham Election*.

When I came, *whip* was the key turned upon the girls.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 267.

WHIP, a coachman or driver.

Major Benson, who was a famous *whip*, took his seat on the box of the barouche.—*Miss Edgeworth, Absentee*, ch. viii.

You're a wery good *whip*, and can do what you like with your horses.—*Pickwick Papers*, ch. xiii.

WHIP-BELLY-VENGEANCE, swipes, as having an unpleasant effect on the intestines. Cf. ROT-GUT, WHISTLE-BELLY-VENGEANCE.

I believe the brewer forgot the malt, or the river was too near him. Faith, it's meer *whip-belly-vengeance*.—*Swift, Polite Conversation* (Conv. ii.).

WHIPCAN, boon companion; tippler: a literal translation of *fesse-pinte* in the original.

He would prove an especial good fellow, and singular *whipcan*.—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. viii.

WHIPCAT, drunken.

With *whipcat* bowling they kept a myrry carousing.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 367.

WHIP-HANDLES. See quotation. Rabelais is speaking of pigmies.

These little ends of men and dandiprats (whom in Scotland they call *whiphandles* (*manches d'estrilles*), and knots of a tar-barrel) are commonly very testy and choleric. —*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxvii.

WHIPJACK, "a vagabond who begged for alms as a distressed seaman," and so a term of reproach generally.

Albeit one Boner (a bare *whippe Jacke*) for lucre of money toke vpon him to be thy father, and than to mary thy mother, yet thou wast persone Savage's bastarde.—*Bp. Ponet* (*Maitland on Reformation*, p. 74).

Sir Charles Grandison is none of your gew-gaw *whip-jacks* that you know not where to have.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 156.

WHIP-KING, a ruler of kings; king-maker.

Richard Nevill, that *whip-king* (as some learned him), . . . going about . . . . to turn and translate scepters at his pleasure.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 571.

WHIPMASTER, flogger: the word in the original is *flagellator*. Cf. FLOG-MASTER.

Woe to our backsides, he is a greater *whipmaster* than Busby himself.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 56.

WHIPPER, something superexcellent; something that *whips* all rivals, as an American might say.

Mark wel this, this relique heer is a *whipper*
My freend unfayned, this is a slipper
Of one of the seven slepers, be sure.
Heywood, Four P's (*Dodsley, O. Pl.*, i. 105).

WHIPPER-SNAPPER, a contemptuous term for an insignificant fellow: used also adjectivally.

A parcel of *whipper-snapper* sparks.—*Fielding, Jos. Andrews*, Bk. IV. ch. vi.

The dog was frequently detected in all its varieties, from the lap-dog, who had passed into the *whipper-snapper petit-maître*, and the turn-spit who was now the bandy-legged baker's boy, to the Squire's eldest son, who had been a lurcher.—*Southey, Doctor*, ch. cxxvii.

WHIPPINCRUST. Dr. Wagner in his edit. of *Faustus* (London series of Eng. Classics) says, "*Whippincrust* is not found in any dictionary accessible to the present editor. The German translator, Dr. A. v. d. Velde, expresses it by *Prugelruster*, and adds that this was suggested to him by the first part of this apparently compounded word. But cannot *whippincrust* be a kind of pie-crust which contained eggs beaten or whipt into it? or even a drink containing whipt eggs and bread?" So people used to speak of a *toast and tankard*. The scene in which it occurs does not seem to be from Marlowe's hand, not being found in the two old editions.

I'll give thee white wine, red wine, claret wine, sack, muskadine, malmsey, and *whippincrust*.—*Doctor Faustus*, ii. 3.

WHIPPING-CHEER, chastisement; flogging.

Since there is no remedy but that *whipping-cheer* must close up my stomach, I would request a note from your grace to the carman to intreat him to drive apace; I shall never endure it else.—*Davenport, City Night-Cap*, Act IV.

Hell is the place where *whipping-cheer* abounds.
Herrick, Noble Numbers, p. 398 (see also p. 427).

For better fare thou shalt find here
Than that same sowre-sauc'd *whipping-cheer*.
Cotton, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 187.

WHIPPING-SNAPPING, diminutive; insignificant: the participial form is rare.

Though they had seven-leagued boots, you remember all sorts of *whipping-snapping* Tom Thumbs used to elude and outrun them.—*Thackeray, Roundabout Papers*, xv.

WHIPPING THE SNAKE (?).

The noble and antient recreation of round robin, hey-jinks, and *whipping the snake*, in great request with the merry sailors in Wapping.—*T. Brown, Works*, i. 150.

WHIPSNAKE, a venomous snake, so called from its resemblance to a whiplash.

He wished it had been a *whipsnake* instead of a magpie.—*H. Kingsley, Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xxvii.

WHIP-STITCH, to stitch slightly.

In making of velvet breeches . . there is required silke lace, cloth of golde, of silver, and such costly stuffe, to welt, guard, *whip-stitch*, edge, face, and draw out.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 404).

WHIRL-ABOUT, a great fish of the whale species. In the quotation taken by itself the word might seem to mean waterspout, but the context shows that it is a fish of some sort, like the *whirlpool* mentioned ten lines lower down, or the *whirl-whale*, q. v.

Shall I omit the monstrous *whirl-about*,
Which in the sea another sea doth spout?
Sylvester, Fifth day, first weeke, 98.

WHIRLBLAST, whirlwind. See quotation *s. v.* MYRRHY.

The *whirl-blast* comes, the desert-sands rise up.—*Coleridge, Night-Scene.*

A *whirl-blast* from behind the hill
Rushed o'er the wood with startling sound.
Wordsworth, Poems of Fancy, iii.

How easily might these, dashing out on Lafayette, snatch off the Hereditary Representative, and roll away with him after the manner of a *whirlblast*, whither they listed.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. i.

WHIRLE, a spinning-wheel.

Nourse, medle you with your spindle and your *whirle*.—*Udal, Roister Doister*, i. 3.

WHIRLERY, wheeling flight (?), or noise (?).

Thee gulligut harpeys
From mountayns flitter, with gagling *whirl-erye* flapping
Theyr wings.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, iii. 249.

WHIRL-FIRE, electric fluid.

The smoaking storms, the *whirl-fire's* crackling clash.—*Sylvester, The Lawe*, 1011.

WHIRL-WHALE, a large whale, sometimes called a *whirlpool* (Job xli. 1, margin). Cf. WHIRL-ABOUT.

Another swallowed in a *whirl-whale's* womb,
Is layd aliue within a liuing tomb.
Sylvester, The Lawe, 732.

WHIRLY-BATS, in the original *cæstuum certamen*. The *cæstus* was a sort of gauntlet of bull's hide with leaden or iron bosses. See L. s. v. *whirl-bat*.

Lau. Running is a more noble exercise, for Æneas in Virgil proposed this exercise.

Vi. Very true; and he also proposed the fighting with *whirly-bats* too, and I do not like that sport.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 48.

WHIRRICK, a blow. N. has *whirret.*

Harry . . . gave master such a *whirrick* that his cries instantly sounded the *ne plus ultra* to such kind of diversions.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 21.

WHISKERANDOED, having bushy whiskers.

To what follies and what extravagancies would the *whiskerandoed* macaronies of Bond Street and St. James's proceed, if the beard once more were, instead of the neckcloth, to "make the man."—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. clvi.

WHISKEYFIED, bemused with whiskey.

The two *whiskeyfied* gentlemen are up with her, however.—*Thackeray, The Virginians*, ch. xxxviii.

This person was a sort of *whiskified* Old Mortality, who claimed to have cut all manner of tombstones standing around.—*Black, Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxviii.

WHISKY-FRISKY, flighty.

As to talking in such a *whisky-frisky* manner that nobody can understand him, why it's tantamount to not talking at all.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia*, Bk. IX. ch. iii.

WHISPEROUSLY, whisperingly.

The Duchess in awe of Carr Vipont sinks her voice, and gabbles on *whisperously*.—*Lytton, What will he do with it?* Bk. V. ch. viii.

WHISTER, to whisper.

Then returneth she home unto the sicke party, ... and *whistereth* a certaine odde praier with a Pater Noster into his eare.—*Holland's Camden*, ii. 147.

Oft fine *whistring* noise shall bring sweete sleepe to thy sences.—*Webbe, Eng. Poetrie*, p. 75.

WHISTERSNEFET, a buffet.

A good *whistersnefet* truelie paied on his eare.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 112.

WHISTLE. To *go whistle* = to be discomfited or disappointed. See quotation *s. v.* FAT. The extract from Johnston explains the origin of the phrase.

Your fame is secure, bid the critics go *whistle*.
Shenstone, The Poet and the Dun.

"Do you not desire to be free?" "Desire! aye, that I do; but I may *whistle* for that wind long enough before it will blow."—*Johnston, Chrysal*, ii. 184.

If Measter Cholmley don't do what I ax him, he may go *whistle* for my vote, he may.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. iv.

WHISTLE = whim, or fancy, in the phrase "*pay for one's whistle.*"

I wouldn't destroy any old bits, but that notion of reproducing the old is a mistake, I think; at least, if a man likes to do it, he must *pay for his whistle.*—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxv.

WHISTLE-BELLY VENGEANCE, swipes; bad liquor. Cf. WHIP-BELLY VENGEANCE.

"I thought you wouldn't appreciate the widow's tap," said East, watching him with a grin: "regular *whistle-belly vengeance*, and no mistake."—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xli.

WHISTLE-DRUNK, completely drunk.

He was indeed, according to the vulgar phrase, *whistle-drunk;* for before he had swallowed the third bottle, he became so entirely overpowered, that though he was not carried off to bed till long after, the parson considered him as absent.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. XII. ch. ii.

WHITEBOYS, Irish rioters, so called because they wore white frocks over their coats. Walpole uses the term of London rioters.

Those black dogs, the *whiteboys* or coal-heavers, are dispersed or taken.—*Walpole, Letters*, iii. 250 (1768).

WHITECHAPEL SHAVE. See extract.

Blue-bearded though they were, and bereft of the youthful smoothness of cheek which is imparted by what is termed in Albion a "*Whitechapel Shave*" (and which is, in fact, whitening judiciously applied to the jaws with the palm of the hand), I recognised them.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxv.

WHITE HORSES, a name given to the tossing, white-topped waves.

The bay is now curling and writhing in *white horses* under a smoking south-wester.—*C. Kingsley*, 1849 (*Life*, i. 168).

WHITE LIE, a pious fraud. The first quotation is a speech of George III.'s when insane.

Sir George has told me a lie—a *white lie*, he says, but I hate a *white lie;* if you will tell me a lie, let it be a black lie.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 289.

I wish that word fib was out of the English language, and *white lie* drummed out after it.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. vi.

WHITE-MAIL. Black-mail was a tax paid to a powerful chieftain or robber by which the payer compounded for security for the rest of his property; to

white-mail is to levy this sort of tax for a good purpose.

He spent much of his gains, however, in sovereign herbs and choice drugs, and would have so invested them all, but Margaret *white-mailed* a part. — *Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lii.

WHITE MOORS, a name given to the Genoese.

It is proverbially said, there are in Genoa mountaines without wood, sea without fish, women without shame, and men without conscience, which makes them to be termed the *white Moores.—Howell, Forraine Travell*, sect. 7.

WHITES, a name given to certain manufactured cloths. See extract from Fuller *s. v.* MEDLEY.

Salisbury has . . . . Long Cloths for the Turkey trade, called Salisbury *Whites.—Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 324.

This Town [Burstall] is famed for Dying, and there is made here a sort of Cloth in imitation of Gloucester *Whites*, which, tho' they may not be so fine, yet their colours are as good.—*Ibid.*, iii. 146.

WHITES, whites of the eyes.

And he, poor heart, no sooner heard my news,
But turns me up his *whites*, and falls flat down.—*Grim the Collier*, Act III.

The tradesman, lifting up both his hands and *whites* to Heaven, calls upon the company, saying, "Dearly beloved brethren, let us praise God better."—*Barnard, Life of Heylin*, p. clxxx.

WHITES, white vestments. The second extract is from the instructions of Charles I. as to what was to be observed in the Chapel Royal at Holyrood.

You clothe Christ with your blacks on earth, he will clothe you with his glorious *whites* in heaven.—*Adams*, ii. 174.

That the Dean of our chappel that now is, and so successively, come duly thither to prayers upon Sundaies and such Holidaies as the Church observes, in his *whites*, and preach so whensoever he preach there.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 262.

WHITE-WITCH, a wizard or witch, not of a malicious kind. See quotation *s. v.* YARBS.

The common people call him a wizard, a *white-witch*, a conjuror, a cunning-man, a necromancer.—*Addison, The Drummer*, Act II.

He was what the vulgar call a *white-witch*, a cunning-man, and such like.—*Scott, Kenilworth*, i. 170.

When he had warts or burns, he went to the *white-witch* at Northam to charm them away.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. i.

WHITING'S EYE. See quotation.

I saw him just now give her the languishing eye, as they call it, that is, the *whiting's eye*, of old called the sheep's eye.—*Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing Master*, iv. 1.

WHITSON-LORD, the president of a *Whitsun-ale*, q. v. in N.

A cooper's wit, or some such busy spark,
Illumining the high constable and his clerk,
And all the neighbourhood from old records
Of antique proverbs, drawn from *Whitson-lords.—Jonson, Tale of a Tub* (Prologue).

WHITSTER, a bleacher of linen. This word is in the Dicts., but all have one and the same quotation (*Merry Wives of Windsor*, III. iii.). N. says, "I do not know that the word is even now out of use; but the authorities for it are few."

So home, and my wife and maids being gone over the water to the *whitster's* with their clothes, this being the first time of her trying this way of washing her linen.—*Pepys*, Aug. 12, 1667.

WHITTAW. See quotation; also H. s. v. *whittawer*.

Men are busy there mending the harness, under the superintendence of Mr. Goby the *whittaw*, otherwise saddler.—*G. Eliot, Adam Bede*, ch. vi.

WHITTIE-WHATTIE, to whisper.

"What are ye *whittie-whattieing* about, ye gowk?" said his gentle sister, who suspected the tenor of his murmurs.—*Scott, Pirate*, i. 101.

WHITTLE, explained in a note to be "a cant word for confessing at the gallows."

I must speak to the people a little,
But I'll see you all damn'd before I will *whittle.—Swift, Clever Tom Clinch.*

WHITWALL, a bird.

No sound was heard, except from far away
The ringing of the *whitwall's* shrilly laughter,
Or, now and then, the chatter of the jay,
That Echo murmur'd after.
Hood, Haunted House.

WHIZLE, to whistle.

Rush do the winds forward through perst chinck narrolye *whizliny.*
Stanyhurst, Æn., i. 92.

WHOLE. *By the whole* = wholesale.

If the currier bought not leather *by the whole* of the tanner, the shoemaker might have it at a more reasonable price.—*Greene, Quip for Upstart Courtier* (*Harl. Misc.*, v. 411).

WHOLE-HOGGERY, a thorough-going clique or party. See quotation from Southey *s. v.* BLUE-RUIN, where it seems to mean the extreme reformers.

WHOLE-ONES, bumpers (?); full meals (?).

You use to gourmandize it upon full stomacks, to force carowses and *Whole-ones* until you be full up to the very throat.—*Howell, Parly of Beasts*, p. 27.

WHOOP. "Cotgrave says it is a sort of dunghill cock that loves to nestle in man's ordure, and hath a great crest or tuft of feathers on its head. M. le Duchat (quoting Belon, of birds) says it is a silly bird almost without any tongue, and by its ill-articulated voice it resembles that of matin-mumblers" (note *in loc.*).

To the same place came his orison-mutterer, impaletocked or lapped up about the chin, like a tufted *whoop* (*comme une duppe*).—*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. xxi.

Were they as copped and high-crested as marish *whoops*, . . . it is all one to me.—*Ibid.*, Bk. II. ch. xii.

WHOPPER, anything big (slang). Cf. WHACKER.

This is a *whopper* that's after us.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay*, ch. xx.

There's a *whopper* rising not more than ten yards below the rail.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xlvii.

WHORE'S-BIRD, a vulgar term of abuse. The word will also be found in *Clarissa Harlowe*, v. 215. In the extract from Hughes it is in a provincial form; the speaker is supposed to be a Berkshire man.

They'd set some sturdy *whore's-bird* to meet me, and beat out ha'f a dozen of my teeth.—*Plautus made English*, p. 9 (1694).

Damn you all together for a pack of *whores'-birds* as you are.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. IV. ch. ix.

"Imp'dent old *wosbird!*" says he, "I'll break the bald head on un."—*Hughes, Tom Brown's Schooldays*, Pt. I. ch. ii.

WHORL. L. defines it "turn of the spire of a univalve shell," but gives no example.

See what a lovely shell,
Small and pure as a pearl,
Lying close to my foot;
Frail, but a work divine,
Made so fairily well
With delicate spire and *whorl*.
Tennyson, Maud, Pt. II. ii.

WHORTLES, whortleberries. See extract *s. v.* TUMP.

WHURRE, hurry. In *Pericles* IV. i., as quoted by L., *whir* = to hurry.

No haste but good, Madge Mumblecrust, for whip and *whurre*,
The old prouerbe doth say, neuer made good furre.—*Udal, Roister Doister*, i. 3.

WHY-NOT. To *have at a why-not* = to have at a stand or in a dilemma.

Now, dame Sally, I have you at a *why-not*, or I never had.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 156.

WICKER, a wicker basket.

Each having a white *wicker*, overbrimm'd
With April's tender younglings.
Keats, Endymion, Bk. I.

WICKET, mouth.

With hir that will clicket make daunger to cope,
Least quickly hir *wicket* seeme easie to ope.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 169.

WIDE, wide of the mark, and so, bad.

God eyther denyes or defers the grant of our requests for our good; it were *wide* for us if our suites should be euer heard.—*Hall, Contempl.* (*Aaron and Miriam*).

It would be *wide* with the best of us if the eye of God should looke backward to our former estate.—*Ibid.* (*Rahab*).

WIDE AWAKE, keen; sharp.

Our governor's *wide awake*, he is: I'll never say nothin' agin him nor no man, but he knows what's o'clock, he does; uncommon.—*Sketches by Boz* (*Watkins Tottle*).

"Your aunt is a woman who is uncommon *wide awake*, I can tell you." "I always knew, sir, that my aunt was perfectly aware of the time of day," says Barnes, with a low bow.—*Thackeray, Newcomes*, ch. xx.

WIDE-AWAKE, a soft felt hat with broad brim.

"Then the fairy knight is extinct in England?" asked Stangrave, smiling. "No man less; only he . . . has found a *wide-awake* cooler than an iron kettle."—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, Introduction.

She was one of the first who appeared in the Park in a low-crowned hat—a *wide-awake*.—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe*, ch. xliii.

WIDOW-BEWITCHED, a woman separated from her husband. In the original there is nothing answering to this phrase in the first extract.

They should see you divorced from your husband—a widow, nay, to live (a *widow bewitched*) worse than a widow; for widows may marry again.—*Bailey's Erasmus*, p. 136.

Who'd ha' thought of yo'r husband, him as was so slow and sure, steady Philip, as we lasses used to ca' him, makin' a moonlight

flittin', and leavin' yo' to be a *widow bewitched?*—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxxix.

WIDOW'S MAN. The extracts give different meanings to this expression.

As to Square, who was in his person what is called a jolly fellow, or a *widow's man*, he easily reconciled his choice to the eternal fitness of things.—*Fielding, Tom Jones*, Bk. III. ch. vi.

Widow's men are imaginary sailors, borne on the books, and receiving pay and prize money, which is appropriated to Greenwich Hospital. — *Marryat, Peter Simple*, ch. vii., note.

WIFT, flag (?); weft; something woven (?).

Having held off the enemy some two houres, and given a signe to the Towne by hanging out a *wift* that he was in distresse. —*Observable Passages in late siege of Plymouth*, 1644, p. 5.

WIGGERY, used in the first extract for empty formalities or red-tapeism; in the second for false hair.

There is yet in venerable wigged Justice some wisdom amid such mountains of *wiggeries* and folly.—*Carlyle, Past and Present*, Bk. II. ch. xvii.

She was a ghastly thing to look at, as well from the quantity as from the nature of the *wiggeries* that she wore. She had not only a false front, but long false curls.—*Trollope, Last Chronicle of Barset*, ch. xxiv.

WIGLESS, without a wig.

Though *wigless*, with his cassock torn, he bounds
From some facetious Squire's encouraged hounds.
Colman, Vagaries Vindicated, p. 206.

WIG-WAG, writhing; wriggling. The serpents attacking Laocoon are described as

His midil embracing with *wig-wag* circuled hooping.—*Stanyhurst, Æn.*, ii. 230.

WILD-BRAIN, a harebrain.

I must let fly my civil fortunes, turn *wild-brain*, lay my wits upo' th' tenters, you rascals.—*Middleton, A mad world, my masters*, I. i.

WILDEREDLY, wildly; bewilderedly.

Thou speak'st so *wilderedly*.
Taylor, Isaac Commenus, ii. 2.

WILDERMENT, bewilderment.

So in *wilderment* of gazing I looked up, and I looked down.
Mrs. Browning, The Lost Bower.

WILDING, growing wild.

And here had fall'n a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a crag that tumbles from the cliff,
And like a crag was gay with *wilding* flowers.
Tennyson, Geraint and Enid.

WILDISH, rather wild.

He is a little *wildish*, they say.—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 129.

WILD-WIND, a hurricane.

There happened an *Hirecano* or *wild-wind*. —*Fuller, Worthies, Essex* (i. 338).

WILES, wealds (?).

The earth is the Lord's and all the corners thereof; He created the mountaines of Wales as well as the *wiles* of Kent.—*Howell, Forraine Travell*, sect. 5.

WILFULLING, wilfulness. See extract *s. v.* BAY.

WILL-LESS, involuntary; without will of one's own.

All may be done, and the world be taught further to admire you for your blind duty and *wil-less* resignation. — *Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, i. 99.

WILLO, trap for fish: *weel* is the usual form.

We behold, as it were, fishes of all sorts in a fisher's trunk or *willo*.—*Philpot*, p. 385.

WILLY-NILLY, *nolens volens*; also, vacillating.

If I thought myself bound to doctor the man *willy-nilly*, as you do, I would certainly go to him.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. x.

Some one saw thy *willy-nilly* nun
Vying a tress against our golden fern.
Tennyson, Harold, v. 1.

WINCHESTER. The Winchester pint equalled a quart. Skelton, complaining of the short measure given by publicans, and reverting to the days of Henry VIII., says—

Full *Winchester* gage
We had in that age.
Elynour Rummin (*Harl. Misc.*, i. 415).

Where [have you] squander'd away the tiresome minutes of your evening leisure over seal'd *Winchesters* of three-penny guzzle?—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 180.

WIND. *Is the wind in that door?* = is that the case? sits the wind in that quarter?

"Why," quoth Pompeius, "*is the winde in this doore*, that except Lucullus were a man geuen to delices, Pompeius might in no wise continue alive?" — *Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 318.

Thras. I am come to entreat you to stand my friend, and to favour me with a longer time, and I will make you sufficient consideration.

Usurer. Is the wind in that door? If thou hast my money, so it is: I will not defer a day, an hour, a minute.—*Greene, Looking-Glass for London*, p. 121.

The wind is gotten into the other door since we were prosecuted and decried as Pelagians and enemies of grace.—*Bramhall*, iii. 507.

WIND. To *take wind* = to be known; to transpire.

If the lords had sat in the morning, the design to be executed at one o'clock might have *taken wind*.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 101.

WIND. To *raise the wind* = to procure money.

So when to *raise the wind* some lawyer tries,
Mysterious skins of parchment meet our eyes.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, p. 136.

Fortune at present is unkind,
And we, dear sir, must *raise the wind*.
Combe, Dr. Syntax, Tour III. c. iii.

WINDAGE. L. defines this, "Difference in guns between the diameter of the bore and that of the shot:" he gives no example. In the extract this cannot be the meaning; it seems rather to signify the wind caused by the close and rapid passage of the shot.

The last shot flying so close to Captain Portar that with the *windage* of the bullet his very hands had almost lost the sense of feeling, being struck into a sudden numbness. —*Peeke, Three to One*, 1625 (*Arber, Eng. Garner*, i. 626).

WIND AND WATER. *Between wind and water* = full in the midst; the exact wave-line of a ship. L. has the phrase with extract from Macaulay. The extract is of the date 1627.

He had hit his desires in the master-vein, and struck his former jealousie *between wind and water*, so that it sunk in the instant.—*Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 11.

WINDBALL, a ball inflated with air.

Generally the high stile is disgraced and made foolish and ridiculous by all wordes affected, counterfait, and puffed vp, as it were a *windball* carrying more countenance than matter.—*Puttenham, Eng. Poesie*, Bk. III. ch. vi.

WINDBROACH, a fiddle of an inferior kind; *vielle*.

Nero, a base blind fiddler, or player on that instrument which is called a *windbroach*. —*Urquhart's Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. xxx.

For an old man to pretend to talk wisely is like a musician's endeavouring to fumble out a fine sonata upon a *wind-broach*; though the time be good, the instrument is imperfect.—*T. Brown, Works*, ii. 234.

WINDER, wither.

The herb Laserpitium there growing is of so sauage and churlish a nature that . . . if one should goe about to tend and cherish it, it would . . . *winder* away and die.—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 3.

WINDLACE. See quotation, where a peculiar use of the word is noted.

The arblast was a cross-bow, the *windlace* the machine used in bending that weapon.—*Scott, Ivanhoe*, ii. 93.

WINDLASS, to bend. L. has it as a verb neuter = to act indirectly; in the second extract it = to raise by a windlass.

Your words, my friend (right healthful caustics), blame
My young mind mar'd, whom Love doth *windlas* so,
That mine own writings like bad servants shew
My wits quick in vain thoughts, in virtue lame.
Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, st. 21.

"But the truth is all I want to get at," said Beauclerc. "Let her rest, my dear sir, at the bottom of her well; there she is, and, there she will be for ever and ever, and depend upon it, none of our *windlassing* will ever bring her up.—*Miss Edgeworth, Helen*, ch. xiv.

WINDLATCH, windlass or windlace, *q. v. in N.*: metaphorically, contrivance.

The former are brought forth by a *windlatch* of a trial to charge the latter with the foulest of crimes.—*North, Examen*, p. 307.

WINDLE, a machine on which yarn is wound. See H. R. has *windle* as a verb = to wind.

Speak her fair and canny, or we will have a ravelled hasp on the yarn-*windles*.—*Scott, Pirate*, i. 85.

WINDLIFT, a windlass.

The Author intends no good in all this, but brings it in as a *windlift* to heave up a gross scandal.—*North, Examen*, p. 354.

WINDMILLS, vain projects; castles in the air. See extract *s. v.* CONCORD.

WINDMILLY, connected with windmills.

A *windmilly* country this, though the windmills are so damp and rickety.—*Dickens, Uncommercial Traveller*, xxv.

WINDOW, a blank space in a writing.

I will therefore that you send unto me a collection thereof, and that your said collection have a *window* expedient to set what name I will therein.—*Cranmer*, ii. 249.

WINDOW-DROPPER, one who drops from a window, though strictly it would mean one who drops a window.

Mild, sedate convenience is better than a stark, staring-mad passion. The wall-climbers, the hedge and ditch-leapers, the river-forders, the *window-droppers*, always find reason to think so.—*Richardson, Grandison*, vi. 47.

WINDOWLESS, without windows.

It is usual . . . to huddle them together into naked walls and *windowless* rooms.—*H. Brooke, Fool of Quality*, i. 377.

One would think he had spent his whole life in the Younger Pliny's *windowless* study. —*J. Sterling*, 1836 (*Carlyle's Life*, Pt. II. ch. iv.)

I stood still at this end, which, being *windowless*, was dark.— *C. Bronte, Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

WINDSHAKE, a flaw in wood, caused by violence of wind. See L. *s. v. windshock.*

If you come into a shoppe, and fynde a bowe that is small, long, heauy and strong, lyinge streyght, not windyng, not marred with knot, gaule, *wyndeshake*, wem, freate, or pynche, bye that bowe of my warrant.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 114.

WINDY-FOOTED, swift as the wind. Chapman (*Iliad*, xv. 163) calls Iris "the *windy-footed* dame."

WINE, the university abbreviation for a wine-party.

He gave me my meals hospitably enough, but disappeared every day about four to "hall"; after which he did not reappear till eight, the interval being taken up, he said, in "*wines*" and an hour of billiards.—*C. Kingsley, Alton Locke*, ch. xiii.

WINESOP, a sort of flower. N. and H., s. v. *sops-in-wine*, say the pink, but it seems to be distinguished from this in the extract.

Bring the pinckes therewith many gellifloures sweete,
And the cullambynes; let us haue the *wynesops*.—*Webbe, Eng. Poetrie*, p. 84.

WING. Mr. Singer notes on the following extract, "These are terms in the noble art of kerving. In that curious list of 'the dewe termys to speak of brekynge or dressynge of dyvers beestys and foules' printed in the Boke of St. Albans (I quote from the fac-simile of the edition of 1496), the proper terms appear to be a quayle *wynggyd*, a plover mynsyd."

Good man! him list not spend his idle meals
In quinsing plovers, or in *winging* quails.
Hall, Satires, IV. ii. 38.

WING, applied to the front leg or shoulder of some quadrupeds.

If Scotish-men tax our language as improper, and smile at our *wing* of a Rabbit, let us laugh at their shoulder of a Capon.—*Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk* (ii. 124).

WINGLE. H. says, "to heckle flax," but it seems distinguished from *heckle* in the extract from Howell *s. v.* BRAKE.

WINGLET, little wing.

When he took off the *winglets* either wholly or partially, the buzzing ceased.—*Kirby and Spence, Entomology*, ii. 382.

WING-POST. See extract.

Probably our English would be found as docible and ingenious as the Turkish Pigeons, which carry letters from Aleppo to Babilon, if trained up accordingly. But such practices by these *Wing-posts* would spoil many a Foot-post.—*Fuller, Worthies, Northampton* (ii. 158).

WINK-ALL-HID, a game mentioned by Davies in the extract, and again in the same work, p. 16.

He did
Driue them from dancing unto *Winck-all-hid*.
Humour's Heauen on Earth, p. 30.

WINKING. *Like winking* = very much or quickly, from the rapidity of a wink.

Both my legs began to bend like *winkin'*.
Hood, Sailor's Apology for bow-legs.

Nod away at him, if you please, *like winking*.—*Dickens, Great Expectations*, ch. xxi.

WINNOW (?).

How solemnly the pendent ivy-mass
Swings in its *winnow*.
Coleridge, To the Departing Year.

WINTERBOURNE. See extract.

From the graveyard itself burst up one of those noble springs known as *winterbournes* in the chalk ranges.—*C. Kingsley, Yeast*, ch. i.

WINTER-LOVE, cold or conventional love-making (?).

What a deal of cold business doth a man mis-spend the better part of life in! in scattering compliments, tendering visits, gathering and venting news, following feasts and plays, making a little *winter-love* in a dark corner.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries* (*Jactura vitæ*).

Such a passion as this makes love in a continual fervour—makes it all alive. The happy pair, instead of sitting dozing and nodding at each other in opposite chimney-corners in a winter evening, and over a *wintry love*, always new to each other, and having always something to say.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 317.

WIPE, a handkerchief. See quotation *s. v.* CLYFAKING. Ben Jonson (*Masque of Owls*) has "*wipers* for their noses."

"And what have you got, my dear?" said Fagin to Charley Bates. "*Wipes*," replied Master Bates, at the same time producing four pocket-handkerchiefs.—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. ix.

This here warment's prigged your *wipe*.
Ingoldsby Legends (*The Forlorn One*).

WISDOM-TOOTH. Two double teeth at the back of the mouth are called wise or wisdom teeth, because coming late, when persons are at years of discretion.

A double *tooth*
Is *Wisdom*'s adopted dwelling.
Hood, Miss Kilmansegg.

He's noane cut his *wisdom-teeth* yet; but for that matter there's other folks as far fra' sense as he is.—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxi.

WISE MAN, a conjurer. See quotation from Latimer *s. v.* WITCH.

I pray you tell where the *wise man* the conjuror dwells.—*Peele, Old Wives' Tale*, p. 449.

WISE WOMAN, a witch.

Supposing, according to popular fame,
Wise Woman and Witch to be the same.
Hood, Tale of a Trumpet.

WISHFULNESS, longing.

The natural infirmities of youth,
Sadness and softness, hopefulness, *wishfulness*,
All pangs for which we do not see good cause,
Let's take no count of.
Taylor, Isaac Comnenus, iii. 1.

WISHY-WASHY, weak. See extract *s. v.* GUINEA-PIG.

If you are a Coffin, you were sawn out of no *wishy-washy* elm-board, but right heart-of-oak.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho*, ch. viii.

WISKER, a lie.

Suppose I tell her some damned *wisker*; why that's but m' old Dog-trick.—*Plautus made English*, p. 9 (1694).

WISP, *or* WHISP, a disease in bullocks.

To cure a bullock that hath the *whisp*, (that is) lame between the clees. Take the impression of the bullock's foot in the earth where he hath trod; then dig it up, and stick therein five or seven thorns on the wrong side, and then hang it on a bush to dry, and as that dries, so the bullock heals. This never fails for *wisps*. From Mr. Pacy, a yeoman in Surry.—*Aubrey, Misc.*, p. 138.

WISP, an *ignis fatuus;* a Will o' the wisp.

We did not know the real light, but chased
The *wisp* that flickers where no foot can tread.—*Tennyson, Princess*, iv.

WISTLESS, unknowing.

So saying, from his belt he took
The encumbering sword. I held it, listening to him,
And, *wistless* what I did, half from the sheath
Drew the well-temper'd blade.
Southey, Joan of Arc, Bk. I.

WIT, to joke; to put wittily.

Burton doth pretend to *wit* it in his pulpit-libell.—*Heylin, Life of Laud*, p. 260.

WITCH, a wizard. See quotation from Carlyle under next entry: perhaps in second extract it = charm.

When we be in trouble, or sickness, or lose anything, we run hither and thither to *witches* or sorcerers whom we call wise men. —*Latimer*, i. 534.

If a man but dally by her feet,
He thinks it straight a *witch* to charm his daughter.—*Greene, Geo-a-Greene*, p. 262.

Pythagoras was part philosopher, part magician, or part *witch*.—*Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 21.

The Malteses took St. Paul for a *witch*.—*Howell, Letters*, iii. 23.

WITCH. To be *no witch* is to be rather stupid. Cf. CONJUROR.

Their judgement was upon the whole,
That Lady is the dullest soul;
Then tipt their forehead in a jeer,
As who should say, She wants it here;
She may be handsome, young, and rich,
But none will burn her for a *witch*.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

The Editor is clearly no *witch* at a riddle. —*Carlyle, Misc.*, iii. 51.

WITCH-WOLF. See extract.

Those whom the Greeks call λυκάνθρωπους . . . abound in Ardenna, called by the inhabitants *lougarous*; in English, *witch-wolves*, witches that had put on the form of those cruel beasts.—*Adams*, ii. 119.

WITFUL, wise; sensible. See extract *s. v.* SIGHTFUL.

WITH-CHILD, to get with child. In the second quotation the reference is

also to the heavenly bodies. For to *be with child* = to long. See *s. v.* CHILD.

The lusty Heav'n with Earth doth company,
And with a fruitfull seed which lends all life,
With-childs each moment his owne lawfull wife.
Sylvester, Second day, first weeke, 390.

Their order orderless and peacefull braul
With-childs the world, fils sea, and earth, and all.—*Ibid., The Columnes*, 666.

WITHDRAUGHT, withdrawal.

May not a *withdraught* of all God's favours . . . be as certainly foreseen and foretold?—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 145.

WITHIE-WINDE, bindweed. The extract is a translation of *Candidior folio nivei Galatea ligustri.*

Whiter Galet then the white *withie-winde.*—*Burton, Anatomy*, p. 517.

WITHOUTSIDE, outside. L. has *withinside.*

Why does that lawyer wear black? does he carry his conscience *withoutside?*—*Congreve, Loss for Love*, iv. 6.

But when I came *withoutside*, I saw nobody there.—*Centlivre, Marplot*, Act II.

Mr. Betham, late minister of the place, is buried under the North wall of the Chancel *withoutside.*—*Defoe, Tour thro' G. Britain*, i. 288.

WIT-JAR, head. Cf. KNOWLEDGE-BOX.

Dr. Hale, who was my good Astolfo (you read Ariosto, Jack), and has brought me back my *wit-jar*, had much ado. . . to effect my recovery.—*Richardson, Cl. Harlowe*, viii. 249.

WITSAFE, to vouchsafe.

To this did I, ev'n from my tender youth,
Witsafe to bring thee up.
Sackville, Duke of Buckingham, st. 55.

Would'st thou *witsafe* to slide adowne
And dwell with vs!
Puttenham, Eng. Poesie, Bk. III. ch. xix.

WITSTAND. To *be at a witstand* = to be at wits' end, not to know what to do.

They were at a *witstand*, and could reach no further.—*Hacket, Life of Williams*, i. 188.

WITTIFIED, clever.

Diverse of these were . . . dispersed to those *wittified* ladies who were willing to come into the order.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 59.

WITTOL, to make a wittol or contented cuckold of a man.

He would *wittol* me
With a consent to my own horns.
Davenport, City Match, I. i.

WIT-WANTON, over subtle; exercising the wit or understanding in wanton or extravagant speculations.

How dangerous it is for *wit-wanton* men to dance with their nice distinctions on such mysticall precipices.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, X iv. 4.

WIZEN, shrivelled; withered. Cf. WEAZEN.

He is a gay little *wizen* old man in appearance from the eastern climate's dilapidations upon his youth and health.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, v. 269.

I'll hold him quit of all else, so he'll but quit me of that *wizen* little stump.—*Ibid., Camilla*, Bk. VII. ch. viii.

WIZENED, withered.

There entered an old man, venerable at first sight, but on nearer view, keen and *wizened.*—*Reade, Cloister and Hearth*, ch. liii.

In God's liberal blue air
Peter's dome itself looks *wizened.*
Mrs. Browning, Ragged Schools.

He found his friend . . . . with a face looking worn and *wizened.*—*G. Eliot, Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxvii.

WOADED in the first quotation = extracted from woad, the set up blues being made with an adulterated dye; in the second quotation = stained with woad.

The set up blues have made strangers loathe the rich *woaded* blues.—*Ward, Sermons*, p. 77.

Man
Tattoo'd or *woaded*, winter-clad in skins.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

WOLF. To *have a wolf by the ears* was a proverbial expression sufficiently explained by the quotations.

He that deals with men's affections hath a *wolf by the ears;* if we speak of peace, they wax wanton; if we reprove, they grow desperate.—*Adams*, iii. 249.

He found himself so intrigued that it was like a *wolf by the ears;* he could neither hold it, nor let it go; and, for certain, it bit him at last.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 2.

WOLFKIN, young wolf.

"Was this your instructions, *wolfkin?*" (for she called me lambkin).—*Richardson, Pamela*, i. 175.

WOLFLING, a young wolf.

Young children were thrown in, their mothers vainly pleading: "*Wolflings*," answered the Company of Marat, "who would grow to be wolves."—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. V. ch. iii.

WOLF'S FOOT, the club-moss: literal

translation of *lycopodium*. See quotation *s. v.* CUP-MOSS.

WOMAN, to call a person "woman" in an abusive way.

She called her another time fat-face, and *womaned* her most violently.—*Richardson, Pamela*, ii. 268.

WOMB-BROTHER, a brother on the mother's side, but by a different father: *uterine brother* is the more common expression.

Edmund of Haddam . . . was Son to Queen Katherine by Owen Theodor, her second husband, *Womb-brother* to King Henry the Sixth, and Father to King Henry the Seventh. —*Fuller, Worthies, Hartford* (i. 427).

WONDER, to surprise.

She has a sedateness that *wonders* me still more.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, iv. 273.

WONDERLAND, the land of marvels. The word is familiar to us now from the popular book, *Alice in Wonderland*.

Lo, Bruce in *wonderland* is quite at home.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 186.

WONDER-MAZE, to astonish. *Mirum in Modum* was the title of one of Davies's works.

Hee taught and sought Right's ruines to repaire,
Sometimes with words that *wonder-mazèd men*,
Sometimes with deedes that Angels did admire.—*Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage*, p. 51.
Mirum in Modum men did *wonder-maze*.
J. James to Davies (*Microcosmos*, p. 7).

WONDER-RAP, to rape or seize with wonder: unless it be wonder-*wrap*.

O sight of force to *wonder-rap* all eyes.
Davies, Muse's Sacrifice, p. 27.

WONT, to accustom.

These that in youth have *wonted* themselves to the load of less sins want not increase of strength according to the increase of their burdens.—*Adams*, i. 354.

WOOD. N. says, "Jonson uses *wood* in the same way the Latin *sylva* is used, for a collection of anything. See *The Alchemist*, iii. 2. 'Salute the sisters, entertain the whole family or *wood* of 'em.'—*Silent Woman*, ii. 2." This usage, however, is not peculiar to Jonson.

And though my buckler bore a *wood* of darts,
Yet left not I, but with audacious face
I brauely fought.—*Hudson, Judith*, v. 500.

So many banners streaming in the ayre, glittering armours, motions of plumes, *woods* of pikes and swords, variety of colours.—*Burton, Democ. to Reader*, p. 32.

Having a *wood* of widows of upright conversation, must you needs gather one crooked with superstition to be pattern to all the rest? —*Fuller, Holy State*, I. xi. 1.

WOODED, stripped of wood. Fielding, having used the expression "*well-wooded* forest of Hampshire," adds in a note—

This is an ambiguous phrase, and may mean either a forest well clothed with wood, or well stripped of it.—*Tom Jones*, Bk. V. ch. xi.

WOODEN, mad.

A dog in the wood or a *wooden* dog! oh comfortable hearing! —*Peele, Old Wives' Tale*, i. 1.

WOODEN HORSE, a ship. Cf. Plautus, *Rudens*, I. v. :—

Nempe equo ligneo per vias cæruleas
Estis vectæ.

They are glad on their *wodden horses* to post after him [the herring].—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 161).

Vpon a *wodden horse* he rides through the world, and in a merry gale makes a path through the seas.—*Breton, Good and Bad*, p. 9.

After she had well refresh'd herself and her little son (as yet a stranger to the riding of so long a journey upon a *wooden horse*) . . . she is waited on to Paris.—*Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 95.

Milford Haven, the chief stable for his *wooden horses*.—*Fuller, Worthies*, ch. vi.

WOODEN-HORSE, an erection made of planks nailed together so as to form a sharp ridge on which soldiers were set astride, as a punishment, with muskets tied to their feet. This penalty has been long discontinued, having been found to injure the men, producing rupture in some cases.

Two new listed souldiers . . . were this day tryed by a Court Martial, and sentenced to ride the *Wooden-Horse*.—*Rushworth, Hist. Coll.*, Pt. IV. Vol. II. p. 1369 (1649).

At her command they build a War-horse,
Bigger by far than Coach or Car-horse;
Like that foot-souldier mounts upon,
When he turns Trooper or Dragoon;
With Muskets ty'd for Spurrs to heels,
And tho' he kicks, it never feels.
Cotton, Scarronides, p. 3.

WOODENLY, awkwardly.

Diverse thought to have some sport in seeing how *woodenly* he would excuse himself.—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 22.

WOODEN-SHOES, a name for Frenchmen, referring to the sabots. See quotation *s. v.* LOW-BOY.

Round-heads and *Wooden-shoes* are standing jokes.—*Prologue to Addison's Drummer.*

Let Paris be the theme of Gallia's muse,
Where slav'ry treads the street in *wooden shoes.*—*Gay, Trivia*, i. 86.

Virtue is cosmopolite, and may exist among *wooden-shoed* Papists as well as honest Church-of-England men.—*Thackeray, Paris Sketch Book*, ch. vi.

WOODLESS, without timber.

Here are . . Meddows and Pasture, and Arable and Woody, and (generally) *woodless* land.—*Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk* (ii. 124).

WOOD-SALE TIME, time for selling wood; *by great* of course = wholesale.

A sort of lusty bil-men set
In *wood-sale time* to sell a cops by great.
Sylvester, The Captaines, p. 243.

WOODSERE, "loose, spungy ground" (Lisle, *Obs. in Husbandry*, 1757, E. D. S.); sometimes spelt *wood-sour*. The word also means the month or season for cutting wood (*Tusser*, pp. 111, 119).

The soil . . . is a sour *woodsere* land, very natural for the production of oaks especially. —*Aubrey, Misc.*, p. 211.

WOODWOSES, madmen; wood whosos (?).

Some went naked, some roamed like *woodwoses*, none did anything by reason.—*Wilson, Art of Rhetoric*, 1554 (*Eng. Garner*, i. 464).

WOOL. *More squeak than wool* = more noise than substance; a form of the old proverb, "*Great cry and little wool*," the story connected with which will be seen in the last extract.

For matter of title he thought there was *more squeak than wool.*—*North, Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 17.

The stir about the sheriff of London . . . was *much squeak and no wool*, but an impertinent contention to no profit.—*Ibid.*, ii. 326.

Yet thou may'st bluster like bull-beef so big;
And, of thy own importance full,
Exclaim, "*Great cry and little wool!*"
As Satan hollaed when he shaved the pig.
Wolcot, P. Pindar, p. 135.

WOOSE, ooze; marshy ground. The Dicts. have the adjective *woosy*. Howell (*Vindication of himself*, 1677, *Harl. Misc.*, vi. 129) speaks of "the aguish *woose* of Kent and Essex."

WORD AND A BLOW, immediate action: also used adjectivally.

Nev. Pray, Miss, why do you sigh?
Miss. To make a fool ask, and you are the first.
Nev. Why, Miss, I find there is nothing but a *word and a blow* with you.
Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. i.).

My Cousins are grieved: they did not expect that I would be a *word and a blow*, as they phrase it.—*Richardson, Grandison*, iv. 206.

Mr. Joseph Parsons had a Napoleon-like promptitude of action, which the unlearned operatives described by calling him "a *word-and-a-blow* man."—*Mrs. Trollope, Michael Armstrong*, ch. iv.

WORDSPITE, abusive.

A silly yet ferocious *wordspite* quarrel.—*Palgrave, Hist. Norm. and Eng.*, ii. 561 (1857).

WORDSTRIFE, dispute about words. The earliest instance of *logomachy*, as an English word given in the Dicts., is from *Bp. Hall's Answer to Smectymnuus's Vindication*, 1641, six years after the date of Hacket's work; unless a quotation in L. from Howell, without further reference, be earlier.

The end of this λογομαχία or *word-strife.* —*Hacket, Life of Williams*, ii. 107.

WORKFUL, full of work, or designed for work.

You saw nothing in Coketown but what was severely *workful.*—*Dickens, Hard Times*, ch. v.

WORKSOME, industrious.

So through seas of blood to equality, frugality, *worksome* blessedness.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. VI. ch. vi.

WORLD. *The world and his wife* = every one.

Miss. Pray, Madam, who were the company?
Lady Sm. Why there was all *the world and his wife.*
Swift, Polite Conversation (Conv. iii.).

How he welcomes at once all *the world and his wife,*
And how civil to folk he ne'er saw in his life.
New Bath Guide, Letter xiii.

All *the world and his wife* and daughter leave cards. Sometimes *the world's wife* has so many daughters that her card reads rather like a miscellaneous lot at an auction. —*Dickens, Our Mutual Friend*, Bk. I. ch. xvii.

WORM-EAT, to impair, as by the gnawing of worms.

Leave off these vanities which *worm-eat* your brain.—*Jarvis's Don Quixote*, Pt. II. Bk. IV. ch. x.

WORMISH, worm-like.

In such a shadow, or rather pit of darkness, the *wormish* mankind lives.—*Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 464.

WORMS-MEAT, dead flesh; carrion.

Then how can my heart, lesse than nought, hold Thee?
How in a bit of *Wormes-meate* canst Thou raigne?—*Davies, Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 16.

WORRICROW, scarecrow.

What a *worricrow* the man doth look!—*Naylor, Reynard the Fox*, 39.

WORRISOME, troublesome.

Come in at once with that *worrisome* cough of yours.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xlv.

WORSHIP. A *place of worship* is a favourite term among the poor for a church or chapel.

The Church of Kirkdale was considered in Doomsday-Book as the *place of worship* belonging to that manor.—*Archæol.*, v. 197 (1779).

WORST, to deteriorate; it usually means to defeat.

Anne haggard, Mary coarse, every face in the neighbourhood *worsting*, and the rapid increase of the crow's foot about Lady Russell's temples had long been a distress to him.—*Miss Austen, Persuasion*, ch. i.

WOULD-BE, a pretender. Sir Politic *Would-be* is a well-known character in Jonson's *Fox*; the same name has been adopted by Mrs. Centlivre: often used adjectivally.

Servant. Here is Mr. *Would-be* to wait on you.
Bel. Who's he?
Sir W. The projecting coxcomb I told you of yesterday.
Bel. What, he that mimicks thee in his cloaths?
Centlivre, Love at a Venture, I. i.

A man that would have foil'd at their own play
A dozen *would-bes* of the modern day.
Cowper, Conversation, 612.

The *would-be* wits and can't-be gentlemen.
Byron, Beppo, st. 76.

WOUNDABLE, vulnerable.

So *woundable* is the dragon under the left wing, when pinched in point of profit.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, IV. i. 5.

WOUNDLESS usually = unwounded, but in the extract = unwounding.

Not a dart fell *woundless* there.
Southey, Joan of Arc, Bk. VIII.

WRACKSOME, destructive.

Then mine not you their towers and tourets tall,
Nor bring the *wracksome* engine to their wall.—*Hudson's Judith*, ii. 361.

WRAPPAGE, a wrap or covering. See quotation *s. v.* AUTOMATISED.

Figure under what thousand-fold *wrappages* and cloaks of darkness Royalty meditating these things must involve itself.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. iv.

WRAP-RASCAL, a rough overcoat. Gay (*Trivia*, i. 57) speaks of the Surtout "by various names in various counties known," and adds in a note, "A Joseph, *Wrap-Rascal*," &c.

There is the cozy *wrap-rascal*, self-indulgence, how easy it is!—*Thackeray, Round-about Papers*, xviii.

WRAXLING, wrestling: a Devonshire word.

As long as there's a devil or devils, even as ass or asses in the universe, one will have to turn out to the *reveille* now and then, wherever one is, and satisfy one's θυμὸς, "rage," or "pluck," which Plato averreth (for why, he'd have been a *wraxling* man, and therefore was a philosopher, and the king of 'em) to be the root of all virtue.—*C. Kingsley* (*Life*, ii. 53).

WRECK, the vessel in which ores are washed for the third time. See extract *s. v.* LUE.

WRECKAGE, wreck.

Now too is witnessed the touching last flicker of Etiquette; which sinks not here in the Cimmerian World-*wreckage* without a sign.—*Carlyle, Fr. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. VII. ch. x.
Wreckage and dissolution are the appointed issue.—*Ibid.*, Pt. II. Bk. V. ch. ii.

WRESTLE, to wind.

From hence the river having with a great turning compasse after much *wrestling* gotten out towards the North.—*Holland's Camden*, p. 279.

WRIG-WRAG. To *be at wrig-wrag* seems = to be at daggers drawn.

Their townes, like Yarmouth and Leystoffe, were stil *at wrig-wrag*, and suckt from their mother's teates serpentine hatred one against each other.—*Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 167).

WRIMPLED, wrinkled.

I holde a forme within a *wrimpled* skin.
Whetston, Life and Death of Gascoigne.

WRINGLY, twistedly. Virgil (*Æn.*, viii. 429) describes as among the elements of an unfinished thunderbolt, "*tres imbris torti radios*," which Stanyhurst renders, "Three showrs *wringlye* writhen" (*Conceites*, p. 137).

WRINKLE, a hint or device.

And now what manner of man do you make me, Master N., when you note me to be so much abused by so ignorant a man, so simple, so plain, and so far without all *wrinkles?*—*Latimer*, ii. 422.

Lady Ans. Have a care, Miss; they say mocking is catching.

Miss. I never heard that.

Nev. Why then, Miss, you have one *wrinkle;* more than ever you had before.

Swift, Polite Conversation, Conv. i.

WRINKLEFULL, full of wrinkles. See extract *s. v.* CHERRY.

WRINKLY, creasy; puckered.

Mrs. Waule found it good to be there every day for hours, . . . giving occasional dry *wrinkly* indications of crying.—*G. Eliot, Middlemarch*, ch. xxxii.

WRITABILITY, readiness or ability to write.

I am content at present with having recovered my *write-ability* enough to thank your ladyship and Lord Ossory for your kind intentions.—*Walpole, Letters to Lady Ossory*, i. 9 (1770).

You see by my *writability* in my pressing my letters on you that my pen has still a colt's tooth left.—*Ibid., Letters*, iv. 455 (1788).

WRITABLE, capable of being written down.

The talk was by no means *writable*, but very pleasant.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary*, ii. 168.

WRITE, writing.

We trust you will call back yourself from errors and heresies advisedly which you have maintained rashly, and set forth by word and *write* busily.—*Harding to Jewel* (*Jewel*, ii. 804).

It was a short, but a well-written letter, in a fair hand of *write.*—*Galt, Annals of the Parish*, ch. i.

WRITEE, the person written to, and the reader.

…e a man is understood, there is ever …tion between the writer's wit and …—*Chapman, Iliad*, xiv., Comment.

…-HAND, writing. Cf. *hand-*…cond quotation *s. v.* WRITE.

…ish as a'd learned *write-of-*…e, "for a've that for to tell … might set his mind at ease; …wrote him a letter he couldn't …t comfort mysel' wi' thinkin' …arn writin' unless they'n got …read."—*Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's*

WRITERESS, female writer.

Remember it henceforth, ye *writeresses*, there is no such word as authoress.—*Thackeray, Misc.*, ii. 470.

WRITERLING, petty writer.

Every writer and *writerling* of name has a salary from the government.—*W. Taylor*, 1802 (*Robberds's Memoir*, i. 420).

WRONG, to outsail a ship by becalming her sails. See quotation from Smollett *s. v.* COURSES.

They insisted that the colour of her sails and the heaviness of her going proved her to be a ship of trade that had been long at sea, . . . that they observed they *wronged* her so much, they would go round her if they pleased.—*Johnston, Chrysal*, i. 52.

WRYSTROKE. Fuller, giving a list of the Priors of the Order of St. John's, mentions at last a Sir Richard Shelley, who, after the dissolution of the Order, was employed under that title by the King of Spain in an embassy.

A Prior without a Posterior, having none under him to obey his power, nor after him to succeed in his place. We behold him only as the *wry-stroak* given in by us out of courtesie, when the game was up before.—*Fuller, Ch. Hist.*, vi. 360.

WUTHER, an onomatopœous word to signify the rustling of the wind among branches.

I felt sure now that I was in the pensionnat; sure by the beating rain on the casement; sure by the "*wuther*" of wind amongst trees, denoting a garden outside.—*Miss Bronte, Villette*, ch. xvi.

WUTHERING. See extract.

Wuthering Heights is the name of Mr. Heathcliff's dwelling. *Wuthering* being a significant provincial adjective, descriptive of the atmospheric tumult to which its station is exposed in stormy weather.—*C. Bronte, Wuthering Heights*, ch. i.

WYN, joyful. The Parker Society editor says, "the Anglo-Saxon *wyn gaudium*, from whence winsome." See N. s. v. *win.*

In this his sin . . . a great while he lay asleep (as many do now-a-days, God give them *wyn* waking!).—*Bradford*, i. 70.

WYPE. See extract.

Within the earth lie hidden and are kept all winter raddishes, . . . and parseneps or *wypes.*—*Holland, Pliny*, xix. 4.

Y

YACHT. See extract. The earliest entry in the Dicts. is from *Cook's Voyages.*

I sail'd this morning with his Majesty in one of his *yachts* (or pleasure-boats), vessels not known among us til the Dutch E. India Company presented that curious piece to the King, being very excellent sailing vessells.—*Evelyn, Diary,* Oct. 1, 1661.

YAFFINGALE, a species of woodpecker.

Vows!—I am woodman of the woods,
And hear the garnet-headed *yaffingale*
Mock them.—*Tennyson, Last Tournament.*

YAHOO, a term of reproach, taken of course from *Gulliver's Travels.*

That hated animal, a *Yahoo* squire.—*Warton, Newmarket,* 170.

To see a noble creature start and tremble at the passionate exclamation of a mere *yahoo* of a stable-boy . . . equally excites my pity and my indignation.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote,* Bk. IV. ch. x.

"And what sort of fellow is he?" said Lord Saltire; "a *Yahoo,* I suppose?" "Not at all; he is a capital fellow, a perfect gentleman."—*H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe,* ch. lv.

YAMMER, to fret or cry.

"The child is doing as well as possible," said Miss Grizzy; "to be sure it does *yammer* constantly, that can't be denied."—*Miss Ferrier, Marriage,* ch. xix.

YANKY, a species of ship.

Proceed with thy story in a direct course, without yawing like a Dutch *yanky.*—*Smollett, Sir L. Greaves,* ch. iii.

YAR, to snarl.

All the dogs were flocking about her, *yarring* at the retardment of their access to her.—*Urquhart's Rabelais,* Bk. II. ch. xxii.

YARBS, herbs.

Her qualifications as white witch were boundless cunning, equally boundless good nature, considerable knowledge of human weaknesses, some mesmeric power, some skill in *yarbs,* as she called her simples, a firm faith in the virtue of her own incantations, and the faculty of holding her tongue.—*Kingsley, Westward Ho,* ch. iv.

YARDEL, yard-measure (?).

I am glad you . . . disdain measuring lines like linen by a *yardel.*—*W. Taylor,* 1804 (*Robberds's Memoir,* i. 493).

YARMOUTH CAPON. See extract.

A *Yarmouth Capon.* That is, a Red-herring. . . . I believe few Capons (save what have more fins than feathers) are bred in Yarmouth. But, to countenance this expression, I understand that the Italian Friers (when disposed to eat flesh on Fridays) call a Capon *piscem e corte,* a fish out of the coop.—*Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk* (ii. 126).

YARN, a net made of yarn: used by Becon where the Auth. Vers. has "*drag*" (*Hab.* i. 16).

They take up all with their angle, they catch it in their net, and do sacrifice unto their *yarn.*—*Becon,* i. 464.

YARN, to earn.

When rain is a let to thy dooings abrode,
Set threshers a threshing to laie on good lode:
Thresh cleane ye must bid them, though lesser they *yarn,*
And looking to thriue haue an eie to thy barne.—*Tusser, Husbandrie,* p. 57.

YAW, to move about unsteadily. See extract *s. v.* YANKY. R. and L. have the word as a substantive, with quotation from Massinger.

[She] *yaw'd* her head about all sorts of ways.
Hood, Sailor's Apology for bow-legs.

She steered wild, *yawed,* and decreased in her rate of sailing in a surprising manner.—*Marryat, Fr. Mildmay,* ch. xx.

YEA AND NAY, used adjectivally for insipid.

She is a sort of *yea and nay* young gentlewoman, to me very wearisome.—*Mad. D'Arblay, Diary,* ii. 288.

YEACK, an imitative word to express the sound with which coachmen encourage their horses (?), unless it is another form of *yerk.*

Candle light's coach . . . is drawne (w
ease) by two rats: the coachman is a c
ler, who so sweats with *yeacking* th
he drops tallowe, and that feedes
prouender.—*Decker, Seven Deadly*

YEASTING, fermenting.

Yeasting y
Will clear itself, and crysta
Keats, Otho

YELLOON, yellow.

Come unto the door, my
beneath the moon,
We can see on hill and va
yelloon.
Exmoor Harvest So
ch. xxix.).

YELLOW-HAMMERS, a species of bird, but applied in the extracts to gold.

Is that he that has gold enough? would I had some of his *yellow-hammers*.—*Shirley, Bird in a Cage*, Act II.

Simon the Tanner. Now, by this light, a nest of *yellow-hammers*. . . I'll undertake, sir, you shall have all the skins in our parish at this price.—*Middleton, Mayor of Quinborough*, Act II.

YELLOW JACK, yellow fever.

His elder brother died of *Yellow Jack* in the West Indies,—*Dickens, Dombey and Son*, ch. x.

Have seen three choleras, two army-fevers, and *yellow-jack* without end.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. iv.

YELLOW STOCKINGS. N. notices these as once fashionable articles of dress, but in the extract "to wear yellow stockings" = to be jealous. H., who gives no example, says, "To anger the yellow stockings, *i. e.* to provoke jealousy."

If thy wife will be so bad
That in such false coine shee'lle pay thee,
Why therefore
Should'st thou deplore,
Or weare *stockings* that are *yellow*?
Tush, be blithe (man!), greeve no more,
A cuckold is a good man's fellow.
Roxburgh Ballads, ii. 61.

YEW, bow.

Through a forrest Tubal with his *yew*
And ready quiver did a bore pursue.
Sylvester, Handy Crafts, 490.

At first the brandish'd arm the jav'lin threw,
Or sent wing'd arrows from the twanging *yew*.—*Gay, The Fan*, i. 210.

YOKEL, a contemptuous name for a countryman.

"This wasn't done by a *yokel*, eh, Duff?" "Country-bred, no," replied Duff. "And translating it for the benefit of the ladies, I apprehend your meaning to be that this [illegible] was not made by a country-bumpkin." Mr. Lostcrene, with a smile. "Quite right, master," replied Blathers.—*Oliver Twist*, ch. xxxi.

[illegible] their names, I'm sure I don't, no more than any *yokel*.—*Hood, Row at the Opera*.

[illegible] not altogether the clumsy *yokel* and [illegible] I took thee for.—*Blackmore, Lorna Doone*, ch. xl.

[illegible] pertaining to a yoke: the "yoky sphere" = the wooden collar to which the reins were fastened.

Their manes, that flourish'd with the fire
Of endless youth allotted them, fell through the *yoky* sphere,
Ruthfully ruffled and defil'd.
Chapman, Iliad, xvii. 382.

YORK. *As like as York is to foul Sutton* = quite dissimilar. There is a parish in Yorkshire called Sutton, which I suppose was a mean or dirty place, and so contrasted with the chief city of the county.

To tumble ouer and ouer, to toppe ouer tayle, . . . which exercises surelye muste nedes be naturall bycause they be so childisshe, and they may be also holesome for the body; but surely as for pleasure to the minde or honestie in the doinge of them, they be as lyke shotinge as *Yorke is foule Sutton*.—*Ascham, Toxophilus*, p. 47.

YORKSHIRE. Davies in the first extract is lamenting the corrupt taste of his age in literature and art, especially in the "North-villages." Yorkshire seems to have had a reputation then for dulness or clownishness, though to "come Yorkshire over" a person now = to be too sharp for him, or to take him in.

England is all turned *Yorkshire*, and the age
Extremely sottish, or too nicely sage.
Davies, Paper Persecutors, p. 81.

"Wa'at I say, I stick by." "And that's a fine thing to do, and manly too," said Nicholas, "though it's not exactly what we understand by 'coming *Yorkshire* over us' in London."—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xlii.

YOUTHFULLITY, youthfulness.

You see my impetuosity does not abate much; no, nor my *youthfullity*.—*Walpole, Letters*, ii. 461 (1763).

YOUTHSOME, younglike; juvenile.

I found him drinking, and very jolly and youthsome.—*Pepys*, Oct. 31, 1661.

YOWE, ewe. See extract *s. v.* SHEARHOG.

YOWLING, a cry or sharp bark. "*Yawl*" is used by Quarles and others as a verb.

Then the wind set up a howling,
And the poodle dog a *yowling*.
Thackeray, The White Squall.

YUKKEL, a woodpecker.

I feels sum how as peert as a *yukkel*.—*Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xli.

Z

ZEALFULL, full of zeal.

These dayes of ours may shine
In *zealfull* knowledge of the Truth divine.
Sylvester, The Decay, 482.

ZEALOUS, used, as zealot often is, in a bad sense.

The learned and pious Bishop of Alexandria, Dionysius, wrote to the *zealous* and factious Presbyter Novatus.—*Gauden, Tears of the Church*, p. 100.

ZEBECK, a Moorish boat.

For why? the last *zebeck* that came
And moor'd within the Mole,
Such tidings unto Tunis brought
As stir his very soul.
Hood, The Key.

ZELOUSIE, jealousy (a Græcism).

Whiche grudges, quereles, debate, and variance, the sharpenes or curstnes, the *zelousie* and the eagre feersenes of Olimpias did augmente.—*Udal's Erasmus's Apophth.*, p. 200.

[illegible], to add a zest or provocation (to drinking).

[illegible]d, when my wine's right I never [illegible] it should be *zested*.—*Cibber, Careless* [illegible] Act III.

[illegible]GGERY, irregular course.

[illegible] my uncle Toby discovered the [illegible] *zig-zaggery* of my father's approach towards it, it instantly brought into his mind those he had done duty in before the gate of St. Nicholas.—*Sterne, Trist. Shandy*, [illegible] 113.

ZIG-ZAGGY, having sharp turns.

A little round arch on which, deeply indented,
The *zig-zaggy* pattern by Saxons invented
Was cleverly chisell'd, and well represented.
Ingoldsby Legends (St. Romwold).

ZINGHO, zinc.

He promised me too to go to Lord Islay to know what cobolt and *zingho* are, and where they are to be got.—*Walpole to Mann*, i. 288 (1743).

For cobolt and *zingho* your brother and I have made all inquiries.—*Ibid.*, p. 304.

ZONE, to girdle.

She brought us Academic silks, in hue
The lilac, with a silken hood to each,
And *zoned* with gold.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

ZONIC, a belt or zone.

The place where I was bred stands upon a *zonic* of coal.—*Smollett, Travels*, Letter iv.

ZONULET, little zone or girdle.

As shews the aire when with a rainbow grac'd,
So smiles that riband 'bout my Julia's waste;
Or like—nay 'tis, that *zonulet* of loue,
Wherein all pleasures of the world are wove.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 39.

ZOOPHILIST, a lover of everything living.

Our philosopher and *zoophilist* (philanthropist is a word which would poorly express the extent of his benevolence) advised those who consulted him as to the best manner of taking and destroying rats.—*Southey, The Doctor*, ch. ccxxvii.

THE END.

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